

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5350, -39.1960,
-27.5480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.5350, -39.1960,
-27.5480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	217454
RGB	33, 116, 84
RGB Percent	13%, 45%, 33%
CMY	0.8708, 0.5450, 0.6707
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.28, 0.54
HSL	157°, 56%, 29%
HSV	157°, 72%, 46%
XYZ	8.4738, 13.4608, 10.5322
YIQ	87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

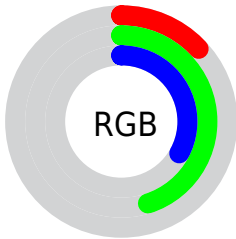
Format	Color
R_YB	33, 84, 116
Decimal	2192468
CIE Lab	43.45, -32.88, 10.69
CIE LCh	43, 34.577, 161.990
Yxy	13.4608, 0.2610, 0.4146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280382548 (0xFF217454)
YUV	87.5350, -1.7428, -47.8272
Hunter-Lab	36.6890, -22.9790, 8.6620

Details

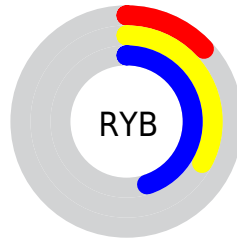
The YIQ color **87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **61.4650, 39.1960, 27.5480**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.0900, -36.4450, -27.8450**, and **43.7750, -30.9440, -22.9120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.3770, -44.7430, -31.6470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5790, -33.3280, -23.7600**.

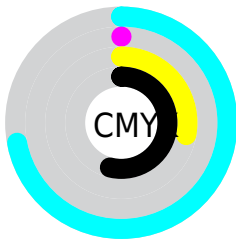
Distribution



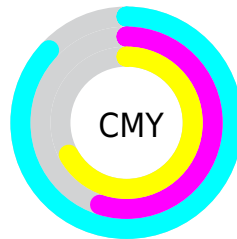
- Red (13%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480 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 87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.5350, -39.1960,
-27.5480

87.5350, -39.1960,
-27.5480

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

60.3710, -44.6060,
-28.6220

141.0900,
-36.4450, -27.8450

43.7750, -30.9440,
-22.9120

167.9760,
-36.1240, -28.1560

27.8800, -17.8780,
-17.4140

195.8620,
-35.8030, -28.4670

11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

224.1500,
-36.6740, -29.2020

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.1870,
-28.9280, -15.3920

247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 87.5350, -39.1960,
-27.5480

■ 87.5350, -39.1960,
-27.5480

■ 83.3770, -44.7430,
-31.6470

■ 91.5790, -33.3280,
-23.7600

■ 79.6320, -50.0150,
-35.2230

■ 95.4380, -28.3770,
-19.8730

■ 76.1860, -54.6910,
-38.5870

■ 99.4820, -22.5090,
-16.0850

■ 103.3410,
-17.5580, -12.1980

■ 107.3850,
-11.6900, -8.4100

■ 111.5430, -6.1430,
-4.3110

■ 115.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 119.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 123.1910, 9.9480,
6.9400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.4930, -3.8470, -23.9030



87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480



81.6750, -68.7690, -25.7370

Triad

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



87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480



100.7240, -33.7930, 12.2150



102.5680, 45.4350, 8.0830

Complementary

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



87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480



61.4650, 39.1960, 27.5480

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.



103.8040, 42.3150, 20.5790



87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480



105.8270, -0.0500, 22.9420

Square

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



87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480



82.4680, -80.6470, -8.7030



105.2940, 26.4960, 26.4320



101.3030, 38.3310, -6.3490

Rectangle

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



87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480



83.7270, -74.5470, -20.1390



105.2940, 26.4960, 26.4320



102.9150, 46.0760, 12.9880

Sweetspot

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



87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480



139.3630, -14.6240, -10.3040



91.5880, -3.1570, -36.4130



70.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480



105.8430, -61.1550, -42.5870



86.4870, -47.2680, -13.4120



56.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



80.1640, -57.6250, -40.4810



164.1920, -117.8630, -83.1670

Inverse Universe

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



61.4650, 39.1960, 27.5480



65.2710, 60.8340, 42.8980



62.5130, 47.2680, 13.4120



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



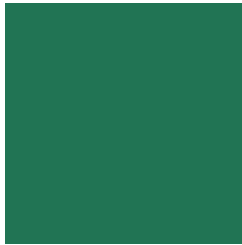
41.8360, 57.6250, 40.4810



85.6940, 118.1840, 82.8560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

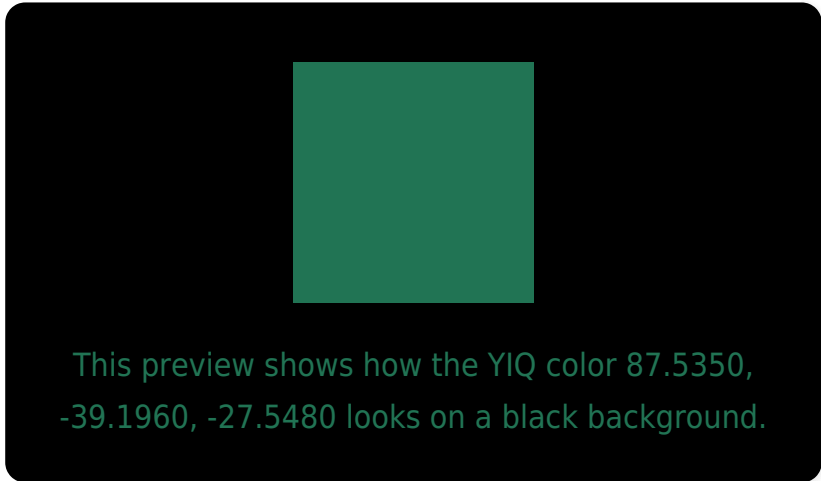
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5350, -39.1960,

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

87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480

Protanopia

101.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910

Deuteranopia

102.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180



Tritanopia

93.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480

Protanomaly

96.1480, -6.8290, -13.9090

Deuteranomaly

97.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260

Tritanomaly

91.3860, -39.7940, -16.7060

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480 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(33, 116, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 116, 84)  
}
```

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(33, 116, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 116, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480 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(33, 116, 84) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 116, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 116, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 116, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 116, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 116,  
84) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5350, -39.1960, -27.5480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 116, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 116,  
84) }
```

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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