

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.1370, -26.6320,
-34.9840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.1370, -26.6320,
-34.9840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	287539
RGB	40, 117, 57
RGB Percent	16%, 46%, 22%
CMY	0.8434, 0.5410, 0.7765
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.51, 0.54
HSL	133°, 49%, 31%
HSV	133°, 66%, 46%
XYZ	7.9761, 13.4753, 6.0495
YIQ	87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

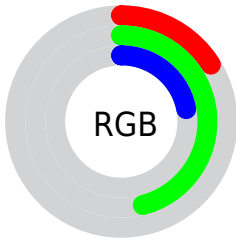
Format	Color
RYB	40, 103, 117
Decimal	2651449
CIELab	43.47, -37.44, 26.22
CIELCh	43, 45.705, 144.993
Yxy	13.4753, 0.2900, 0.4900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280841529 (0xFF287539)
YUV	87.1370, -14.8575, -41.3391
Hunter-Lab	36.7088, -25.4559, 15.9253

Details

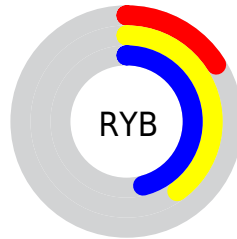
The YIQ color **87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **69.8630, 26.6320, 34.9840**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1650, -23.8350, -36.1150**, and **41.1700, -22.2310, -32.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.5230, -30.8950, -40.3270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.7510, -22.3690, -29.6410**.

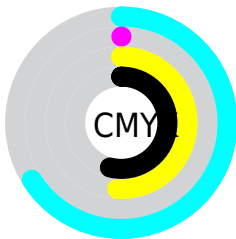
Distribution



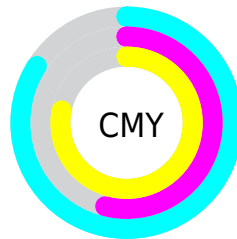
- Red (16%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840 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 87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.1370, -26.6320,
-34.9840

87.1370, -26.6320,
-34.9840

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

58.4780, -35.0220,
-37.1180

140.1650,
-23.8350, -36.1150

41.1700, -22.2310,
-32.1430

166.7520,
-24.1100, -36.6380

26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

195.1110,
-23.7430, -37.7830

11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

223.2850,
-24.2930, -38.8290

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

235.1480,
-15.9970, -23.9730

247.1250, -8.0220,

-8.8060

■ 87.1370, -26.6320,
-34.9840

■ 87.1370, -26.6320,
-34.9840

■ 82.5230, -30.8950,
-40.3270

■ 91.7510, -22.3690,
-29.6410

■ 78.2080, -34.5620,
-45.4580

■ 96.0660, -18.7020,
-24.5100

■ 73.5940, -38.8250,
-50.8010

■ 100.6800,
-14.4390, -19.1670

■ 71.6430, -40.5210,
-53.1050

■ 105.2940,
-10.1760, -13.8240

■ 109.7230, -6.8300,
-8.3820

■ 114.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 118.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 123.5650, 5.9590,
7.6470

■ 127.8800, 9.6260,
12.7780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.8570, 15.3190, -29.8410



87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



81.2700, -63.4950, -33.2150

Triad

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



87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



84.2750, -87.1130, -1.6490



100.2420, 58.6370, 22.1330

Complementary

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



87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



69.8630, 26.6320, 34.9840

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.



101.9160, 45.4760, 34.8840



87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



102.8810, -26.5050, 23.3110

Square

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



87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



87.3750, -84.8190, -10.1870



105.8880, 16.3160, 34.7160



100.3270, 56.1190, 1.6790

Rectangle

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



87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



84.8210, -72.1160, -25.6520



105.8880, 16.3160, 34.7160



101.0340, 56.5270, 27.3350

Sweetspot

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



87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



140.9950, -10.7720, -14.0360



103.1390, 14.5850, -27.5510



69.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840



106.1050, -41.9420, -54.8860



91.4690, -38.8300, -23.1660



56.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



74.6920, -42.2170, -55.4090



153.0200, -86.4050, -113.6450

Inverse Universe

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



69.8630, 26.6320, 34.9840



78.8950, 41.9420, 54.8860



65.5310, 38.8300, 23.1660



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.3080, 42.2170, 55.4090



96.9800, 86.4050, 113.6450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

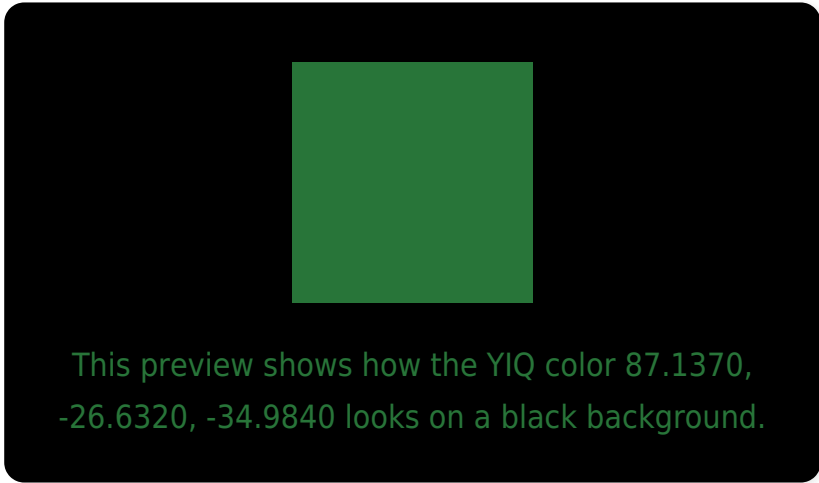
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1370, -26.6320,

-34.9840.

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

87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840

Protanopia

99.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Deuteranopia

101.6700, 27.0520, -5.6840



Tritanopia

95.4780, -33.8810, -8.2250

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840

Protanomaly

94.6790, 4.4970, -20.9350

Deuteranomaly

96.2820, 7.2930, -16.5390

Tritanomaly

92.5240, -31.4950, -18.4310

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1200, -9.6260, -12.7780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840 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(40, 117, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 117, 57)  
}
```

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(40, 117, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 117, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840 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(40, 117, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 117, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 117, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 117, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 117, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 117,  
57) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.1370, -26.6320, -34.9840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 117, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 117,  
57) }
```

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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