

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	376E37
RGB	55, 110, 55
RGB Percent	22%, 43%, 22%
CMY	0.7845, 0.5685, 0.7843
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.50, 0.57
HSL	120°, 33%, 32%
HSV	120°, 50%, 43%
XYZ	7.8411, 12.2436, 5.5639
YIQ	87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

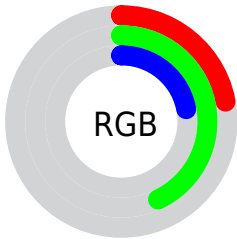
Format	Color
RYB	55, 110, 110
Decimal	3632695
CIELab	41.60, -30.62, 25.09
CIElCh	42, 39.587, 140.660
Yxy	12.2436, 0.3057, 0.4774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281822775 (0xFF376E37)
YUV	87.2850, -15.9165, -28.3139
Hunter-Lab	34.9909, -21.2340, 15.0660

Details

The YIQ color **87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **77.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.5300, -14.4370, -30.2210**, and **37.5340, -20.2600, -29.3160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120**.

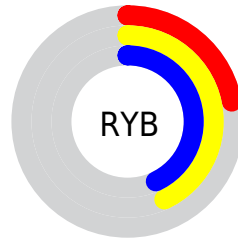
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (43%)

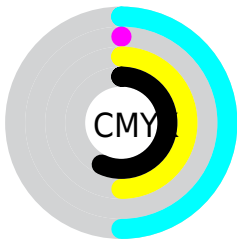
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (43%)

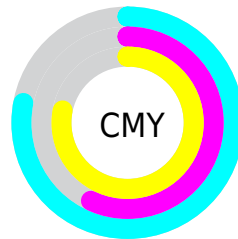


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 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 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

87.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

62.2140, -16.3630,
-28.3550

138.5300,
-14.4370, -30.2210

37.5340, -20.2600,
-29.3160

165.0030,
-14.3910, -31.0550

22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

192.5900,
-14.6660, -31.5780

6.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

221.0630,
-14.6200, -32.4120

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.7960, -9.0740,
-22.7860

249.7730, -1.0990,

-7.6190

■ 87.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 87.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 82.7420, -18.1500,
-34.5180

■ 91.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 78.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 96.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 73.6560, -24.2000,
-46.0240

■ 100.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 69.1130, -27.2250,
-51.7770

■ 105.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 114.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 119.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 123.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590

■ 128.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.3290, 17.1060, -23.6780



87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



76.8360, -59.2770, -32.5650

Triad

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



87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



80.1030, -80.8770, -4.5330



97.1100, 50.2010, 20.8330

Complementary

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



87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



77.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650

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.



99.0780, 36.0320, 29.8240



87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



97.8220, -28.0170, 17.6710

Square

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



87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



82.0290, -78.0330, -12.0250



101.1920, 9.3480, 28.8360



96.4990, 49.8830, 4.5630

Rectangle

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



87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



79.3440, -66.3390, -25.7230



101.1920, 9.3480, 28.8360



97.7770, 46.9450, 24.7770

Sweetspot

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



87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



133.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



103.7300, 17.6550, -17.1050



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.



87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650



107.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



90.3630, -23.7920, -20.3680



53.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



70.4400, -33.0000, -62.7600



144.9890, -67.9250, -129.1810

Inverse Universe

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



77.7150, 15.1250, 28.7650



92.5180, 23.6500, 44.9780



74.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



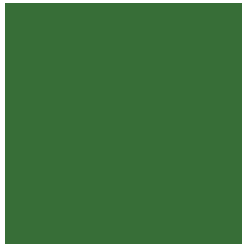
49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 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 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 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 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2850, -15.1250,

-28.7650.

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

87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Protanopia

95.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

Deuteranopia

96.5990, 25.8140, -5.2740



Tritanopia

93.8490, -24.6200, -5.3560

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Protanomaly

92.4130, 8.3020, -18.3060

Deuteranomaly

93.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990

Tritanomaly

91.4330, -20.8130, -13.7810

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 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(55, 110, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 110, 55)  
}
```

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(55, 110, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 110, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 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(55, 110, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 110, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 110, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 110, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 110, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 110,  
55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 110, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 110,  
55) }
```

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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