

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.3620, -15.1650,
-61.0930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.3620, -15.1650,
-61.0930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	238300
RGB	35, 131, 0
RGB Percent	14%, 51%, 0%
CMY	0.8631, 0.4861, 0.9999
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 1.00, 0.49
HSL	104°, 100%, 26%
HSV	104°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	8.8122, 16.5993, 2.7398
YIQ	87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

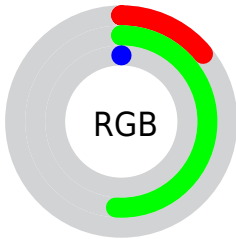
Format	Color
RYB	0, 131, 96
Decimal	2327296
CIELab	47.75, -48.49, 51.31
CIELCh	48, 70.596, 133.382
Yxy	16.5993, 0.3130, 0.5896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280517376 (0xFF238300)
YUV	87.3620, -43.0695, -45.9215
Hunter-Lab	40.7423, -32.6910, 24.5324

Details

The YIQ color **87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **43.6380, 15.1650, 61.0930**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.0080, -13.9280, -55.9760**, and **46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8340, -13.3780, -54.9300**.

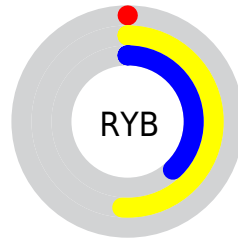
Distribution



Red (14%)

Green (51%)

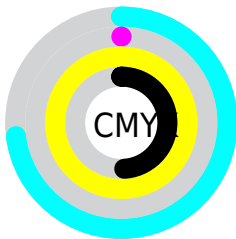
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (38%)

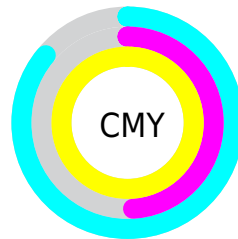


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930 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 87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.3620, -15.1650,
-61.0930

■ 87.3620, -15.1650,
-61.0930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.6350, -28.8750,
-54.9150

■ 145.0080,
-13.9280, -55.9760

■ 46.9600, -22.0000,
-41.8400

■ 172.7800,
-13.2860, -56.5980

■ 32.8720, -15.4000,
-29.2880

■ 201.5520,
-12.6440, -57.2200

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 220.6330, -8.1980,
-49.6860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.3820, 0.4190,
-35.1410

■ 244.5440, 9.3110,

-20.0730

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 87.3620, -15.1650,
-61.0930

■ 91.8340, -13.3780,
-54.9300

■ 96.0070, -12.1870,
-48.9790

■ 100.4790,
-10.4000, -42.8160

■ 104.6520, -9.2090,
-36.8650

■ 109.2380, -7.7430,
-30.3910

■ 113.7100, -5.9560,
-24.2280

■ 117.8830, -4.7650,
-18.2770

■ 122.3550, -2.9780,
-12.1140

■ 126.5280, -1.7870,
-6.1630

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.6400, 34.6230, -38.2810



87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930



89.1970, -62.3920, -47.7040

Triad

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



87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930



102.3020, -108.9380, 2.9180



95.9760, 89.9460, 54.9540

Complementary

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



87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930



43.6380, 15.1650, 61.0930

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.



104.6740, 59.0420, 64.3700



87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930



92.0780, -104.9510, 13.2650

Square

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



87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930



102.6490, -100.2700, -11.0060



115.5880, 0.2660, 50.2660



103.6630, 90.8240, 17.0000

Rectangle

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



87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930



95.1590, -76.4240, -35.6880



115.5880, 0.2660, 50.2660



96.0820, 84.0760, 62.2200

Sweetspot

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



87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930



153.8240, -6.2770, -23.9170



95.5210, 51.6760, -22.4360



76.4750, -3.4360, -14.8280



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930



114.1310, -19.6090, -79.6810



80.4310, -45.9760, -58.8720



63.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



86.7750, -14.8900, -60.5700



2.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

Inverse Universe

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



43.6380, 15.1650, 61.0930



56.8690, 19.6090, 79.6810



50.5690, 45.9760, 58.8720



62.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



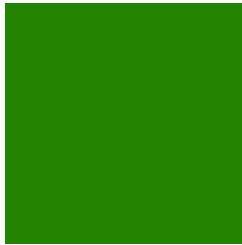
43.2250, 14.8900, 60.5700



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

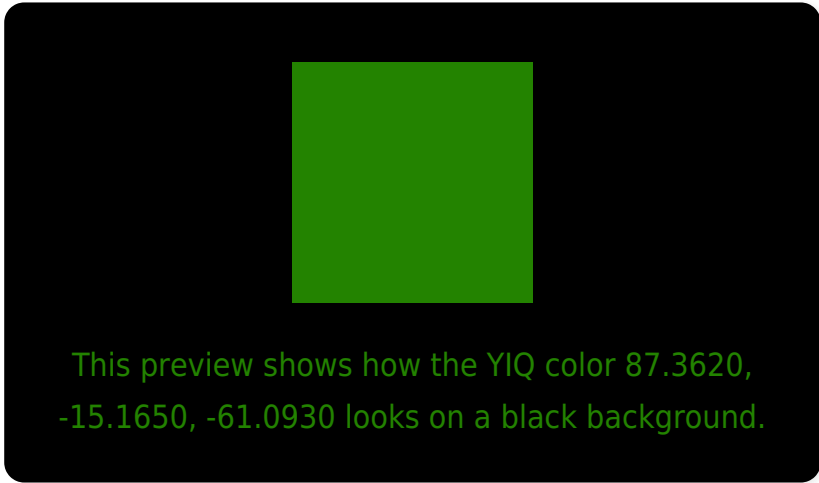
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3620, -15.1650,

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

87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930

Protanopia

104.3040, 44.6170, -32.1750

Deuteranopia

108.4590, 46.2190, -17.1490



Tritanopia

105.4990, -38.3740, -9.3980

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930

Protanomaly

98.5460, 23.0240, -42.8320

Deuteranomaly

100.9410, 23.7100, -33.2340

Tritanomaly

98.7980, -29.7510, -28.0150

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.0630, -5.4520, -22.3480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930 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(35, 131, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 131, 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(35, 131, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 131, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930 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(35, 131, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 131, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 131, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 131, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 131, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 131, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.3620, -15.1650, -61.0930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 131, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 131,  
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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