

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5370, -34.6510,
-60.3710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.5370, -34.6510,
-60.3710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	118817
RGB	17, 136, 23
RGB Percent	7%, 53%, 9%
CMY	0.9337, 0.4665, 0.9098
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.83, 0.47
HSL	123°, 78%, 30%
HSV	123°, 88%, 53%
XYZ	9.1952, 17.8025, 3.7615
YIQ	87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

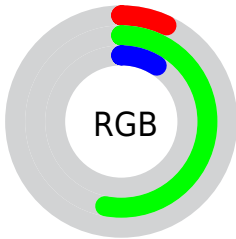
Format	Color
RYB	17, 130, 136
Decimal	1148951
CIELab	49.26, -51.74, 47.37
CIELCh	49, 70.152, 137.524
Yxy	17.8025, 0.2989, 0.5788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279339031 (0xFF118817)
YUV	87.5370, -31.8167, -61.8609
Hunter-Lab	42.1930, -34.9367, 24.2494

Details

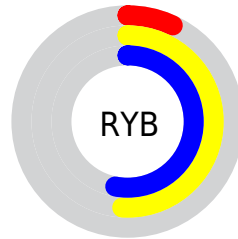
The YIQ color **87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **65.4630, 34.6510, 60.3710**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2070, -24.7940, -57.2900**, and **49.3080, -23.1000, -43.9320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8690, -38.8220, -67.3820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.2050, -30.4800, -53.3600**.

Distribution



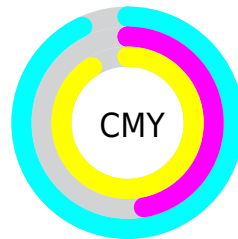
- Red (7%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710 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 87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.5370, -34.6510,
-60.3710

■ 87.5370, -34.6510,
-60.3710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 147.2070,
-24.7940, -57.2900

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 175.2780,
-23.5560, -57.7000

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 204.0500,
-22.9140, -58.3220

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 219.9080,
-16.2220, -47.4380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.6570, -7.6050,
-32.8930

■ 243.9330, 0.9660,

-17.5140

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 87.5370, -34.6510,
-60.3710

■ 87.5370, -34.6510,
-60.3710

■ 81.8690, -38.8220,
-67.3820

■ 93.2050, -30.4800,
-53.3600

■ 80.6300, -39.6470,
-68.9510

■ 98.5740, -26.9050,
-46.5610

■ 104.2420,
-22.7340, -39.5500

■ 109.6110,
-19.1590, -32.7510

■ 115.2790,
-14.9880, -25.7400

■ 120.8330,
-10.4960, -19.0400

■ 126.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

■ 131.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 137.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.9660, 30.5890, -42.2670



87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710



92.9130, -67.3440, -46.0640

Triad

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



87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710



103.5730, -111.1390, 4.2610



102.4720, 91.1850, 49.0170

Complementary

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



87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710



65.4630, 34.6510, 60.3710

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.



107.7840, 64.5440, 63.7760



87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710



102.3580, -85.0080, 20.7840

Square

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



87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710



106.0230, -104.2590, -10.2990



119.1440, 10.4440, 53.0360



108.3760, 89.9540, 10.7380

Rectangle

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



87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710



98.8750, -81.3760, -34.0480



119.1440, 10.4440, 53.0360



101.8170, 86.1400, 57.8520

Sweetspot

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



87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710



157.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250



120.6400, 34.6230, -38.2810



77.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710



104.3380, -51.2890, -89.2490



94.2630, -53.5900, -42.0220



66.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



78.8690, -38.8220, -67.3820



2.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Inverse Universe

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



65.4630, 34.6510, 60.3710



71.6620, 51.2890, 89.2490



58.7370, 53.5900, 42.0220



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



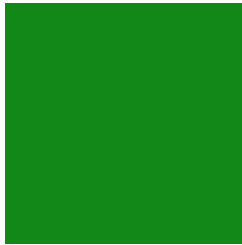
54.1310, 38.8220, 67.3820



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

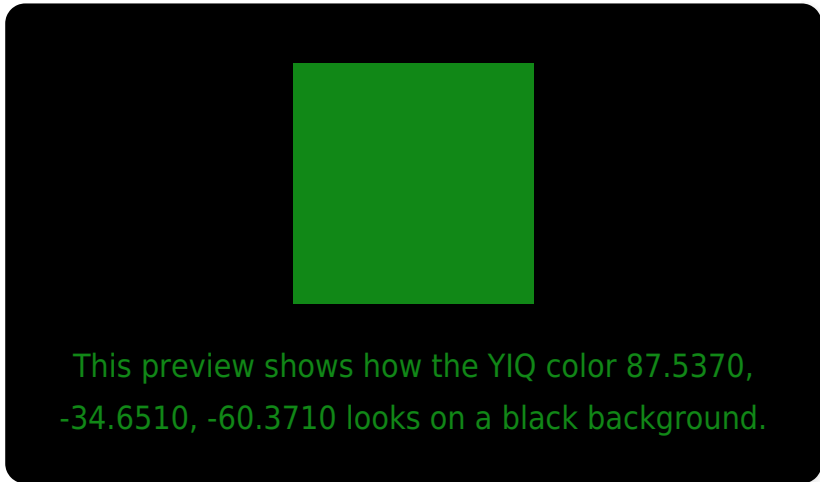
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5370, -34.6510,

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

87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710

Protanopia

109.9000, 40.1230, -27.8210

Deuteranopia

113.0290, 44.6140, -15.5940



Tritanopia

107.5090, -44.3340, -11.5180

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710

Protanomaly

101.9780, 13.1200, -39.5520

Deuteranomaly

103.6890, 15.7320, -31.8200

Tritanomaly

100.1110, -40.9380, -29.0180

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710 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(17, 136, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 136, 23)  
}
```

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(17, 136, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 136, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710 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(17, 136, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 136, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 136, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 136, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 136, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 136,  
23) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5370, -34.6510, -60.3710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 136, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 136,  
23) }
```

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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