

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.0990, -32.6370,
-41.7970)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.0990, -32.6370,
-41.7970)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E7B34
RGB	30, 123, 52
RGB Percent	12%, 48%, 20%
CMY	0.8826, 0.5175, 0.7961
CMYK	0.76, 0.00, 0.58, 0.52
HSL	134°, 61%, 30%
HSV	134°, 76%, 48%
XYZ	8.2406, 14.6983, 5.6493
YIQ	87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

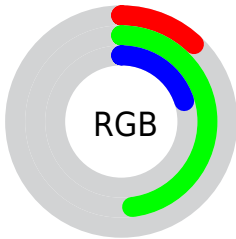
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 105, 123
Decimal	1997620
CIE _{Lab}	45.22, -42.57, 30.95
CIE _{LCh}	45, 52.637, 143.980
Yxy	14.6983, 0.2883, 0.5141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280187700 (0xFF1E7B34)
YUV	87.0990, -17.3038, -50.0758
Hunter-Lab	38.3384, -28.7246, 18.1003

Details

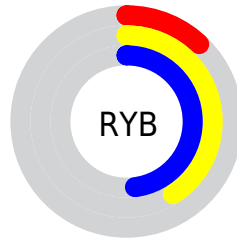
The YIQ color **87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **65.9010, 32.6370, 41.7970**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.4370, -27.7770, -41.7690**, and **43.3070, -21.3590, -36.9350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.4850, -36.9000, -47.1400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.7130, -28.3740, -36.4540**.

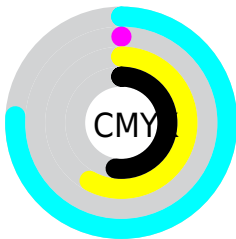
Distribution



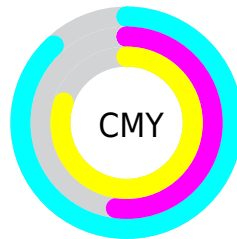
- Red (12%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970 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 87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.0990, -32.6370,
-41.7970

■ 87.0990, -32.6370,
-41.7970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 60.8320, -36.2590,
-42.2350

■ 142.0240,
-28.0520, -42.2920

■ 43.3070, -21.3590,
-36.9350

■ 169.0950,
-26.8140, -42.7020

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 197.4540,
-26.4470, -43.8470

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 221.9320,
-24.7970, -40.7090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.3820,
-16.7760, -26.3760

■ 245.3590, -8.8010,

-11.2090

■ 87.0990, -32.6370,
-41.7970

■ 87.0990, -32.6370,
-41.7970

■ 82.4850, -36.9000,
-47.1400

■ 91.7130, -28.3740,
-36.4540

■ 77.4580, -41.4380,
-53.0060

■ 96.7400, -23.8360,
-30.5880

■ 75.5070, -43.1340,
-55.3100

■ 101.3540,
-19.5730, -25.2450

■ 106.0820,
-15.6310, -19.5910

■ 110.6960,
-11.3680, -14.2480

■ 115.6090, -6.5090,
-8.6930

■ 120.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 124.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 129.8640, 6.5550,
7.8590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.8650, 20.8680, -36.7960



87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970



85.4930, -65.7410, -36.5650

Triad

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



87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970



89.7350, -94.2200, 0.5000



102.7810, 67.4850, 26.9810

Complementary

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



87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970



65.9010, 32.6370, 41.7970

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.



105.1390, 52.3980, 41.5980



87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970



106.1560, -34.5290, 25.5590

Square

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



87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970



93.0800, -91.2380, -9.4940



109.6480, 17.2320, 40.1440



103.2310, 65.1970, 2.3570

Rectangle

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



87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970



89.6140, -75.9670, -27.4470



109.6480, 17.2320, 40.1440



102.6270, 65.2830, 33.8510

Sweetspot

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



87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970



146.6310, -12.7430, -16.8630



105.8200, 16.7410, -33.5870



73.0710, -7.9300, -10.4740



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.



87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970



104.2790, -51.6600, -65.9960



92.3430, -47.4030, -27.4910



58.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



76.7950, -44.0050, -56.0450



154.7640, -88.5600, -113.1360

Inverse Universe

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



65.9010, 32.6370, 41.7970



70.7210, 51.6600, 65.9960



60.6570, 47.4030, 27.4910



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.2050, 44.0050, 56.0450



97.3500, 88.2390, 113.4470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

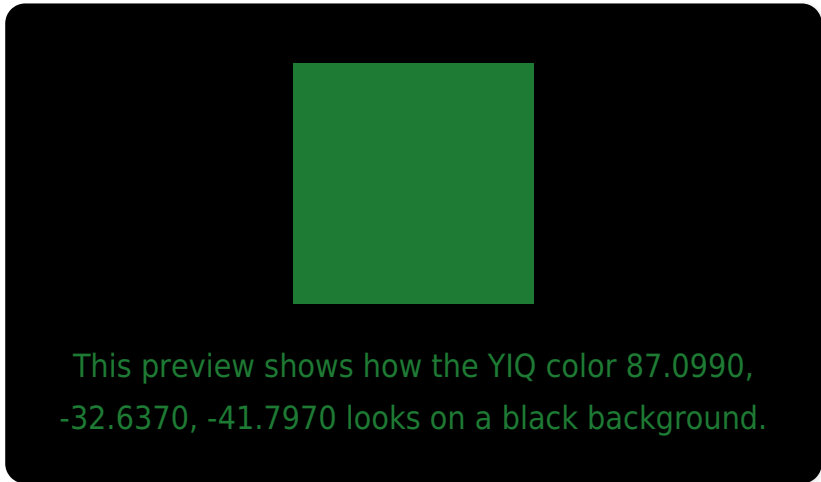
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0990, -32.6370,

-41.7970.

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

87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970

Protanopia

103.4490, 25.8160, -16.3280

Deuteranopia

104.7690, 31.0870, -7.2250



Tritanopia

99.0860, -38.6490, -9.9210

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970

Protanomaly

97.6310, 4.4520, -25.6280

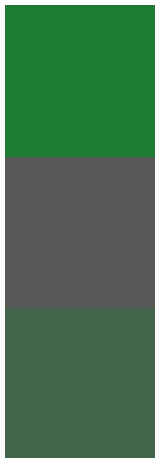
Deuteranomaly

98.4730, 8.0730, -19.6630

Tritanomaly

95.0780, -36.1710, -21.7950

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8700, -11.9180, -15.2940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970 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(30, 123, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 123, 52)  
}
```

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(30, 123, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 123, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970 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(30, 123, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 123, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 123, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 123, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 123, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 123,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.0990, -32.6370, -41.7970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 123, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 123,  
52) }
```

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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