

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.6720, -13.1020,  
-59.9340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(87.6720, -13.1020,  
-59.9340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	268200
RGB	38, 130, 0
RGB Percent	15%, 51%, 0%
CMY	0.8513, 0.4900, 0.9999
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 1.00, 0.49
HSL	103°, 100%, 26%
HSV	103°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	8.7843, 16.3861, 2.7002
YIQ	87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

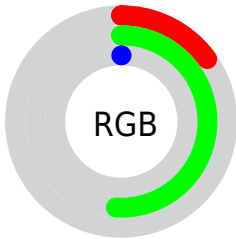
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 130, 92
Decimal	2523648
CIELab	47.48, -47.55, 51.12
CIELCh	47, 69.813, 132.926
Yxy	16.3861, 0.3152, 0.5879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280713728 (0xFF268200)
YUV	87.6720, -43.2223, -43.5623
Hunter-Lab	40.4798, -32.1042, 24.3809

# Details

The YIQ color **87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **42.3280, 13.1020, 59.9340**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.6060, -12.7360, -55.5520**, and **46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8450, -11.9110, -53.9830**.

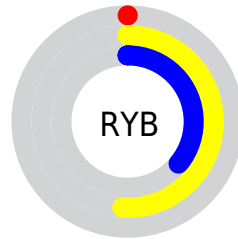
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (51%)

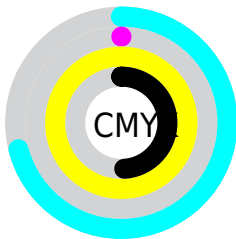
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (36%)

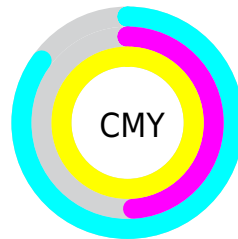


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340 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 87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.6720, -13.1020,  
-59.9340

87.6720, -13.1020,  
-59.9340

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.0480, -28.6000,  
-54.3920

144.6060,  
-12.7360, -55.5520

46.3730, -21.7250,  
-41.3170

172.7910,  
-11.8190, -55.6510

32.2850, -15.1250,  
-28.7650

201.1500,  
-11.4520, -56.7960

19.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

221.1170, -6.6850,  
-49.5730

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

232.9800, 1.6110,  
-34.7170

244.8430, 9.9070,

-19.8610

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 87.6720, -13.1020,  
-59.9340

■ 91.8450, -11.9110,  
-53.9830

■ 96.0180, -10.7200,  
-48.0320

■ 100.4900, -8.9330,  
-41.8690

■ 104.6630, -7.7420,  
-35.9180

■ 108.8360, -6.5510,  
-29.9670

■ 113.0090, -5.3600,  
-24.0160

■ 117.1820, -4.1690,  
-18.0650

■ 121.6540, -2.3820,  
-11.9020

■ 125.8270, -1.1910,  
-5.9510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.0530, 34.8980, -37.7580



87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340



88.4960, -61.7960, -47.4920

# Triad

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



87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340



101.4870, -108.0210, 2.8190



95.9650, 88.4790, 54.0070

# Complementary

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



87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340



42.3280, 13.1020, 59.9340

# 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.



104.6630, 57.5750, 63.4230



87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340



91.8500, -104.3090, 12.6430

# Square

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



87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340



101.7200, -99.0320, -11.4160



114.8760, -0.6050, 49.5310



102.8910, 90.1820, 17.6220



# Rectangle

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



87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340



94.3440, -75.5070, -35.7870



114.8760, -0.6050, 49.5310



96.1850, 82.2880, 61.5840

# Sweetspot

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



87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340



151.8350, -4.8100, -22.9700



92.2870, 52.4550, -20.0330



74.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340



113.2670, -16.9960, -77.4760



79.2740, -44.0960, -59.9040



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



86.1990, -13.1480, -59.1000



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



42.3280, 13.1020, 59.9340



54.7330, 16.9960, 77.4760



50.7260, 44.0960, 59.9040



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



41.5020, 12.5520, 58.8880

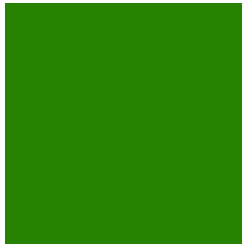


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

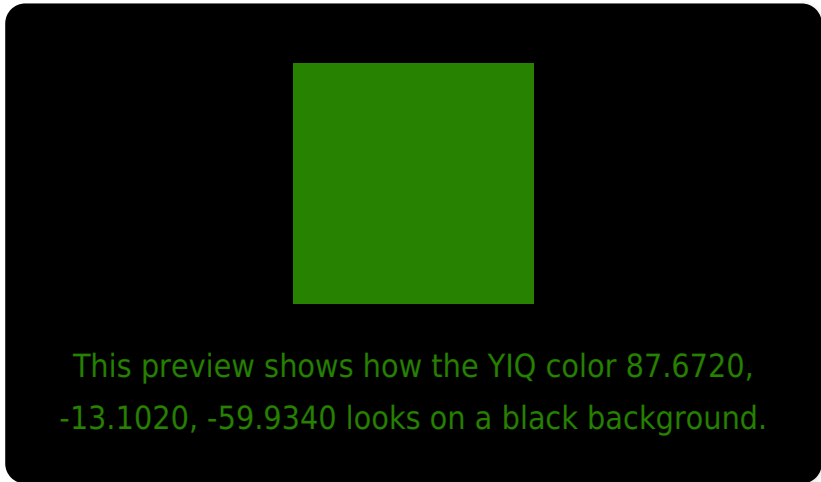
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6720, -13.1020,



# 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

87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340

### Protanopia

103.4180, 44.2960, -31.8640

### Deuteranopia

107.5730, 45.8980, -16.8380



## Tritanopia

105.3960, -36.5860, -8.7620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340

## Protanomaly

97.9590, 23.2990, -42.3090

## Deuteranomaly

100.6530, 24.5810, -32.4990

## Tritanomaly

98.6950, -27.9630, -27.3790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340 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(38, 130, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 130, 0)  
}
```

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(38, 130, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 130, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340 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(38, 130, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 130, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 130, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 130, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 130, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 130, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.6720, -13.1020, -59.9340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 130, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 130,  
0) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor