

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.7150, -4.3520,
-20.2560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47663A
RGB	71, 102, 58
RGB Percent	28%, 40%, 23%
CMY	0.7217, 0.5999, 0.7725
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.43, 0.60
HSL	102°, 28%, 31%
HSV	102°, 43%, 40%
XYZ	8.1131, 11.1494, 5.7280
YIQ	87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

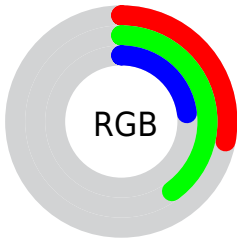
Format	Color
RYB	58, 102, 89
Decimal	4679226
CIELab	39.83, -20.50, 21.32
CIELCh	40, 29.578, 133.876
Yxy	11.1494, 0.3246, 0.4461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282869306 (0xFF47663A)
YUV	87.7150, -14.6495, -14.6591
Hunter-Lab	33.3908, -15.0628, 13.2026

Details

The YIQ color $[87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[72.2850, 4.3520, 20.2560]$, and the grayscale version is $[88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[138.0740, -3.9850, -21.4010]$, and $[41.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.4820, -5.3140, -24.8500]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[90.9480, -3.3900, -15.6620]$.

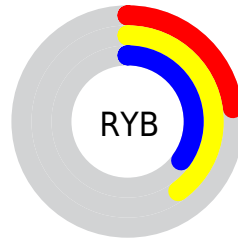
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (40%)

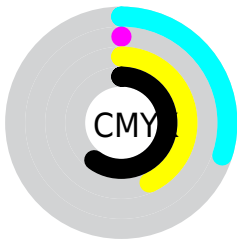
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (35%)

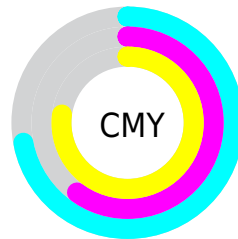


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560 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 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.7150, -4.3520,
-20.2560

87.7150, -4.3520,
-20.2560

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.9430, -4.9940,
-19.6340

138.0740, -3.9850,
-21.4010

41.0570, -5.3150,
-19.3230

164.5470, -3.9390,
-22.2350

19.6700, -8.4790,
-17.0470

192.0200, -3.8930,
-23.0690

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.6070, -4.1680,
-23.5920

242.6230, -1.0970,
-18.6730

253.4040, 4.4940,

-4.3540

■ 87.7150, -4.3520,
-20.2560

■ 87.7150, -4.3520,
-20.2560

■ 84.4820, -5.3140,
-24.8500

■ 90.9480, -3.3900,
-15.6620

■ 81.2490, -6.2760,
-29.4440

■ 94.1810, -2.4280,
-11.0680

■ 77.6030, -7.5130,
-34.5610

■ 97.8270, -1.1910,
-5.9510

■ 74.3700, -8.4750,
-39.1550

■ 101.0600, -0.2290,
-1.3570

■ 71.1370, -9.4370,
-43.7490

■ 104.2930, 0.7330,
3.2370

■ 68.8440, -10.1700,
-46.9860

■ 107.5260, 1.6950,
7.8310

■ 110.7590, 2.6570,
12.4250

■ 114.4050, 3.8940,
17.5420

■ 117.6380, 4.8560,
22.1360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.8980, 17.2420, -15.1260



87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



81.5190, -33.0990, -22.4030

Triad

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



87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



80.3410, -61.1160, -4.7320



94.7600, 36.4470, 16.7910

Complementary

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



87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



72.2850, 4.3520, 20.2560

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.



96.3920, 23.1040, 21.8240



87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



92.5030, -25.8610, 11.6350

Square

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



87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



76.1130, -69.6420, -15.4180



96.3170, 1.3260, 20.0300



93.8060, 38.8330, 6.5850

Rectangle

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



87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



73.1660, -59.9660, -25.5820



96.3170, 1.3260, 20.0300



95.4870, 32.9620, 19.3780

Sweetspot

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



87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



127.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



89.3530, 17.6990, -6.8850



62.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560



110.4830, -7.0550, -31.8470



84.8540, -14.9890, -20.2130



49.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



77.6710, -11.3610, -52.9370



163.2830, -24.2340, -111.5140

Inverse Universe

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



72.2850, 4.3520, 20.2560



86.2180, 6.4590, 31.6350



75.1460, 14.9890, 20.2130



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



37.3290, 11.3610, 52.9370



78.7170, 24.2340, 111.5140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560 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 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560 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 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560.

-20.2560.

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

87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560

Protanopia

91.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

Deuteranopia

92.6850, 22.6960, -3.8320



Tritanopia

92.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560

Protanomaly

90.5320, 9.5850, -14.0230

Deuteranomaly

91.0210, 12.7020, -9.9380

Tritanomaly

90.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8870, -1.4200, -7.3080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560 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(71, 102, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 102, 58)  
}
```

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(71, 102, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 102, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560 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(71, 102, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 102, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 102, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 102, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 102, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 102,  
58) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 102, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 102,  
58) }
```

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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