

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.8970, -36.0250,
-68.5130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.8970, -36.0250,
-68.5130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B8E0B
RGB	11, 142, 11
RGB Percent	4%, 56%, 4%
CMY	0.9573, 0.4429, 0.9569
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.92, 0.44
HSL	120°, 86%, 30%
HSV	120°, 92%, 56%
XYZ	9.8782, 19.4569, 3.5512
YIQ	87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

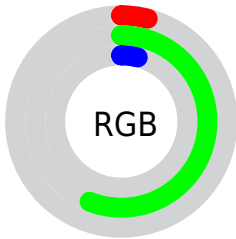
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 142, 142
Decimal	757259
CIE _{Lab}	51.22, -54.65, 51.99
CIE _{LCh}	51, 75.431, 136.428
Yxy	19.4569, 0.3004, 0.5916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278947339 (0xFF0B8E0B)
YUV	87.8970, -37.9102, -67.4387
Hunter-Lab	44.1100, -37.2184, 26.1037

Details

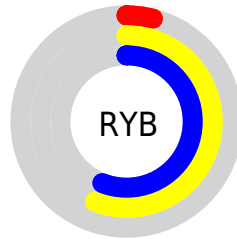
The YIQ color **87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **65.1030, 36.0250, 68.5130**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.4580, -24.2430, -61.7710**, and **52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.3540, -39.0500, -74.2660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.6790, -32.1750, -61.1910**.

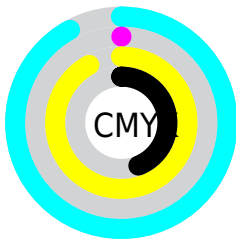
Distribution



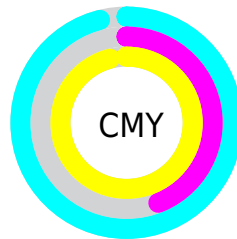
- Red (4%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130 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 87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.8970, -36.0250,
-68.5130

■ 87.8970, -36.0250,
-68.5130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.0920, -31.9000,
-60.6680

■ 150.4580,
-24.2430, -61.7710

■ 52.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 178.5290,
-23.0050, -62.1810

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 208.1870,
-22.0420, -63.1140

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 219.9360,
-13.4250, -48.5690

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 231.7990, -5.1290,
-33.7130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 243.9610, 3.7630,

-18.6450

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 87.8970, -36.0250,
-68.5130

■ 87.8970, -36.0250,
-68.5130

■ 83.3540, -39.0500,
-74.2660

■ 93.6790, -32.1750,
-61.1910

■ 99.4610, -28.3250,
-53.8690

■ 105.6560,
-24.2000, -46.0240

■ 111.4380,
-20.3500, -38.7020

■ 117.2200,
-16.5000, -31.3800

■ 123.0020,
-12.6500, -24.0580

■ 128.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 134.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 140.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110.6950, 32.7900, -43.6100



87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



97.0220, -69.2690, -49.7250

Triad

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



87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



109.3920, -117.8790, 5.2650



102.8200, 99.2530, 56.9890

Complementary

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



87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



65.1030, 36.0250, 68.5130

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.



109.7510, 69.3110, 70.9990



87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



97.4240, -111.7370, 15.1030

Square

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



87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



111.3860, -109.7150, -10.5390



123.9960, 8.1050, 56.8810



111.2630, 97.7020, 13.4940

Rectangle

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



87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



103.4400, -84.5850, -36.4650



123.9960, 8.1050, 56.8810



101.1050, 94.4370, 67.1810

Sweetspot

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



87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



162.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960



127.0660, 42.0510, -40.7410



79.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



108.0080, -50.6000, -96.2320



95.3070, -56.8900, -48.2980



68.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



79.2450, -37.1250, -70.6050



4.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

Inverse Universe

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



65.1030, 36.0250, 68.5130



75.8780, 50.9210, 95.9210



57.5790, 57.2110, 47.9870



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



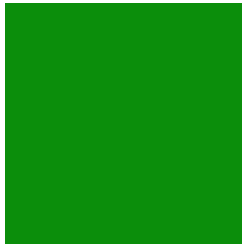
55.7550, 37.1250, 70.6050



3.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

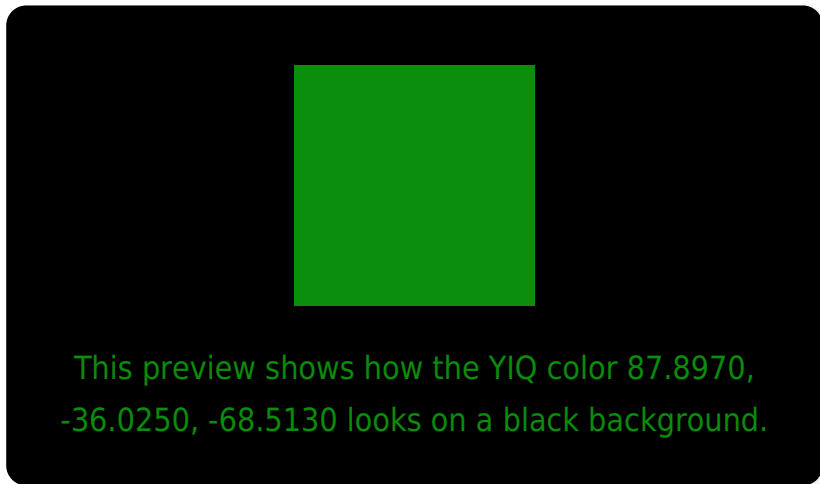
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8970, -36.0250,

-68.5130.

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

87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130

Protanopia

112.5770, 48.1020, -34.7620

Deuteranopia

116.6010, 48.6950, -17.9690



Tritanopia

111.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



Protanomaly

103.3880, 17.4770, -46.9310



Deuteranomaly

106.3100, 18.1170, -36.4990



Tritanomaly

103.2200, -42.8630, -32.6790

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130



Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

88.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130 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(11, 142, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 142, 11)  
}
```

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(11, 142, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 142, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130 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(11, 142, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 142, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(11, 142, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 142, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 142, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 142,  
11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.8970, -36.0250, -68.5130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 142, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 142,  
11) }
```

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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