

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.6000, 5.7370,
-32.3990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	496B1A
RGB	73, 107, 26
RGB Percent	29%, 42%, 10%
CMY	0.7139, 0.5803, 0.8979
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.76, 0.58
HSL	85°, 61%, 26%
HSV	85°, 76%, 42%
XYZ	8.1910, 12.0082, 2.8647
YIQ	87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

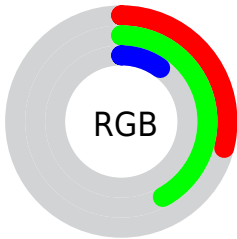
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 107, 60
Decimal	4811546
CIE _{Lab}	41.23, -25.82, 39.19
CIE _{LCh}	41, 46.931, 123.385
Yxy	12.0082, 0.3551, 0.5206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283001626 (0xFF496B1A)
YUV	87.6000, -30.3688, -12.8042
Hunter-Lab	34.6528, -18.4499, 19.3556

Details

The YIQ color **87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **45.4000, -5.7370, 32.3990**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.3720, 6.3790, -33.0210**, and **41.8090, -1.9210, -25.7690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.8510, 6.2880, -36.8800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0500, 4.5900, -28.1300**.

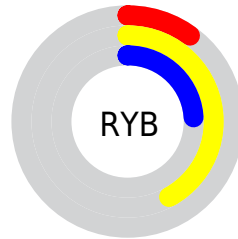
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (42%)

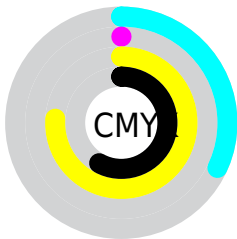
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (24%)

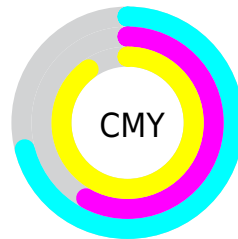


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990 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 87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.6000, 5.7370,
-32.3990

■ 87.6000, 5.7370,
-32.3990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.0730, 5.7830,
-33.2330

■ 139.3720, 6.3790,
-33.0210

■ 41.8090, -1.9210,
-25.7690

■ 165.8450, 6.4250,
-33.8550

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 193.0300, 7.3420,
-33.9540

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 221.3890, 7.7090,
-35.0990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.7690, 12.7510,
-27.3530

■ 249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

87.6000, 5.7370,
-32.3990

87.6000, 5.7370,
-32.3990

84.8510, 6.2880,
-36.8800

90.0500, 4.5900,
-28.1300

82.5150, 7.1140,
-40.8380

92.6850, 4.3600,
-23.9600

81.3470, 7.5270,
-42.8170

95.1350, 3.2130,
-19.6910

97.8840, 2.6620,
-15.2100

100.3340, 1.5150,
-10.9410

■ 102.9690, 1.2850,
-6.7710

■ 105.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 108.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 110.5040, -1.2390,
5.9370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.1110, 38.1510, -25.1210



87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990



73.2850, -50.6560, -40.1280

Triad

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



87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990



83.4940, -83.5360, -5.9040



94.6840, 51.9410, 33.3570

Complementary

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



87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990



45.4000, -5.7370, 32.3990

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.



98.9170, 26.5400, 36.6520



87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990



78.5360, -83.3540, 1.8140

Square

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



87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990



83.3510, -76.2440, -16.9160



99.1600, -13.9890, 27.7630



94.5640, 60.4260, 17.2420

Rectangle

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



87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990



77.4230, -59.5520, -33.0880



99.1600, -13.9890, 27.7630



95.8560, 45.7050, 36.2410

Sweetspot

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



87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990



132.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080



70.1770, 38.9260, -0.6100



66.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



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.



87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990



109.6750, 9.1790, -50.7330



75.6400, -18.1030, -40.8790



52.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



89.0110, 8.3530, -46.7750



186.2730, 17.2570, -98.0310

Inverse Universe

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



45.4000, -5.7370, 32.3990



43.3250, -9.1790, 50.7330



57.3600, 18.1030, 40.8790



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



27.9890, -8.3530, 46.7750



58.7270, -17.2570, 98.0310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

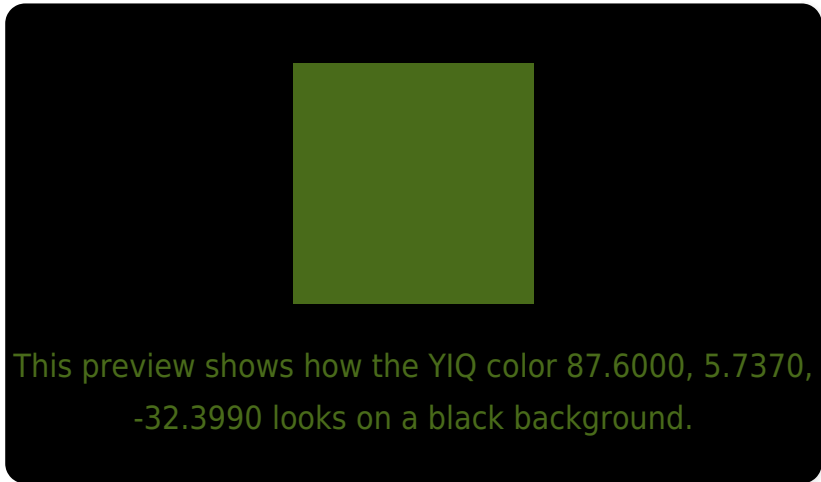
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6000, 5.7370,

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

87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990

Protanopia

92.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Deuteranopia

93.8310, 36.5440, -12.5120



Tritanopia

95.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990

Protanomaly

90.8410, 21.4160, -24.6960

Deuteranomaly

91.4550, 25.6790, -19.3530

Tritanomaly

92.9740, -6.2790, -12.8630

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990 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(73, 107, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 107, 26)  
}
```

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(73, 107, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 107, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990 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(73, 107, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 107, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 107, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 107, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 107, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 107,  
26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.6000, 5.7370, -32.3990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 107, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 107,  
26) }
```

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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