

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7350, -35.7490,
-73.5170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(86.7350, -35.7490,
-73.5170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	079001
RGB	7, 144, 1
RGB Percent	3%, 56%, 0%
CMY	0.9730, 0.4351, 0.9961
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.99, 0.44
HSL	118°, 99%, 28%
HSV	118°, 99%, 56%
XYZ	10.0737, 20.0105, 3.3600
YIQ	86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

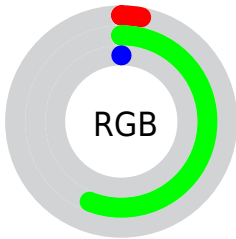
Format	Color
R_YB	1, 144, 138
Decimal	495617
CIE _{Lab}	51.85, -55.83, 54.25
CIE _{LCh}	52, 77.847, 135.824
Yxy	20.0105, 0.3012, 0.5983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278685697 (0xFF079001)
YUV	86.7350, -42.2674, -69.9276
Hunter-Lab	44.7331, -38.0857, 26.8598

Details

The YIQ color **86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **58.2650, 35.7490, 73.5170**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.1760, -23.5090, -64.0610**, and **54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.3220, -36.0240, -74.0400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.5170, -31.8990, -66.1950**.

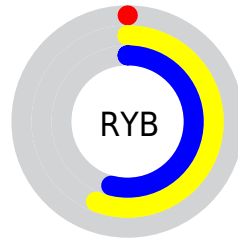
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (56%)

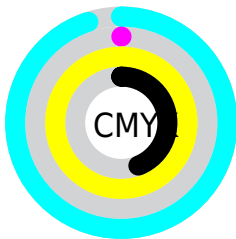
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (54%)

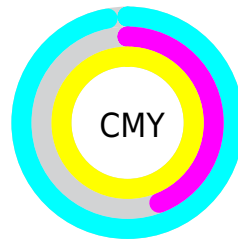


Cyan (95%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170 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 86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.7350, -35.7490,
-73.5170

■ 86.7350, -35.7490,
-73.5170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.2660, -32.4500,
-61.7140

■ 151.1760,
-23.5090, -64.0610

■ 54.0040, -25.3000,
-48.1160

■ 180.2470,
-22.2710, -64.4710

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 207.8450,
-21.0790, -64.0470

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 219.5940,
-12.4620, -49.5020

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 231.7560, -3.5700,
-34.4340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.9180, 5.3220,

-19.3660

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 86.7350, -35.7490,
-73.5170

■ 86.7350, -35.7490,
-73.5170

■ 86.3220, -36.0240,
-74.0400

■ 92.5170, -31.8990,
-66.1950

■ 98.4130, -28.3700,
-58.5620

■ 103.8960,
-25.1160, -51.4520

■ 109.7920,
-21.5870, -43.8190

■ 115.5740,
-17.7370, -36.4970

■ 121.3560,
-13.8870, -29.1750

■ 127.2520,
-10.3580, -21.5420

■ 132.7350, -7.1040,
-14.4320

■ 138.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.8800, 33.7070, -43.7090



86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



98.0820, -69.4980, -51.0820

Triad

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



86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



111.7230, -120.3090, 5.2510



101.0210, 103.2410, 61.8090

Complementary

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



86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



58.2650, 35.7490, 73.5170

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.



109.0550, 71.5110, 75.1830



86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



99.3960, -114.5340, 16.2340

Square

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



86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



113.0160, -111.5490, -10.3410



125.5660, 6.5000, 58.4360



112.0570, 101.2780, 14.7660

Rectangle

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



86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



104.6140, -85.1350, -37.5110



125.5660, 6.5000, 58.4360



98.8330, 98.3790, 72.8350

Sweetspot

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



86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



163.7690, -13.6120, -28.6520



123.5890, 47.8280, -40.8120



80.5560, -8.1580, -17.3580



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



111.5740, -46.3820, -95.5820



92.2370, -59.8690, -54.8850



68.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



81.0390, -33.5490, -69.3330



4.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Inverse Universe

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



58.2650, 35.7490, 73.5170



74.4260, 46.3820, 95.5820



52.7630, 59.8690, 54.8850



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



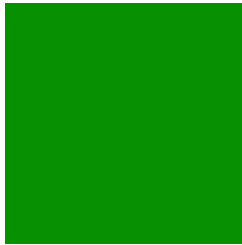
54.2600, 34.1450, 69.5450



3.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

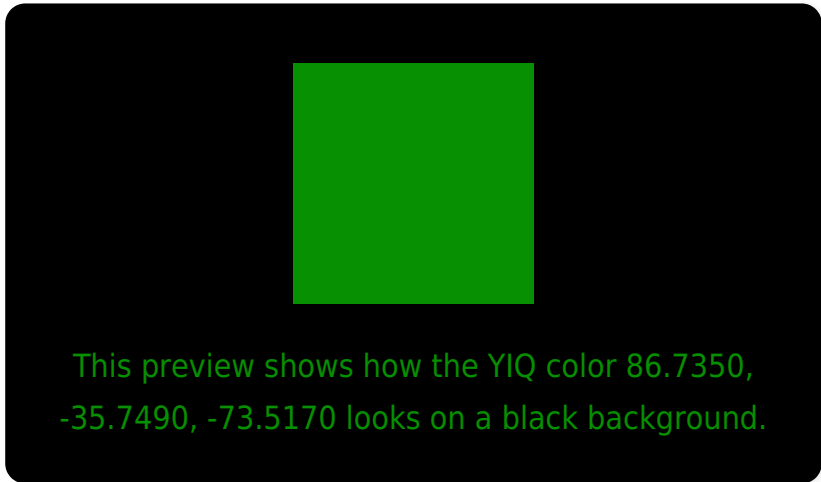
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

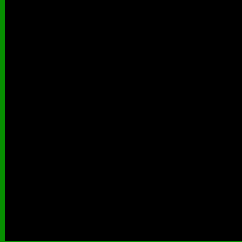
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7350, -35.7490,

-73.5170.

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

86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170

Protanopia

113.7620, 49.0190, -34.8610

Deuteranopia

118.5580, 50.2540, -18.6900



Tritanopia

113.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



Protanomaly

104.1060, 18.2110, -49.2210



Deuteranomaly

107.0280, 18.8510, -38.7890



Tritanomaly

103.8670, -43.3670, -34.5590

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170



Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

87.1220, -13.1080, -26.7720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170 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(7, 144, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 144, 1)  
}
```

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(7, 144, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 144, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170 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(7, 144, 1) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 144, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 144, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 144, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 144, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 144, 1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7350, -35.7490, -73.5170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 144, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 144,  
1) }
```

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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