

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7330, -23.0990,
-49.4590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.7330, -23.0990,
-49.4590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	227D1C
RGB	34, 125, 28
RGB Percent	13%, 49%, 11%
CMY	0.8669, 0.5096, 0.8902
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.78, 0.51
HSL	116°, 63%, 30%
HSV	116°, 78%, 49%
XYZ	8.2053, 15.0996, 3.5804
YIQ	86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

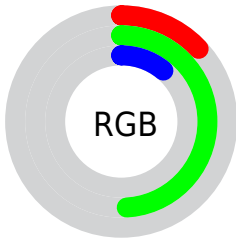
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 125, 119
Decimal	2260252
CIE _{Lab}	45.77, -45.27, 42.43
CIE _{LCh}	46, 62.043, 136.857
Yxy	15.0996, 0.3052, 0.5616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280450332 (0xFF227D1C)
YUV	86.7330, -28.9554, -46.2468
Hunter-Lab	38.8581, -30.3095, 21.7377

Details

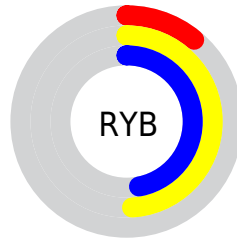
The YIQ color $86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $66.2670, 23.0990, 49.4590$, and the grayscale version is $87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $142.1850, -18.5600, -49.1200$, and $44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $81.6630, -26.0780, -56.0460$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $91.8030, -20.1200, -42.8720$.

Distribution



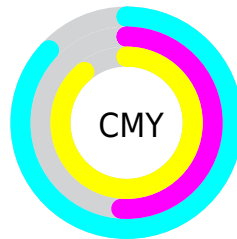
- Red (13%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.7330, -23.0990,
-49.4590

■ 86.7330, -23.0990,
-49.4590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.1130, -27.2250,
-51.7770

■ 142.1850,
-18.5600, -49.1200

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 169.6580,
-18.5140, -49.9540

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 197.4300,
-17.8720, -50.5760

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 220.9190,
-14.7550, -46.4910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.6680, -6.1380,
-31.9460

■ 244.5310, 2.1580,

-17.0900

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 86.7330, -23.0990,
-49.4590

■ 86.7330, -23.0990,
-49.4590

■ 81.6630, -26.0780,
-56.0460

■ 91.8030, -20.1200,
-42.8720

■ 76.7070, -29.3780,
-62.3220

■ 96.4600, -17.4160,
-36.8080

■ 75.7670, -29.6070,
-63.6790

■ 101.5300,
-14.4370, -30.2210

■ 106.4860,
-11.1370, -23.9450

■ 111.5560, -8.1580,
-17.3580

■ 116.2130, -5.4540,
-11.2940

■ 121.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 126.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 131.3090, 3.8040,
8.1560

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



98.6010, 30.3590, -38.0970



86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



85.7720, -62.3930, -42.1770

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



94.9670, -100.6850, 2.0270



98.7860, 78.2570, 41.0170

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



66.2670, 23.0990, 49.4590

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



103.3710, 55.1010, 53.1890



86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



97.7310, -70.0610, 19.7230

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



96.6990, -94.5390, -10.2430



110.5470, 7.5110, 45.6150



102.1020, 79.0420, 10.2580

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



90.4630, -74.2240, -31.5040



110.5470, 7.5110, 45.6150



98.9630, 73.6250, 47.8730

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



148.3170, -8.9830, -18.9270



110.4200, 32.7870, -27.0290



72.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590



103.2140, -35.8400, -77.3760



89.7270, -40.1570, -37.6690



61.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



77.5280, -30.4320, -65.2480



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



66.2670, 23.0990, 49.4590



71.0850, 36.4360, 77.5880



63.2730, 40.1570, 37.6690



59.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



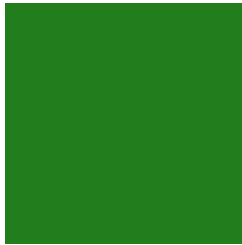
50.4720, 30.4320, 65.2480



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

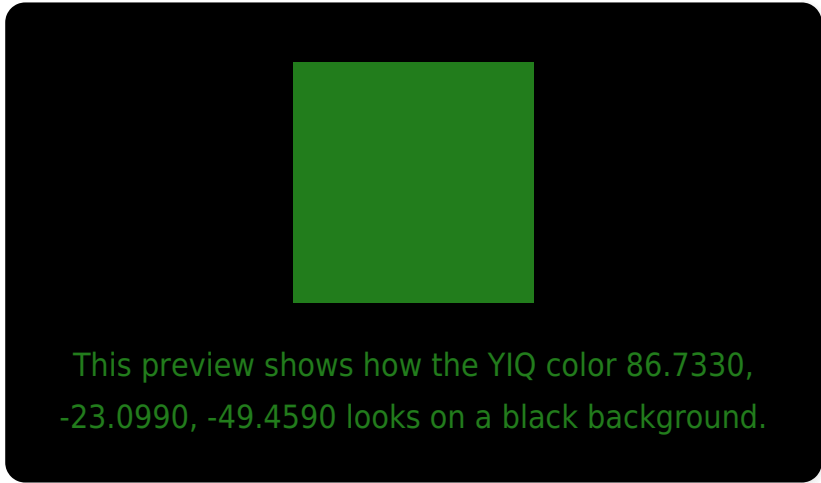
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7330, -23.0990,

-49.4590.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590

Protanopia

102.3110, 34.7120, -23.3680

Deuteranopia

104.5710, 40.2120, -12.9080



Tritanopia

100.9830, -36.8610, -9.2850

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590

Protanomaly

96.3790, 13.6690, -32.9790

Deuteranomaly

97.7480, 17.2440, -26.1800

Tritanomaly

95.9490, -31.4940, -23.9580

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(34, 125, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 125, 28)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 125, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 125, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(34, 125, 28) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 125, 28) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 125, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 125, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 125, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 125,  
28) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7330, -23.0990, -49.4590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 125, 28) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 125,  
28) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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