

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2250, -14.8960,  
-27.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.2250, -14.8960,  
-27.4080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	386D39
RGB	56, 109, 57
RGB Percent	22%, 43%, 22%
CMY	0.7805, 0.5725, 0.7765
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.48, 0.57
HSL	121°, 32%, 32%
HSV	121°, 49%, 43%
XYZ	7.8380, 12.0770, 5.7882
YIQ	87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

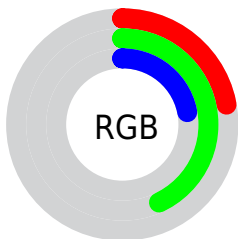
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	56, 108, 109
Decimal	3697977
CIELab	41.34, -29.51, 23.66
CIElCh	41, 37.825, 141.285
Yxy	12.0770, 0.3049, 0.4699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281888057 (0xFF386D39)
YUV	87.2250, -14.9009, -27.3843
Hunter-Lab	34.7519, -20.5565, 14.4511

# Details

The YIQ color **87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **77.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.4700, -14.2080, -28.8640**, and **37.2890, -20.9480, -27.8600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.7680, -11.8710, -21.6550**.

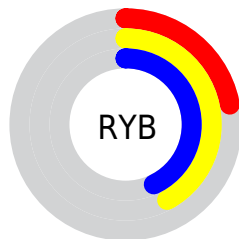
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (43%)

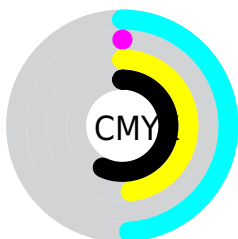
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (43%)

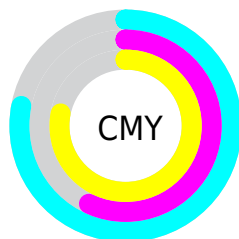


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080 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 87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.2250, -14.8960,  
-27.4080

■ 87.2250, -14.8960,  
-27.4080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 62.1540, -16.1340,  
-26.9980

■ 138.4700,  
-14.2080, -28.8640

■ 37.2890, -20.9480,  
-27.8600

■ 164.9430,  
-14.1620, -29.6980

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 192.5300,  
-14.4370, -30.2210

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

■ 220.7040,  
-14.9870, -31.2670

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 238.3230, -9.1200,  
-21.9520

■ 250.0010, -1.7410,

-6.9970

■ 87.2250, -14.8960,  
-27.4080

■ 87.2250, -14.8960,  
-27.4080

■ 82.6820, -17.9210,  
-33.1610

■ 91.7680, -11.8710,  
-21.6550

■ 78.2530, -21.2670,  
-38.6030

■ 96.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

■ 73.7100, -24.2920,  
-44.3560

■ 100.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

■ 69.1670, -27.3170,  
-50.1090

■ 105.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

■ 64.7380, -30.6630,  
-55.5510

■ 109.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 64.2110, -30.6170,  
-56.3850

■ 113.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

■ 118.4990, 6.3250,  
12.0290

■ 123.0420, 9.3500,  
17.7820

■ 127.4710, 12.6960,  
23.2240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.3720, 15.5470, -22.9570



87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



75.6620, -58.7270, -31.5190

# Triad

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



87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



79.1740, -79.6390, -4.9430



97.3870, 47.8630, 19.1510

# Complementary

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



87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



77.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080

# 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.



98.8390, 35.2070, 28.2550



87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



97.3770, -25.2660, 17.3740

# Square

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



87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



81.1000, -76.7950, -12.4350



100.5510, 9.7150, 27.6910



96.6020, 48.0950, 3.9270



# Rectangle

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



87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



78.7570, -66.0640, -25.2000



100.5510, 9.7150, 27.6910



97.3530, 45.2030, 23.3070

# Sweetspot

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



87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



134.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



102.6590, 16.4170, -16.6950



66.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080



108.9490, -23.4670, -42.7870



90.1890, -23.2420, -19.3220



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



68.9070, -32.8170, -60.5690



144.3850, -68.9800, -126.5800



# Inverse Universe

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



77.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080



94.0510, 23.4670, 42.7870



74.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.0930, 32.8170, 60.5690

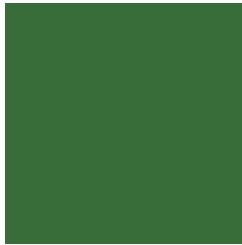


100.6150, 68.9800, 126.5800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

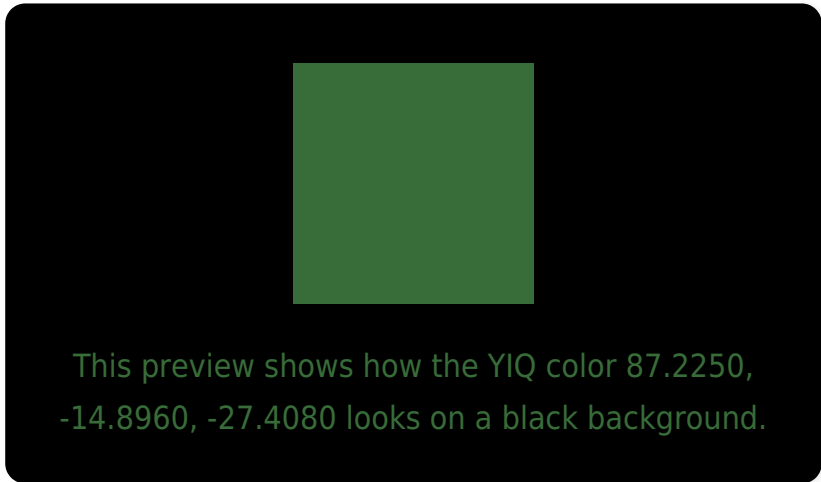
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2250, -14.8960,



# 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

87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080

### Protanopia

94.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640

### Deuteranopia

96.5280, 24.5760, -4.8640



## Tritanopia

93.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080

## Protanomaly

91.7550, 7.3390, -17.3730

## Deuteranomaly

93.3580, 10.1350, -12.9770

## Tritanomaly

91.1450, -19.9420, -13.0460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080 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(56, 109, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 109, 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(56, 109, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 109, 57) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080 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(56, 109, 57) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 109, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 109, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 109, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 109, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 109,  
57) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2250, -14.8960, -27.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 109, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 109,  
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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