

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.0090, -67.2540,
-36.6780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.0090, -67.2540,
-36.6780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008163
RGB	0, 129, 99
RGB Percent	0%, 51%, 39%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4939, 0.6120
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.23, 0.49
HSL	166°, 100%, 25%
HSV	166°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	10.1066, 16.6144, 14.4630
YIQ	87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

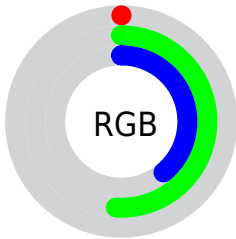
Format	Color
RYB	0, 73, 129
Decimal	33123
CIELab	47.77, -37.99, 7.90
CIElCh	48, 38.808, 168.250
Yxy	16.6144, 0.2454, 0.4034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223203 (0xFF008163)
YUV	87.0090, 5.9116, -76.3069
Hunter-Lab	40.7608, -27.0728, 7.4949

Details

The YIQ color **87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **41.9910, 67.2540, 36.6780**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.4410, -50.7950, -32.0990**, and **52.3010, -38.4170, -25.1450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2380, -60.4690, -32.9890**.

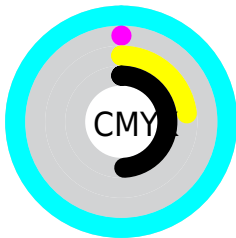
Distribution



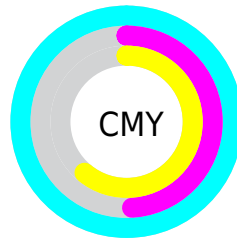
- Red (0%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (49%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780 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 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87.0090, -67.2540,
-36.6780


 87.0090, -67.2540,
-36.6780


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 69.0110, -52.4000,
-30.5440


 148.4410,
-50.7950, -32.0990


 52.3010, -38.4170,
-25.1450


 176.2130,
-50.1530, -32.7210


 35.8190, -25.0760,
-19.1240

 204.5120,
-49.5570, -32.5090

 20.8700, -11.9180,
-15.2940

 225.4680,
-46.2570, -26.2330

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 236.7610,
-36.3560, -12.9320

 245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 87.0090, -67.2540,
-36.6780

■ 91.2380, -60.4690,
-32.9890

■ 95.4670, -53.6840,
-29.3000

■ 99.6960, -46.8990,
-25.6110

■ 103.9250,
-40.1140, -21.9220

■ 108.1540,
-33.3290, -18.2330

■ 112.0840,
-27.1400, -14.7560

■ 116.3130,
-20.3550, -11.0670

■ 120.5420,
-13.5700, -7.3780

■ 124.7710, -6.7850,
-3.6890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.5520, -11.5030, -28.3270



87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780



91.4720, -78.4430, -26.6270

Triad

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



87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780



112.6260, -30.4010, 16.8230



112.6240, 51.0290, 5.8210

Complementary

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



87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780



41.9910, 67.2540, 36.6780

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.



113.6370, 50.1550, 21.6670



87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780



116.9960, 6.9640, 27.9880

Square

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



87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780



91.2050, -90.0920, -8.2360



115.5940, 34.5190, 29.7110



111.0380, 40.3950, -10.7170

Rectangle

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



87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780



93.1650, -84.5880, -19.8840



115.5940, 34.5190, 29.7110



112.7970, 52.2200, 11.7720

Sweetspot

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



87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780



151.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210



85.2910, -16.4030, -60.6830



74.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780



113.3220, -87.6090, -47.7450



71.6450, -68.0840, -10.6120



61.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



86.3080, -66.6580, -36.4660



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



41.9910, 67.2540, 36.6780



54.6780, 87.6090, 47.7450



57.3550, 68.0840, 10.6120



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



41.6920, 66.6580, 36.4660



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780 looks on a 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 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0090, -67.2540,

-36.6780.

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

87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780

Protanopia

112.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Deuteranopia

113.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500



Tritanopia

100.3230, -52.6780, -14.4860

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780

Protanomaly

103.2930, -17.6030, -16.8910

Deuteranomaly

103.9390, -16.3660, -11.7740

Tritanomaly

95.5300, -57.9950, -22.7550

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.6930, -24.4810, -13.3850

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780 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, 129, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 129, 99)  
}
```

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, 129, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 129, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780 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, 129, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 129, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 129, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 129, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 129, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 129, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.0090, -67.2540, -36.6780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 129, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 129,  
99) }
```

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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