

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.4250, -1.1400,
-34.4200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	416E1E
RGB	65, 110, 30
RGB Percent	25%, 43%, 12%
CMY	0.7453, 0.5685, 0.8823
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.73, 0.57
HSL	94°, 57%, 27%
HSV	94°, 73%, 43%
XYZ	7.9898, 12.3722, 3.1962
YIQ	87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

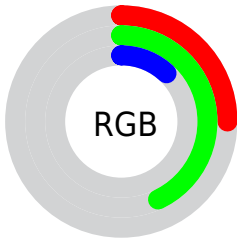
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 110, 75
Decimal	4288030
CIE _{Lab}	41.80, -30.12, 37.96
CIE _{LCh}	42, 48.457, 128.425
Yxy	12.3722, 0.3392, 0.5252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282478110 (0xFF416E1E)
YUV	87.4250, -28.3105, -19.6667
Hunter-Lab	35.1741, -21.0083, 19.2342

Details

The YIQ color $[87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336600 . A complement of this color would be $[52.5750, 1.1400, 34.4200]$, and the grayscale version is $[88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[139.0830, -0.1770, -35.3530]$, and $[40.5800, -8.7060, -29.4580]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.3770, -1.1850, -39.1130]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[90.4730, -1.0950, -29.7270]$.

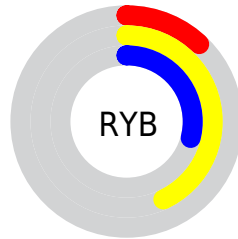
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (43%)

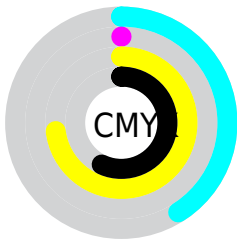
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (29%)

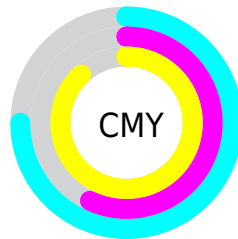


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (73%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200 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 87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.4250, -1.1400,
-34.4200

87.4250, -1.1400,
-34.4200

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.7840, -0.7730,
-35.5650

139.0830, -0.1770,
-35.3530

40.5800, -8.7060,
-29.4580

165.5560, -0.1310,
-36.1870

23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

193.3280, 0.5110,
-36.8090

7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

221.8010, 0.5570,
-37.6430

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

238.5340, 6.1030,
-28.0170

250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 87.4250, -1.1400,
-34.4200

■ 87.4250, -1.1400,
-34.4200

■ 84.3770, -1.1850,
-39.1130

■ 90.4730, -1.0950,
-29.7270

■ 81.3290, -1.2300,
-43.8060

■ 93.5210, -1.0500,
-25.0340

■ 78.9220, -1.6420,
-47.3540

■ 96.8680, -0.4090,
-20.1290

■ 99.9160, -0.3640,
-15.4360

■ 102.9640, -0.3190,
-10.7430

■ 106.0120, -0.2740,
-6.0500

■ 109.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 112.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 115.4550, 0.4570,
8.2410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.2200, 36.2260, -28.7820



87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



75.2570, -53.4530, -38.9970

Triad

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



87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



84.8790, -86.0580, -4.2500



95.6090, 56.5260, 32.8620

Complementary

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



87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



52.5750, 1.1400, 34.4200

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.



99.2060, 33.0960, 38.9840



87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



84.3740, -73.9100, 6.8740

Square

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



87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



84.8500, -79.0870, -14.9510



101.2750, -6.8830, 31.1410



95.3530, 62.3980, 14.5420

Rectangle

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



87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



79.5090, -62.6700, -31.6460



101.2750, -6.8830, 31.1410



96.4930, 51.1610, 36.4810

Sweetspot

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



87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



133.9700, -0.4560, -13.7680



79.7480, 35.5800, -6.0520



65.9580, -0.1820, -7.7180



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.



87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



107.9340, -1.9160, -53.4040



77.4160, -23.2840, -40.5960



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



85.9880, -2.0080, -51.7360



177.2810, -3.5570, -106.2850

Inverse Universe

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



52.5750, 1.1400, 34.4200



54.0660, 1.9160, 53.4040



62.5840, 23.2840, 40.5960



51.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



34.0120, 2.0080, 51.7360



69.7190, 3.5570, 106.2850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

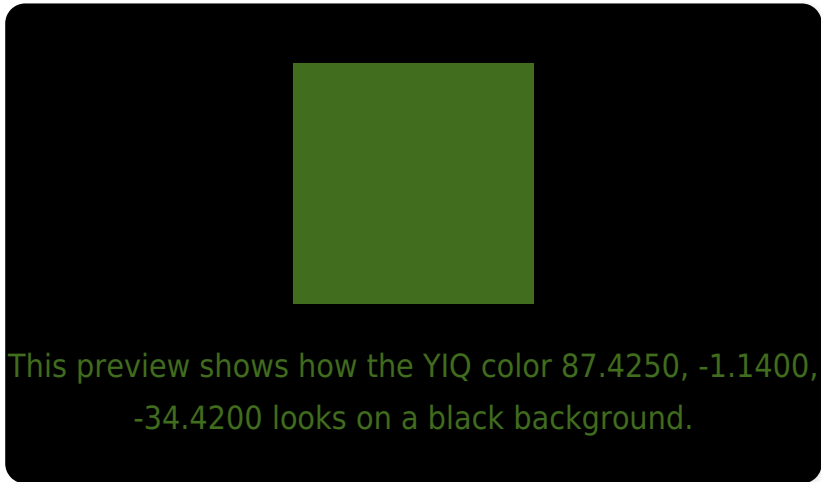
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4250, -1.1400,

-34.4200.

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

87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200

Protanopia

93.4940, 29.9430, -19.5370

Deuteranopia

95.4720, 36.1770, -11.3670



Tritanopia

96.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200

Protanomaly

91.1720, 18.9860, -24.7100

Deuteranomaly

92.4870, 22.6530, -19.5790

Tritanomaly

93.3970, -11.9640, -14.4600

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9100, -0.2270, -12.4110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200 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(65, 110, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 110, 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(65, 110, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 110, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200 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(65, 110, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 110, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 110, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 110, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 110, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 110,  
30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 110, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 110,  
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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