

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.2280, 6.2440,
-47.1000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	407400
RGB	64, 116, 0
RGB Percent	25%, 45%, 0%
CMY	0.7492, 0.5450, 0.9999
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 1.00, 0.55
HSL	87°, 100%, 23%
HSV	87°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	8.3591, 13.5841, 2.1823
YIQ	87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

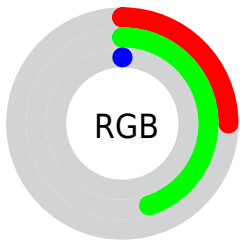
Format	Color
RYB	0, 116, 52
Decimal	4224000
CIELab	43.63, -34.67, 48.48
CIELCh	44, 59.608, 125.571
Yxy	13.5841, 0.3465, 0.5631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282414080 (0xFF407400)
YUV	87.2280, -43.0034, -20.3710
Hunter-Lab	36.8567, -24.0151, 22.2891

Details

The YIQ color **87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **28.7720, -6.2440, 47.1000**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1400, 3.6760, -44.6120**, and **40.2260, -16.6370, -34.4050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0910, 5.3720, -42.3080**.

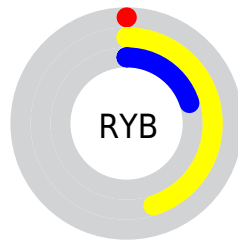
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (45%)

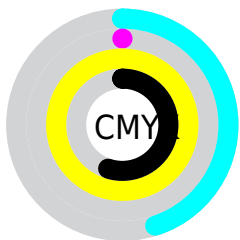
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (20%)

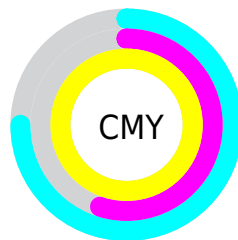


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000 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 87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.2280, 6.2440,
-47.1000

87.2280, 6.2440,
-47.1000

254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

64.4800, -2.9730,
-39.7490

141.1400, 3.6760,
-44.6120

40.2260, -16.6370,
-34.4050

168.3250, 4.5930,
-44.7110

25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

195.7980, 4.6390,
-45.5450

12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

224.5700, 5.2810,
-46.1670

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.4930, 13.3480,
-32.6680

248.1600, 19.2600,

-18.6600

■ 251.4660, 9.9510,
-9.6410

■ 87.2280, 6.2440,
-47.1000

■ 90.0910, 5.3720,
-42.3080

■ 92.8400, 4.8210,
-37.8270

■ 96.0020, 4.5450,
-32.8230

■ 98.7510, 3.9940,
-28.3420

■ 101.6140, 3.1220,
-23.5500

■ 104.4770, 2.2500,
-18.7580

■ 107.2260, 1.6990,
-14.2770

■ 110.3880, 1.4230,
-9.2730

■ 113.1370, 0.8720,
-4.7920

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.0310, 41.1320, -29.5880



87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000



78.4540, -52.8100, -45.1460

Triad

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



87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000



91.8550, -94.6780, -2.2140



93.8700, 69.4530, 46.3890

Complementary

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



87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000



28.7720, -6.2440, 47.1000

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.



101.3950, 37.3580, 49.8540



87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000



85.2500, -93.9920, 7.3840

Square

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



87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000



91.0280, -85.4600, -15.0920



104.9570, -14.4950, 36.9370



95.9960, 76.8850, 21.8210

Rectangle

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



87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000



84.0910, -64.5490, -36.1410



104.9570, -14.4950, 36.9370



95.7860, 61.0620, 49.7820

Sweetspot

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



87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000



138.8900, 2.5250, -18.2350



64.0340, 55.3860, -1.5580



69.9210, 1.2400, -11.4640



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.



87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000



112.8670, 8.2180, -60.8540



70.4840, -27.1320, -58.9720



57.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



91.6470, 6.3820, -49.6020



188.0120, 13.4980, -101.4940

Inverse Universe

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



28.7720, -6.2440, 47.1000



37.4320, -7.6220, 61.0660



45.5160, 27.1320, 58.9720



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



30.3530, -6.3820, 49.6020



61.9880, -13.4980, 101.4940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

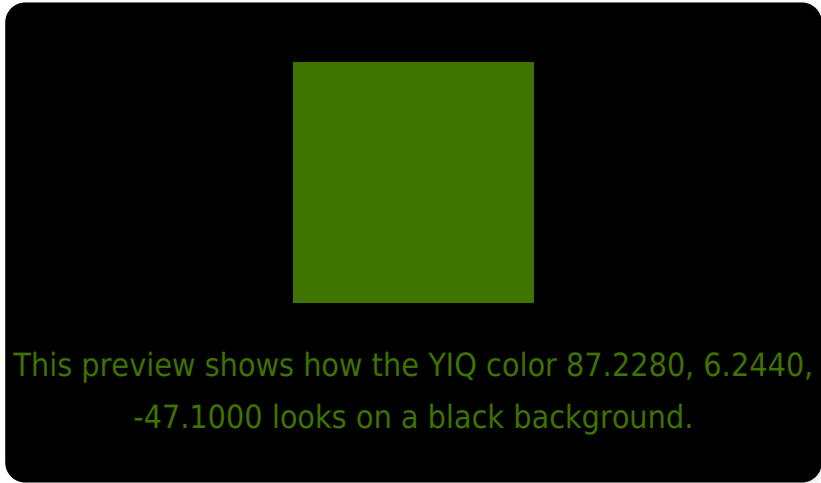
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2280, 6.2440,

-47.1000.

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

87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000

Protanopia

95.1450, 40.8110, -29.2770

Deuteranopia

98.7190, 42.5510, -16.7530



Tritanopia

99.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000

Protanomaly

92.3990, 28.1120, -35.9200

Deuteranomaly

94.7400, 28.8900, -27.9900

Tritanomaly

95.4200, -10.7710, -19.5630

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.4170, 2.4790, -17.4010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000 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(64, 116, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(64, 116, 0)  
}
```

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(64, 116, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(64, 116, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000 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(64, 116, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(64, 116, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(64, 116, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(64, 116, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 116, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(64, 116, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2280, 6.2440, -47.1000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(64, 116, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(64, 116,  
0) }
```

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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