

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7510, -49.8730,
-59.8330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330)
contains.

YIQ(86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(86.7510, -49.8730,
-59.8330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	028B28
RGB	2, 139, 40
RGB Percent	1%, 55%, 16%
CMY	0.9925, 0.4547, 0.8432
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.71, 0.45
HSL	137°, 97%, 28%
HSV	137°, 99%, 55%
XYZ	9.6472, 18.6471, 5.0955
YIQ	86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

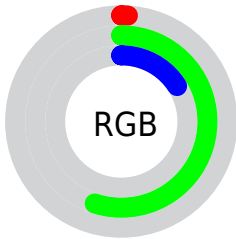
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 109, 139
Decimal	166696
CIE _{Lab}	50.27, -52.42, 42.19
CIE _{LCh}	50, 67.289, 141.173
Yxy	18.6471, 0.2889, 0.5585
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278356776 (0xFF028B28)
YUV	86.7510, -23.0482, -74.3266
Hunter-Lab	43.1823, -35.6910, 23.2314

Details

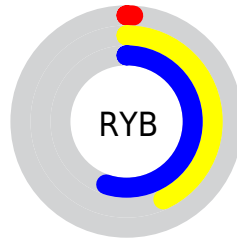
The YIQ color **86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **54.2490, 49.8730, 59.8330**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.3680, -32.4970, -55.3530**, and **51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0390, -50.7440, -60.5680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0770, -44.7390, -53.7550**.

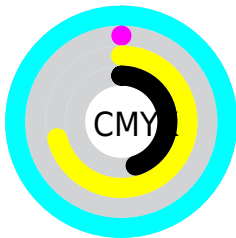
Distribution



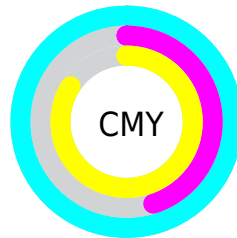
- Red (1%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (45%)





- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330 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 86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.7510, -49.8730,
-59.8330


 86.7510, -49.8730,
-59.8330


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 67.5850, -34.6060,
-55.6780


 149.3680,
-32.4970, -55.3530


 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010


 177.7380,
-30.6630, -55.5510


 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

 206.0970,
-30.2960, -56.6960

 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

 220.1940,
-22.7790, -44.2430

 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

 232.3560,
-13.8870, -29.1750

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 244.3330, -5.9120,

-14.0080

■ 86.7510, -49.8730,
-59.8330

■ 86.7510, -49.8730,
-59.8330

■ 86.0390, -50.7440,
-60.5680

■ 92.0770, -44.7390,
-53.7550

■ 97.4030, -39.6050,
-47.6770

■ 102.7290,
-34.4710, -41.5990

■ 108.0550,
-29.3370, -35.5210

■ 113.0820,
-24.7990, -29.6550

■ 118.4080,
-19.6650, -23.5770

■ 123.7340,
-14.5310, -17.4990

■ 129.0600, -9.3970,
-11.4210

■ 134.3860, -4.2630,
-5.3430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.4170, 27.7010, -44.9950



86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



95.9280, -71.7000, -44.2120

Triad

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



86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



104.1600, -111.4140, 3.7380



108.8750, 88.2520, 41.5960

Complementary

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



86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



54.2490, 49.8730, 59.8330

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.



112.1060, 66.3330, 58.8850



86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



114.1610, -59.2880, 28.2320

Square

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



86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



107.1800, -106.1390, -9.2670



121.7380, 17.4590, 52.5550



112.1750, 85.9660, 5.9180

Rectangle

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



86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



101.0750, -84.8150, -32.2950



121.7380, 17.4590, 52.5550



108.4050, 84.1240, 50.3320

Sweetspot

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



86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



160.4080, -19.6650, -23.5770



112.3190, 21.9250, -50.4510



79.3970, -11.9640, -14.4600



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330



111.9470, -65.8250, -79.1130



94.3890, -71.3800, -38.9960



66.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



82.2890, -48.4520, -58.0520



3.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

Inverse Universe

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



54.2490, 49.8730, 59.8330



69.0530, 65.8250, 79.1130



46.6110, 71.3800, 38.9960



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.7110, 48.4520, 58.0520



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

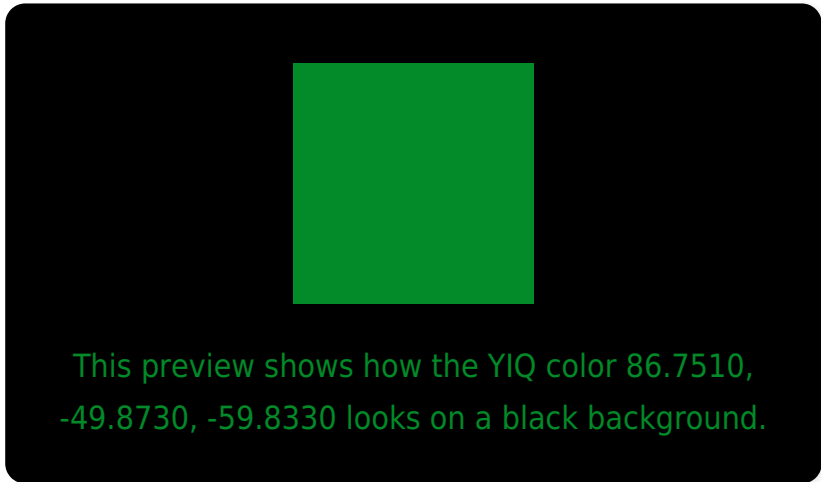
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7510, -49.8730,

-59.8330.

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

86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330

Protanopia

113.9090, 35.9040, -22.9440

Deuteranopia

116.1690, 41.4040, -12.4840



Tritanopia

109.3130, -46.7180, -12.3660

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330

Protanomaly

103.8940, 4.7290, -36.1590

Deuteranomaly

105.2630, 8.3040, -29.3600

Tritanomaly

100.9900, -47.9070, -29.3710

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9460, -18.2440, -21.7960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330 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(2, 139, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 139, 40)  
}
```

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(2, 139, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 139, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330 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(2, 139, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 139, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 139, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 139, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 139, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 139, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7510, -49.8730, -59.8330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 139, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 139,  
40) }
```

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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