

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.9440, -15.9030,
-36.6950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.9440, -15.9030,
-36.6950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32742B
RGB	50, 116, 43
RGB Percent	20%, 45%, 17%
CMY	0.8041, 0.5450, 0.8314
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.63, 0.54
HSL	114°, 46%, 31%
HSV	114°, 63%, 46%
XYZ	7.9974, 13.3483, 4.4403
YIQ	87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

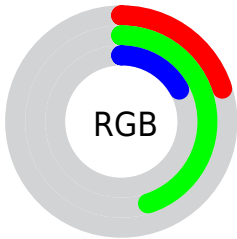
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 116, 109
Decimal	3306539
CIE _{Lab}	43.28, -36.43, 33.37
CIE _{LCh}	43, 49.407, 137.511
Yxy	13.3483, 0.3101, 0.5177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281496619 (0xFF32742B)
YUV	87.9440, -22.1574, -33.2769
Hunter-Lab	36.5354, -24.8641, 18.3690

Details

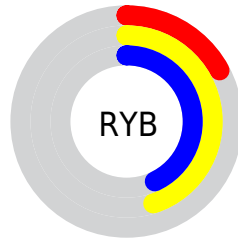
The YIQ color **87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **71.0560, 15.9030, 36.6950**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.3740, -14.2980, -38.2500**, and **39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2870, -18.6070, -42.7590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.3020, -13.7950, -30.8430**.

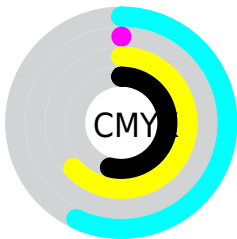
Distribution



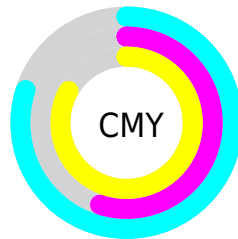
- Red (20%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950 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 87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.9440, -15.9030,
-36.6950

■ 87.9440, -15.9030,
-36.6950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.5630, -19.2040,
-37.4440

■ 140.3740,
-14.2980, -38.2500

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 167.2600,
-13.9770, -38.5610

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 194.7330,
-13.9310, -39.3950

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 223.2060,
-13.8850, -40.2290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.8300, -6.4140,
-26.9420

■ 247.8070, 1.5610,

-11.7750

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 87.9440, -15.9030,
-36.6950

■ 87.9440, -15.9030,
-36.6950

■ 83.2870, -18.6070,
-42.7590

■ 92.3020, -13.7950,
-30.8430

■ 79.0430, -21.0360,
-48.3000

■ 96.8450, -10.7700,
-25.0900

■ 74.3860, -23.7400,
-54.3640

■ 101.2030, -8.6620,
-19.2380

■ 71.3810, -25.3440,
-58.3360

■ 105.7460, -5.6370,
-13.4850

■ 110.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 114.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 119.0050, 1.6040,
3.9720

■ 123.6620, 4.3080,
10.0360

■ 127.9060, 6.7370,
15.5770

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.3220, 27.0110, -32.4850



87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950



79.9020, -59.6430, -36.9470

Triad

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



87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950



86.4920, -89.2220, -1.9740



98.7250, 61.8910, 29.2430

Complementary

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



87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950



71.0560, 15.9030, 36.6950

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.



101.2950, 43.0910, 39.5630



87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950



98.7800, -45.3940, 18.7180

Square

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



87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950



88.3210, -84.7270, -11.8550



105.0380, 7.1460, 35.7060



99.1370, 62.7660, 7.8700

Rectangle

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



87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950



83.7950, -69.2270, -28.4510



105.0380, 7.1460, 35.7060



98.8480, 57.3510, 34.4310

Sweetspot

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



87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950



139.3330, -5.9120, -14.0080



103.5690, 25.3580, -19.0420



70.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



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.



87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950



106.2070, -24.7940, -57.2900



89.1570, -29.3840, -29.1600



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



75.2020, -26.3980, -61.2620



153.9260, -54.4460, -125.6620

Inverse Universe

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



71.0560, 15.9030, 36.6950



80.0920, 25.3900, 57.5020



69.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600



55.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



47.0970, 26.9940, 61.4740



96.0740, 54.4460, 125.6620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

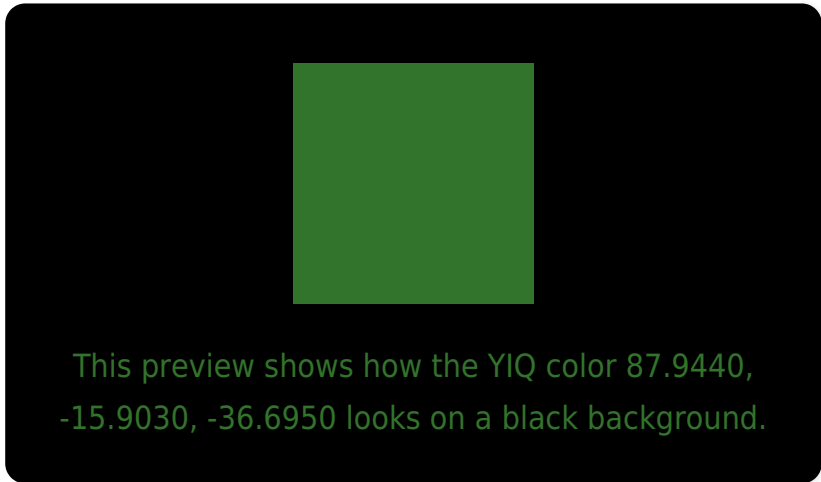
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

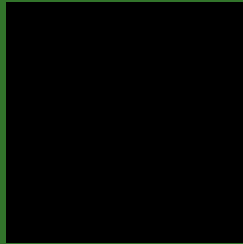
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9440, -15.9030,

-36.6950.

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

87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950

Protanopia

98.4060, 27.3750, -17.0490

Deuteranopia

99.9000, 32.0960, -8.9920



Tritanopia

97.0550, -28.1960, -6.6280

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950

Protanomaly

94.5780, 11.9710, -24.2290

Deuteranomaly

95.7080, 14.7210, -18.9990

Tritanomaly

93.9440, -23.9300, -17.8660

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8600, -5.9580, -13.1740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950 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(50, 116, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 116, 43)  
}
```

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(50, 116, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 116, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950 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(50, 116, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 116, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 116, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 116, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 116, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 116,  
43) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.9440, -15.9030, -36.6950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 116, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 116,  
43) }
```

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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