

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2360, -23.7380,
-65.4180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.2360, -23.7380,
-65.4180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	188802
RGB	24, 136, 2
RGB Percent	9%, 53%, 1%
CMY	0.9062, 0.4665, 0.9921
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.99, 0.47
HSL	110°, 97%, 27%
HSV	110°, 99%, 53%
XYZ	9.1963, 17.8190, 3.0122
YIQ	87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

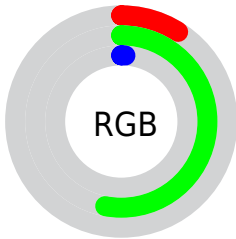
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 136, 114
Decimal	1607682
CIE _{Lab}	49.28, -51.82, 52.06
CIE _{LCh}	49, 73.451, 134.870
Yxy	17.8190, 0.3063, 0.5934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279797762 (0xFF188802)
YUV	87.2360, -42.0213, -55.4580
Hunter-Lab	42.2125, -34.9845, 25.3179

Details

The YIQ color $87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 339900 . A complement of this color would be $50.7640, 23.7380, 65.4180$, and the grayscale version is $88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $146.6760, -18.9250, -59.0290$, and $49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $86.4100, -24.2880, -66.4640$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $92.1210, -21.6760, -58.7320$.

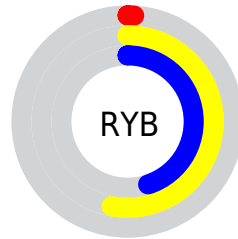
Distribution



Red (9%)

Green (53%)

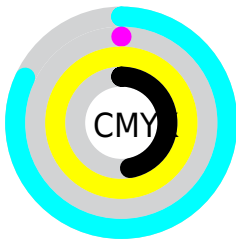
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (45%)

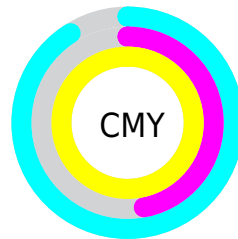


Cyan (82%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (91%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180 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 87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.2360, -23.7380,
-65.4180

■ 87.2360, -23.7380,
-65.4180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 147.2630,
-19.2000, -59.5520

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 175.3340,
-17.9620, -59.9620

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 204.1060,
-17.3200, -60.5840

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 219.9640,
-10.6280, -49.7000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.8270, -2.3320,
-34.8440

■ 243.9890, 6.5600,

-19.7760

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 87.2360, -23.7380,
-65.4180

■ 87.2360, -23.7380,
-65.4180

■ 86.4100, -24.2880,
-66.4640

■ 92.1210, -21.6760,
-58.7320

■ 97.1910, -18.6970,
-52.1450

■ 102.0760,
-16.6350, -45.4590

■ 106.8470,
-14.2520, -39.0840

■ 112.0310,
-11.5940, -32.1860

■ 116.9160, -9.5320,
-25.5000

■ 121.9860, -6.5530,
-18.9130

■ 126.8710, -4.4910,
-12.2270

■ 131.6420, -2.1080,
-5.8520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.8740, 33.8440, -40.6840



87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180



92.7020, -65.3720, -48.7640

Triad

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



87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180



105.3170, -113.2940, 4.7700



97.6670, 95.3100, 56.8620

Complementary

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



87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180



50.7640, 23.7380, 65.4180

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.



106.1310, 65.1850, 68.6810



87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180



94.1640, -108.0690, 14.7070

Square

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



87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180



106.7240, -104.8550, -10.5110



119.2620, 4.3000, 54.2520



106.7620, 94.8590, 15.4590

Rectangle

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



87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180



98.8920, -80.0460, -36.1260



119.2620, 4.3000, 54.2520



97.1260, 89.9440, 66.0080

Sweetspot

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



87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180



156.8020, -9.2110, -25.8110



107.8100, 49.0640, -30.1680



77.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180



111.9830, -31.1160, -85.9000



85.7880, -51.2950, -56.0870



66.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



84.6490, -23.4630, -64.8950



3.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

Inverse Universe

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



50.7640, 23.7380, 65.4180



64.0170, 31.1160, 85.9000



52.2120, 51.2950, 56.0870



64.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



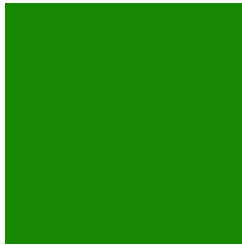
48.3510, 23.4630, 64.8950



1.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180 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 ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2360, -23.7380,

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

87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180

Protanopia

107.8480, 45.9010, -33.4190

Deuteranopia

112.1170, 47.1820, -18.0820



Tritanopia

107.8190, -42.2710, -10.3590

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180

Protanomaly

100.4100, 20.4110, -45.0370

Deuteranomaly

103.1040, 21.6930, -35.2270

Tritanomaly

100.6940, -35.3900, -30.4460

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1550, -8.7070, -23.9310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180 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(24, 136, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 136, 2)  
}
```

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(24, 136, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 136, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180 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(24, 136, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 136, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 136, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 136, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 136, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 136, 2)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2360, -23.7380, -65.4180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 136, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 136,  
2) }
```

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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