

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5150, -19.2490,
-42.1370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.5150, -19.2490,
-42.1370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B7825
RGB	43, 120, 37
RGB Percent	17%, 47%, 15%
CMY	0.8316, 0.5293, 0.8549
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.69, 0.53
HSL	116°, 53%, 31%
HSV	116°, 69%, 47%
XYZ	8.0480, 14.0865, 4.0448
YIQ	87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

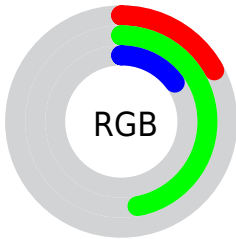
Format	Color
RYB	37, 120, 114
Decimal	2848805
CIELab	44.36, -40.60, 37.33
CIELCh	44, 55.152, 137.402
Yxy	14.0865, 0.3074, 0.5381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281038885 (0xFF2B7825)
YUV	87.5150, -24.9039, -39.0397
Hunter-Lab	37.5320, -27.4054, 19.8828

Details

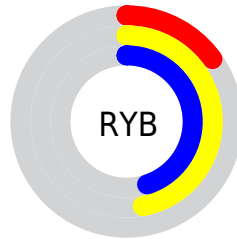
The YIQ color **87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **69.4850, 19.2490, 42.1370**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.6570, -16.7730, -42.9570**, and **41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.8580, -21.9530, -48.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.1720, -16.5450, -36.0730**.

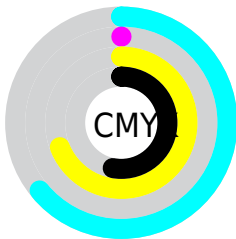
Distribution



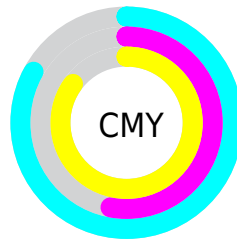
- Red (17%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370 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 87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.5150, -19.2490,
-42.1370

■ 87.5150, -19.2490,
-42.1370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.4000, -26.3550,
-45.5150

■ 140.6570,
-16.7730, -42.9570

■ 41.0900, -19.2500,
-36.6100

■ 168.4290,
-16.1310, -43.5790

■ 27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 195.9020,
-16.0850, -44.4130

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 222.6140,
-15.2140, -43.6780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.3630, -6.5970,
-29.1330

■ 246.2260, 1.6990,

-14.2770

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 87.5150, -19.2490,
-42.1370

■ 87.5150, -19.2490,
-42.1370

■ 82.8580, -21.9530,
-48.2010

■ 92.1720, -16.5450,
-36.0730

■ 78.2010, -24.6570,
-54.2650

■ 96.8290, -13.8410,
-30.0090

■ 73.5440, -27.3610,
-60.3290

■ 101.4860,
-11.1370, -23.9450

■ 73.1310, -27.6360,
-60.8520

■ 106.4420, -7.8370,
-17.6690

■ 111.0990, -5.1330,
-11.6050

■ 115.7560, -2.4290,
-5.5410

■ 120.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 125.0700, 2.9790,
6.5870

■ 129.7270, 5.6830,
12.6510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.3560, 29.6710, -36.6410



87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



82.8370, -61.0180, -39.5620

Triad

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



87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



90.3220, -94.4950, -0.0230



98.7800, 69.2260, 33.9780

Complementary

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



87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



69.4850, 19.2490, 42.1370

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.



102.5070, 48.5460, 45.3300



87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



98.9300, -54.5640, 19.7080

Square

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



87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



92.3960, -89.3120, -11.3600



107.9720, 7.5120, 40.0880



100.3720, 69.4140, 8.5340

Rectangle

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



87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



87.0720, -71.5650, -30.1330



107.9720, 7.5120, 40.0880



99.3160, 64.9610, 39.6890

Sweetspot

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



87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



142.9690, -7.8830, -16.8350



106.4290, 28.5680, -22.1520



71.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370



105.3000, -29.7900, -65.8700



89.7110, -34.0600, -32.5240



58.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



76.0660, -29.0110, -63.4670



153.3060, -58.5720, -127.9800

Inverse Universe

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



69.4850, 19.2490, 42.1370



76.7000, 29.7900, 65.8700



67.2890, 34.0600, 32.5240



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



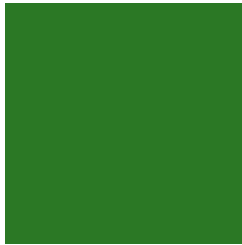
48.9340, 29.0110, 63.4670



98.6940, 58.5720, 127.9800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

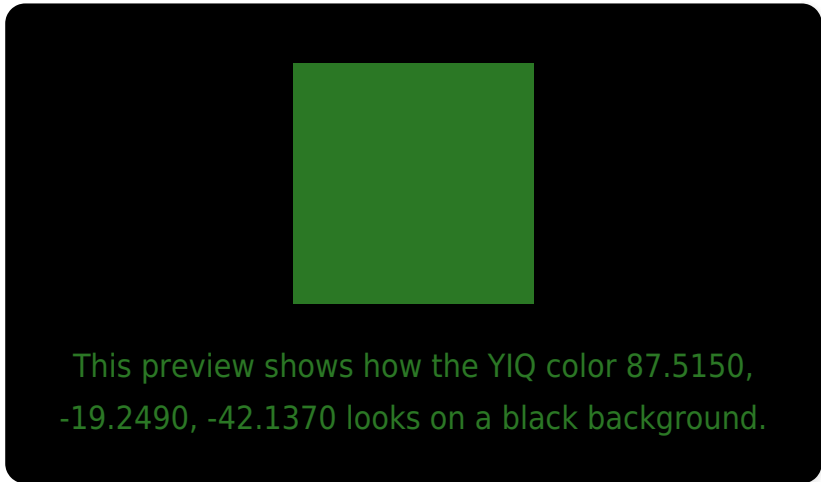
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5150, -19.2490,

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

87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370

Protanopia

100.3800, 30.2640, -19.8480

Deuteranopia

101.7000, 35.5350, -10.7450



Tritanopia

98.3750, -32.0930, -7.5890

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370

Protanomaly

95.3560, 12.4760, -27.8760

Deuteranomaly

96.7850, 15.8220, -22.4340

Tritanomaly

94.5090, -27.1390, -20.2830

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.0940, -6.7370, -15.5770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370 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(43, 120, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 120, 37)  
}
```

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(43, 120, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 120, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370 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(43, 120, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 120, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 120, 37)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 120, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 120, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 120,  
37) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5150, -19.2490, -42.1370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 120, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 120,  
37) }
```

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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