

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.3850, -65.5570,  
-39.9010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(87.3850, -65.5570,  
-39.9010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00835C
RGB	0, 131, 92
RGB Percent	0%, 51%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4861, 0.6394
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.49
HSL	162°, 100%, 26%
HSV	162°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	10.0529, 17.0191, 12.8669
YIQ	87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

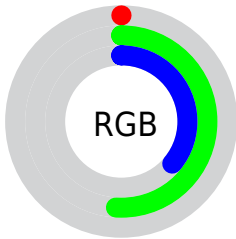
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 77, 131
Decimal	33628
CIELab	48.28, -40.63, 12.69
CIELCh	48, 42.564, 162.655
Yxy	17.0191, 0.2517, 0.4261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223708 (0xFF00835C)
YUV	87.3850, 2.2752, -76.6366
Hunter-Lab	41.2542, -28.6976, 10.3857

# Details

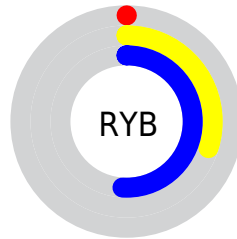
The YIQ color **87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **43.6150, 65.5570, 39.9010**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.7030, -48.7770, -35.6330**, and **52.2040, -36.7660, -27.5340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.7280, -59.0930, -35.9010**.

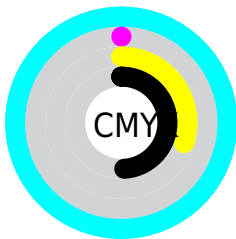
# Distribution



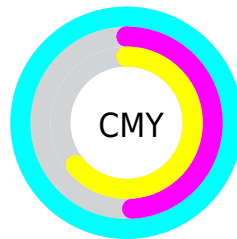
- Red (0%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010 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 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.3850, -65.5570,  
-39.9010

87.3850, -65.5570,  
-39.9010

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

69.3870, -50.7030,  
-33.7670

148.7030,  
-48.7770, -35.6330

52.2040, -36.7660,  
-27.5340

176.8880,  
-47.8600, -35.7320

35.7220, -23.4250,  
-21.5130

205.3610,  
-47.8140, -36.5660

21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

224.8550,  
-43.0930, -28.5090

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

236.8320,  
-35.1180, -13.3420

245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 87.3850, -65.5570,  
-39.9010

■ 91.7280, -59.0930,  
-35.9010

■ 96.0710, -52.6290,  
-31.9010

■ 100.4140,  
-46.1650, -27.9010

■ 104.7570,  
-39.7010, -23.9010

■ 109.3990,  
-32.6410, -19.6890

■ 113.6280,  
-25.8560, -16.0000

■ 117.9710,  
-19.3920, -12.0000

■ 122.3140,  
-12.9280, -8.0000

■ 126.6570, -6.4640,  
-4.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



104.6080, -5.9090, -30.5890



87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010



92.7770, -77.9840, -29.4400

# Triad

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



87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010



111.0420, -43.3760, 15.1840



113.7820, 56.5760, 9.9200

# Complementary

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



87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010



43.6150, 65.5570, 39.9010

# 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.



114.3540, 52.6300, 26.3740



87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010



118.2280, 0.4990, 29.5150

# Square

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



87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010



93.6500, -92.8430, -7.9390



116.9300, 33.6930, 33.6690



112.0990, 47.5930, -9.0070



# Rectangle

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



87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010



94.8120, -85.0920, -21.7640



116.9300, 33.6930, 33.6690



113.7700, 56.8500, 15.9700

# Sweetspot

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



87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010



154.0410, -25.5810, -15.4770



88.5580, -12.7810, -60.2450



76.2920, -15.8620, -9.8940



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.



87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010



114.0570, -85.5450, -52.1130



76.5690, -70.9260, -14.1740



63.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



86.6840, -64.9610, -39.6890



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



# Inverse Universe

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



43.6150, 65.5570, 39.9010



56.9430, 85.5450, 52.1130



54.4310, 70.9260, 14.1740



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



43.3160, 64.9610, 39.6890



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010 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 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010 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 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3850, -65.5570,

-39.9010.

# 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

87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010

### Protanopia

113.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220

### Deuteranopia

114.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090



## Tritanopia

102.0350, -51.8070, -13.7510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010

## Protanomaly

103.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670

## Deuteranomaly

104.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730

## Tritanomaly

96.6010, -56.7570, -23.1650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.0520, -24.1140, -14.5300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010 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(0, 131, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 131, 92)  
}
```

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(0, 131, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 131, 92) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010 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(0, 131, 92) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 131, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 131, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 131, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 131, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 131, 92)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.3850, -65.5570, -39.9010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 131, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 131,  
92) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor