

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.8410, -66.8410,
-38.6570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.8410, -66.8410,
-38.6570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008360
RGB	0, 131, 96
RGB Percent	0%, 51%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4861, 0.6238
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.27, 0.49
HSL	164°, 100%, 26%
HSV	164°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	10.2322, 17.0908, 13.8112
YIQ	87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

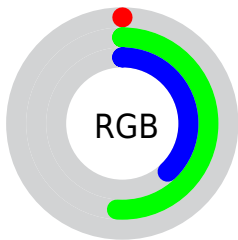
Format	Color
RYB	0, 76, 131
Decimal	33632
CIELab	48.37, -39.62, 10.50
CIELCh	48, 40.987, 165.156
Yxy	17.0908, 0.2488, 0.4155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278223712 (0xFF008360)
YUV	87.8410, 4.0224, -77.0366
Hunter-Lab	41.3410, -28.1666, 9.1310

Details

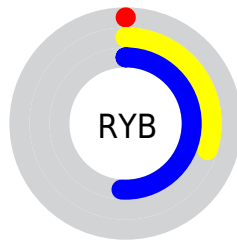
The YIQ color **87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **43.1590, 66.8410, 38.6570**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.2730, -50.3820, -34.0780**, and **52.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0700, -60.0560, -34.9680**.

Distribution



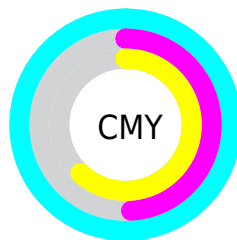
- Red (0%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570 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 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.8410, -66.8410,
-38.6570

87.8410, -66.8410,
-38.6570

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

69.8430, -51.9870,
-32.5230

149.2730,
-50.3820, -34.0780

52.6600, -38.0500,
-26.2900

177.3440,
-49.1440, -34.4880

36.0640, -24.3880,
-20.5800

205.8170,
-49.0980, -35.3220

21.4740, -10.8630,
-17.8950

225.4250,
-44.6980, -26.9540

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.0600,
-35.7600, -12.7200

245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 87.8410, -66.8410,
-38.6570

■ 92.0700, -60.0560,
-34.9680

■ 96.4130, -53.5920,
-30.9680

■ 100.6420,
-46.8070, -27.2790

■ 104.9850,
-40.3430, -23.2790

■ 109.6270,
-33.2830, -19.0670

■ 113.8560,
-26.4980, -15.3780

■ 118.1990,
-20.0340, -11.3780

■ 122.4280,
-13.2490, -7.6890

■ 126.7710, -6.7850,
-3.6890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.4660, -8.3850, -29.7690



87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570



92.5320, -78.6720, -27.9840

Triad

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



87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570



112.5050, -37.3700, 16.4700



113.9450, 54.5590, 7.9270

Complementary

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



87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570



43.1590, 66.8410, 38.6570

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.



115.0010, 52.1260, 24.4940



87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570



118.6690, 3.5710, 28.9070

Square

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



87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570



92.8350, -91.9260, -8.0380



117.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



112.6040, 44.6130, -10.0670

Rectangle

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



87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570



94.4530, -85.4590, -20.6190



117.1750, 34.3810, 32.2130



114.2320, 55.4290, 14.1890

Sweetspot

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



87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570



154.1550, -25.9020, -15.1660



87.9600, -13.9730, -60.6690



76.4060, -16.1830, -9.5830



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570



114.6270, -87.1500, -50.5580



75.3950, -70.3760, -13.1280



64.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



87.1400, -66.2450, -38.4450



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Inverse Universe

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



43.1590, 66.8410, 38.6570



56.3730, 87.1500, 50.5580



55.6050, 70.3760, 13.1280



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



42.8600, 66.2450, 38.4450



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570 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 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570 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 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8410, -66.8410,

-38.6570.

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

87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570

Protanopia

113.4280, 13.1140, -6.3900

Deuteranopia

114.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410



Tritanopia

102.3230, -52.6780, -14.4860

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570

Protanomaly

104.1360, -15.7230, -17.9230

Deuteranomaly

105.3690, -14.7610, -13.3290

Tritanomaly

97.0030, -57.9490, -23.5890

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.1660, -24.4350, -14.2190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570 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(0, 131, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 131, 96)  
}
```

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(0, 131, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 131, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570 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(0, 131, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 131, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 131, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 131, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 131, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 131, 96)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.8410, -66.8410, -38.6570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 131, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 131,  
96) }
```

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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