

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5190, -33.0990,
-22.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.5190, -33.0990,
-22.4030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A6F56
RGB	42, 111, 86
RGB Percent	16%, 44%, 34%
CMY	0.8355, 0.5646, 0.6629
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.23, 0.56
HSL	158°, 45%, 30%
HSV	158°, 62%, 44%
XYZ	8.3191, 12.5379, 10.7797
YIQ	87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

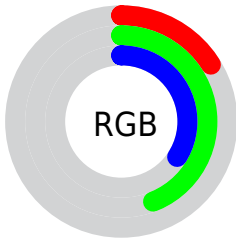
Format	Color
RYB	42, 84, 111
Decimal	2781014
CIELab	42.06, -28.25, 7.58
CIELCh	42, 29.253, 164.984
Yxy	12.5379, 0.2630, 0.3963
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280971094 (0xFF2A6F56)
YUV	87.5190, -0.7489, -39.9202
Hunter-Lab	35.4089, -20.0279, 6.7364

Details

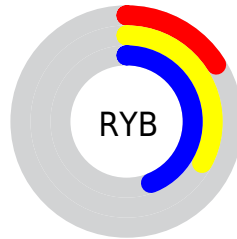
The YIQ color **87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **65.4810, 33.0990, 22.4030**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.5900, -31.8610, -22.8130**, and **41.0680, -30.2110, -19.6750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.7740, -38.3710, -25.9790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2640, -27.8270, -18.8270**.

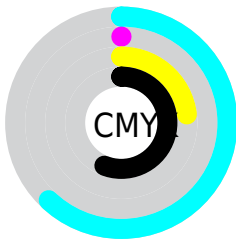
Distribution



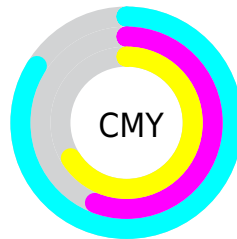
- Red (16%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030 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 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.5190, -33.0990,
-22.4030

87.5190, -33.0990,
-22.4030

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.3550, -38.5090,
-23.4770

139.5900,
-31.8610, -22.8130

41.0680, -30.2110,
-19.6750

166.7640,
-32.4110, -23.8590

25.7600, -17.4200,
-14.7000

194.3510,
-32.6860, -24.3820

8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

222.3510,
-32.6860, -24.3820

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

238.6110,
-27.1860, -13.9220

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 87.5190, -33.0990,
-22.4030

■ 87.5190, -33.0990,
-22.4030

■ 83.7740, -38.3710,
-25.9790

■ 91.2640, -27.8270,
-18.8270

■ 80.0290, -43.6430,
-29.5550

■ 95.0090, -22.5550,
-15.2510

■ 76.2840, -48.9150,
-33.1310

■ 98.7540, -17.2830,
-11.6750

■ 73.2510, -53.3160,
-35.9720

■ 102.4990,
-12.0110, -8.0990

■ 106.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

■ 110.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 114.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

■ 117.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 121.5230, 14.9450,
9.9930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.4160, -4.9480, -20.4680



87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030



78.3980, -66.4310, -24.0550

Triad

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



87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030



98.9870, -24.3480, 11.7480



99.2790, 38.8790, 5.7510

Complementary

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



87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030



65.4810, 33.0990, 22.4030

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.



100.6460, 36.7680, 16.4800



87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030



101.8010, 2.8390, 20.1430

Square

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



87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030



88.3310, -55.1560, -2.6120



101.5770, 24.0210, 21.7250



98.5950, 31.6370, -6.1790

Rectangle

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



87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030



79.5210, -70.9710, -18.8670



101.5770, 24.0210, 21.7250



99.8000, 38.9700, 9.6100

Sweetspot

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



87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030



135.7870, -12.8820, -8.8340



89.9780, -4.0750, -30.7870



68.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030



107.9630, -52.4450, -35.2370



85.0860, -38.6490, -9.9210



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



79.1040, -57.3960, -39.1240



163.0010, -118.6430, -80.0430

Inverse Universe

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



65.4810, 33.0990, 22.4030



73.1510, 52.1240, 35.5480



67.9140, 38.6490, 9.9210



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



40.7820, 57.7170, 38.8130



84.1130, 118.3220, 80.3540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030 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 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030 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 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5190, -33.0990,

-22.4030.

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

87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030

Protanopia

98.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

Deuteranopia

99.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



Tritanopia

91.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030

Protanomaly

94.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830

Deuteranomaly

95.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

Tritanomaly

90.0170, -34.2010, -13.4410

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030 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(42, 111, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 111, 86)  
}
```

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(42, 111, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 111, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030 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(42, 111, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 111, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 111, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 111, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 111, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 111,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 111, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 111,  
86) }
```

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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