

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.7440, -12.4640,  
-38.4480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.7440, -12.4640,  
-38.4480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	347424
RGB	52, 116, 36
RGB Percent	20%, 45%, 14%
CMY	0.7963, 0.5450, 0.8588
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.69, 0.54
HSL	108°, 53%, 30%
HSV	108°, 69%, 46%
XYZ	7.9805, 13.3530, 3.8261
YIQ	87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

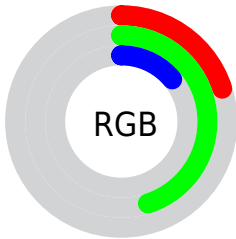
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 116, 100
Decimal	3437604
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.29, -36.62, 36.72
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 51.856, 134.923
Yxy	13.3530, 0.3172, 0.5307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281627684 (0xFF347424)
YUV	87.7440, -25.5098, -31.3475
Hunter-Lab	36.5418, -24.9650, 19.3713

# Details

The YIQ color **87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **64.2560, 12.4640, 38.4480**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2880, -11.1800, -39.6920**, and **39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.6850, -13.9760, -44.0880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8030, -10.9520, -32.8080**.

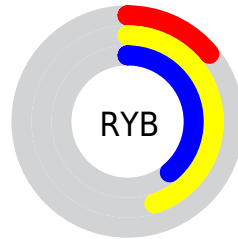
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (45%)

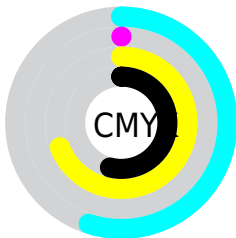
Blue (14%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (39%)

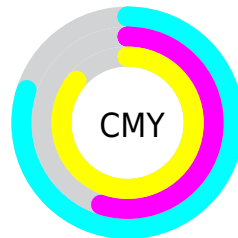


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480 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 87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.7440, -12.4640,  
-38.4480

■ 87.7440, -12.4640,  
-38.4480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 61.3200, -14.2060,  
-39.9180

■ 140.2880,  
-11.1800, -39.6920

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,  
-35.0410

■ 167.0600,  
-10.5380, -40.3140

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

■ 194.5330,  
-10.4920, -41.1480

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

■ 223.0060,  
-10.4460, -41.9820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 236.0430, -2.7000,  
-28.1720

■ 247.9060, 5.5960,

-13.3160

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

87.7440, -12.4640,  
-38.4480

87.7440, -12.4640,  
-38.4480

83.6850, -13.9760,  
-44.0880

91.8030, -10.9520,  
-32.8080

79.4410, -16.4050,  
-49.6290

96.0470, -8.5230,  
-27.2670

75.3820, -17.9170,  
-55.2690

100.1060, -7.0110,  
-21.6270

74.9690, -18.1920,  
-55.7920

104.0510, -5.1780,  
-16.2980

108.1100, -3.6660,  
-10.6580

■ 112.4680, -1.5580,  
-4.8060

■ 116.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 120.4720, 1.7870,  
6.1630

■ 124.7160, 4.2160,  
11.7040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.6060, 31.9630, -34.1250



87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480



79.9190, -58.3130, -39.0250

# Triad

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



87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480



87.4210, -90.4600, -1.5640



97.6160, 63.8160, 32.9040

# Complementary

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



87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480



64.2560, 12.4640, 38.4480

# 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.



100.9900, 42.6320, 42.3760



87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480



95.4520, -56.2140, 16.5700

# Square

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



87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480



88.9080, -85.0020, -12.3780



105.4120, 3.1570, 36.4130



98.5720, 65.9750, 10.2870



# Rectangle

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



87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480



83.9260, -68.2180, -30.2180



105.4120, 3.1570, 36.4130



98.3260, 59.0010, 37.5690

# Sweetspot

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



87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480



138.9910, -4.9490, -14.9410



97.4880, 30.0800, -16.5120



69.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120



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.



87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480



105.9640, -19.7960, -59.7640



85.6960, -29.7040, -34.3760



56.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



78.7900, -19.2460, -58.7180



161.7000, -38.9500, -120.1500



# Inverse Universe

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



64.2560, 12.4640, 38.4480



70.0360, 19.7960, 59.7640



66.3040, 29.7040, 34.3760



54.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



43.2100, 19.2460, 58.7180



88.3000, 38.9500, 120.1500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

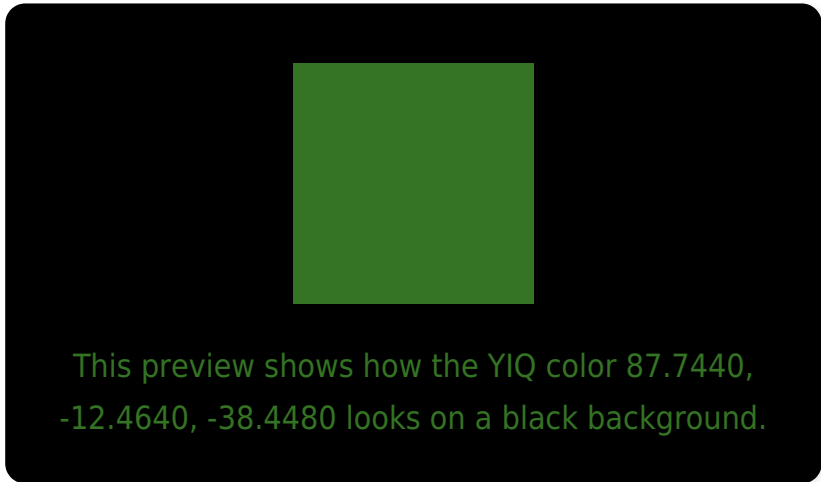
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7440, -12.4640,

-38.4480.

# 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

87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480

### Protanopia

97.6080, 29.6220, -19.2260

### Deuteranopia

99.5150, 34.6180, -10.6460



## Tritanopia

97.0660, -26.7290, -5.6810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480

## Protanomaly

93.7800, 14.2180, -26.4060

## Deuteranomaly

95.2090, 17.5640, -20.9640

## Tritanomaly

93.7270, -21.8210, -17.5410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8170, -4.3990, -13.8950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480 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(52, 116, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 116, 36)  
}
```

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(52, 116, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 116, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480 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(52, 116, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 116, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 116, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 116, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 116, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 116,  
36) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.7440, -12.4640, -38.4480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 116, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 116,  
36) }
```

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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