

Converting Colors

YIQ(86.7570, -50.0100,
-62.8580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580)
contains.

YIQ(86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580)	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(86.7570, -50.0100,
-62.8580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008D23
RGB	0, 141, 35
RGB Percent	0%, 55%, 14%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4468, 0.8628
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.75, 0.45
HSL	135°, 100%, 28%
HSV	135°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	9.8365, 19.1883, 4.7731
YIQ	86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

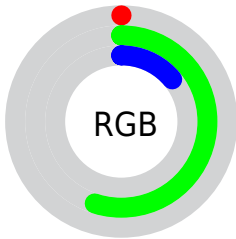
Format	Color
RYB	0, 113, 141
Decimal	36131
CIELab	50.91, -53.64, 44.84
CIELCh	51, 69.913, 140.109
Yxy	19.1883, 0.2910, 0.5677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226211 (0xFF008D23)
YUV	86.7570, -25.5162, -76.0859
Hunter-Lab	43.8045, -36.5748, 24.2027

Details

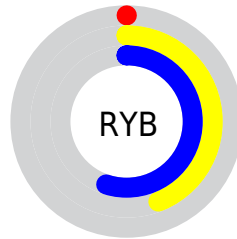
The YIQ color **86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **54.2430, 50.0100, 62.8580**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.0860, -31.7630, -57.6430**, and **52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.1970, -45.1970, -56.4690**.

Distribution



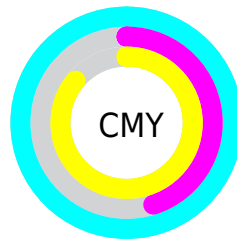
- Red (0%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580 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 86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.7570, -50.0100,
-62.8580

■ 86.7570, -50.0100,
-62.8580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.7330, -32.2670,
-59.5230

■ 150.0860,
-31.7630, -57.6430

■ 52.2430, -24.4750,
-46.5470

■ 178.4560,
-29.9290, -57.8410

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 207.1140,
-28.9660, -58.7740

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 220.0370,
-20.8990, -45.2750

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 232.1990,
-12.0070, -30.2070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.1760, -4.0320,

-15.0400

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 86.7570, -50.0100,
-62.8580

■ 92.1970, -45.1970,
-56.4690

■ 97.5230, -40.0630,
-50.3910

■ 102.9630,
-35.2500, -44.0020

■ 108.2890,
-30.1160, -37.9240

■ 114.0280,
-24.7070, -31.3230

■ 119.4680,
-19.8940, -24.9340

■ 124.7940,
-14.7600, -18.8560

■ 130.2340, -9.9470,
-12.4670

■ 135.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108.9010, 29.2140, -44.8820



86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



96.9880, -71.9290, -45.5690

Triad

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



86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



106.0180, -113.8900, 4.5580



108.2500, 91.6900, 45.3700

Complementary

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



86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



54.2430, 50.0100, 62.8580

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.



112.1110, 67.9370, 62.8570



86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



113.4420, -67.4490, 27.4550

Square

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



86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



108.6960, -107.6520, -9.3800



123.4220, 15.5330, 54.4210



113.2680, 90.1380, 7.4020

Rectangle

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



86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



102.3630, -85.6860, -33.0300



123.4220, 15.5330, 54.4210



107.8940, 87.2410, 54.4170

Sweetspot

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



86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



162.7670, -19.2980, -24.7220



115.0590, 25.5930, -50.8470



79.2830, -11.6430, -14.7710



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.



86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



113.2520, -65.3660, -81.9260



94.5090, -71.8380, -41.7100



68.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



83.1210, -48.0390, -60.0310



4.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620

Inverse Universe

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



54.2430, 50.0100, 62.8580



70.7480, 65.3660, 81.9260



46.4910, 71.8380, 41.7100



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



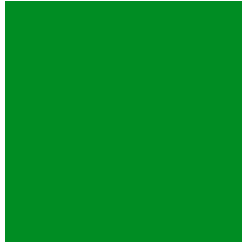
51.9930, 47.7180, 60.3420



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

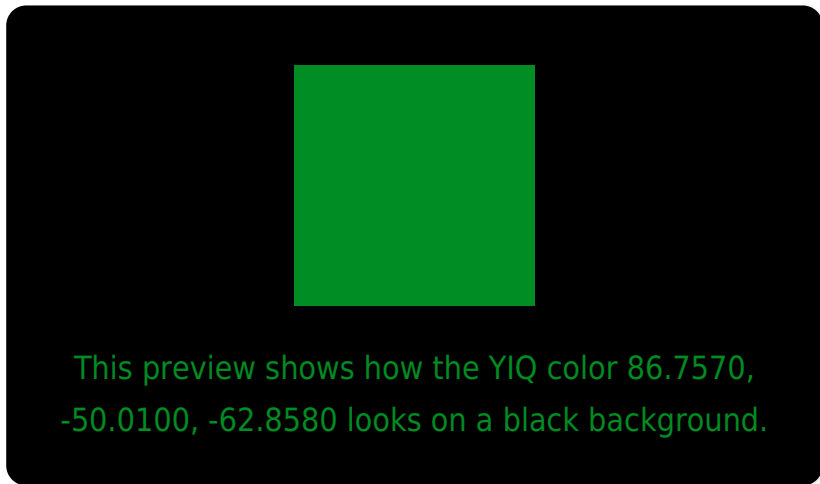
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.7570, -50.0100,

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

86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580

Protanopia

115.1110, 38.1510, -25.1210

Deuteranopia

117.5990, 43.0090, -14.0390



Tritanopia

111.0140, -47.3140, -12.5780

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



Protanomaly

104.7970, 6.3800, -38.5480



Deuteranomaly

105.9810, 9.0380, -31.6500



Tritanomaly

102.0500, -48.1360, -30.7280

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580



Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

87.0060, -18.4730, -23.1530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580 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(0, 141, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 141, 35)  
}
```

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(0, 141, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 141, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580 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(0, 141, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 141, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 141, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 141, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 141, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 141, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.7570, -50.0100, -62.8580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 141, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 141,  
35) }
```

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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