

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.9480, 13.8050,
-24.4270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56641F
RGB	86, 100, 31
RGB Percent	34%, 39%, 12%
CMY	0.6628, 0.6078, 0.8783
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.69, 0.61
HSL	72°, 53%, 26%
HSV	72°, 69%, 39%
XYZ	8.6414, 11.1920, 3.0031
YIQ	87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

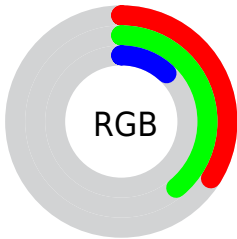
Format	Color
RYB	31, 100, 45
Decimal	5661727
CIELab	39.90, -16.13, 35.96
CIELCh	40, 39.407, 114.159
Yxy	11.1920, 0.3784, 0.4901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283851807 (0xFF56641F)
YUV	87.9480, -28.0754, -1.7084
Hunter-Lab	33.4545, -12.4384, 18.0959

Details

The YIQ color **87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **43.0520, -13.8050, 24.4270**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.9050, 15.3640, -25.1480**, and **42.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.2100, 15.8230, -27.9610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6860, 11.7870, -20.8930**.

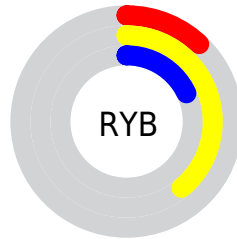
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (39%)

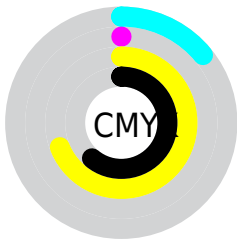
Blue (12%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (18%)

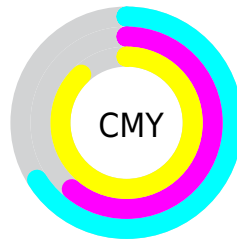


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (69%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270 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 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.9480, 13.8050,
-24.4270

87.9480, 13.8050,
-24.4270

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.4210, 13.8510,
-25.2610

138.9050, 15.3640,
-25.1480

42.7720, 8.6690,
-19.4510

165.6770, 16.0060,
-25.7700

22.6710, -1.0520,
-13.9800

192.5630, 16.3270,
-26.0810

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

220.6340, 17.5650,
-26.4910

245.4110, 19.8110,
-23.1410

250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

87.9480, 13.8050,
-24.4270

87.9480, 13.8050,
-24.4270

86.2100, 15.8230,
-27.9610

89.6860, 11.7870,
-20.8930

84.4720, 17.8410,
-31.4950

91.4240, 9.7690,
-17.3590

82.7340, 19.8590,
-35.0290

93.1620, 7.7510,
-13.8250

82.6200, 20.1800,
-35.3400

94.9000, 5.7330,
-10.2910

96.6380, 3.7150,
-6.7570

■ 98.3760, 1.6970,
-3.2230

■ 100.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 101.8520, -2.3390,
3.8450

■ 103.5900, -4.3570,
7.3790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.7770, 36.6360, -14.1800



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



81.9470, -19.9850, -28.7930

Triad

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



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



79.4530, -76.2910, -10.5550



94.3340, 38.1870, 29.3150

Complementary

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



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



43.0520, -13.8050, 24.4270

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.



97.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



76.1250, -77.9430, -2.6390

Square

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



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



78.1360, -68.4490, -20.5210



94.2140, -23.2490, 19.3670



92.7570, 49.6970, 18.9530

Rectangle

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



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



72.5330, -54.0500, -33.6820



94.2140, -23.2490, 19.3670



95.7400, 31.1720, 29.7960

Sweetspot

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



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



125.1280, 5.0910, -9.6690



59.8490, 37.2740, 7.3060



63.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120



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.



87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270



111.1100, 21.5560, -38.2520



77.7820, -6.4590, -31.6350



50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



94.7140, 22.6110, -40.8530



199.7610, 48.4780, -85.6500

Inverse Universe

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



43.0520, -13.8050, 24.4270



40.8900, -21.5560, 38.2520



53.2180, 6.4590, 31.6350



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



19.9870, -23.2070, 40.6410



42.2390, -48.4780, 85.6500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270 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 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

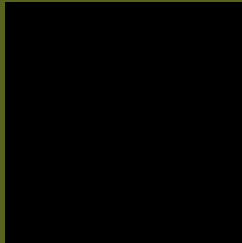
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270.

-24.4270.

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

87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270

Protanopia

89.8790, 27.4210, -17.8830

Deuteranopia

91.2160, 34.0220, -10.8580



Tritanopia

93.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270

Protanomaly

89.0740, 22.3780, -20.1020

Deuteranomaly

90.1610, 26.6870, -15.5930

Tritanomaly

91.9260, 2.8440, -7.4920

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.6550, 5.0450, -8.8350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270 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(86, 100, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 100, 31)  
}
```

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(86, 100, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 100, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270 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(86, 100, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 100, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 100, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 100, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 100, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 100,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.9480, 13.8050, -24.4270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 100, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 100,  
31) }
```

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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