

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.2800, 18.8020,
-21.3740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C601E
RGB	92, 96, 30
RGB Percent	36%, 38%, 12%
CMY	0.6393, 0.6235, 0.8822
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.69, 0.62
HSL	64°, 52%, 25%
HSV	64°, 69%, 38%
XYZ	8.8301, 10.7346, 2.8370
YIQ	87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

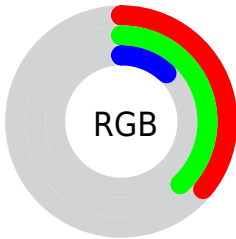
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 96, 34
Decimal	6053918
CIE Lab	39.13, -11.17, 35.76
CIE LCh	39, 37.464, 107.354
Yxy	10.7346, 0.3942, 0.4792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284243998 (0xFF5C601E)
YUV	87.2800, -28.2390, 4.1394
Hunter-Lab	32.7636, -9.2290, 17.8006

Details

The YIQ color **87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **38.7200, -18.8020, 21.3740**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.6500, 20.6360, -21.5720**, and **42.5060, 12.4740, -16.8220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.8410, 21.4160, -24.6960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520**.

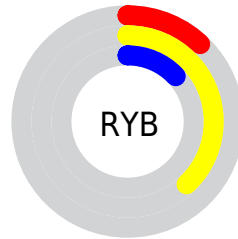
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (38%)

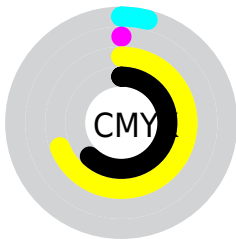
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (13%)

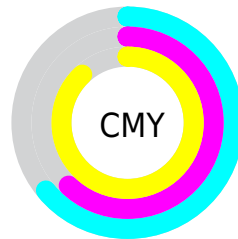


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740 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 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.2800, 18.8020,
-21.3740

87.2800, 18.8020,
-21.3740

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.7530, 18.8480,
-22.2080

137.6500, 20.6360,
-21.5720

42.5060, 12.4740,
-16.8220

164.4220, 21.2780,
-22.1940

22.7040, 3.3490,
-11.1390

191.6070, 22.1950,
-22.2930

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.6780, 23.4330,
-22.7030

246.6780, 23.4330,
-22.7030

249.8700, 14.4450,

-13.9950

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 87.2800, 18.8020,
-21.3740

■ 87.2800, 18.8020,
-21.3740

■ 85.8410, 21.4160,
-24.6960

■ 88.7190, 16.1880,
-18.0520

■ 84.8150, 24.3050,
-27.4950

■ 89.7450, 13.2990,
-15.2530

■ 83.3760, 26.9190,
-30.8170

■ 91.1840, 10.6850,
-11.9310

■ 83.2620, 27.2400,
-31.1280

■ 92.2100, 7.7960,
-9.1320

■ 93.6490, 5.1820,
-5.8100

■ 94.7890, 1.9720,
-2.7000

■ 96.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 97.5530, -2.9350,
3.6330

■ 98.5790, -5.8240,
6.4320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.7820, 38.2400, -10.2080



87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



83.0900, -10.0820, -26.5460

Triad

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



87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



77.1390, -72.5310, -12.6190



93.5720, 31.5850, 27.8170

Complementary

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



87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



38.7200, -18.8020, 21.3740

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.



95.1590, 4.9470, 25.9950



87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



75.3270, -75.6960, -4.8160

Square

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



87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



75.2350, -64.4140, -22.0620



90.5720, -30.3090, 15.1550



91.9570, 46.2580, 20.7060

Rectangle

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



87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



74.4700, -40.5710, -30.1630



90.5720, -30.3090, 15.1550



94.0920, 24.2490, 28.6090

Sweetspot

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



87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



121.4380, 7.1540, -8.5100



51.4950, 38.5110, 12.4230



61.8770, 4.5400, -5.1880



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



111.4640, 29.4870, -33.3050



77.7120, -0.2700, -28.1580



47.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



97.1390, 31.7800, -36.3160



208.1550, 68.1000, -77.8200

Inverse Universe

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



38.7200, -18.8020, 21.3740



35.8350, -28.8910, 33.5170



48.2880, 0.2700, 28.1580



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



14.8610, -31.7800, 36.3160



31.8450, -68.1000, 77.8200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

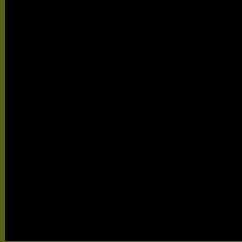
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2800, 18.8020,

-21.3740.

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

87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740

Protanopia

88.1070, 26.7790, -17.2610

Deuteranopia

89.8030, 33.7470, -11.3810



Tritanopia

93.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740

Protanomaly

87.4980, 24.1200, -18.6320

Deuteranomaly

89.0580, 28.4750, -14.9570

Tritanomaly

91.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9650, 7.1080, -7.6760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740 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(92, 96, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 96, 30)  
}
```

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(92, 96, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 96, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740 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(92, 96, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 96, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 96, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 96, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 96, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 96, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 96, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 96,  
30) }
```

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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