

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.7670, -72.0240,
-27.3200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.7670, -72.0240,
-27.3200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007B77
RGB	0, 123, 119
RGB Percent	0%, 48%, 47%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5174, 0.5336
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.03, 0.52
HSL	178°, 100%, 24%
HSV	178°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	10.4148, 15.5089, 19.8747
YIQ	85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

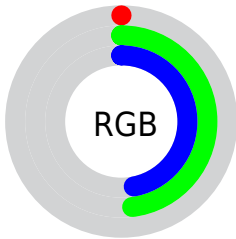
Format	Color
RYB	0, 63, 123
Decimal	31607
CIELab	46.32, -29.37, -6.00
CIELCh	46, 29.979, 191.539
Yxy	15.5089, 0.2274, 0.3386
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278221687 (0xFF007B77)
YUV	85.7670, 16.3839, -75.2177
Hunter-Lab	39.3814, -21.7112, -2.3550

Details

The YIQ color **85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **37.2330, 72.0240, 27.3200**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.7260, -55.6110, -21.9070**, and **50.9450, -42.8660, -16.0980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3550, -64.8720, -24.7760**.

Distribution



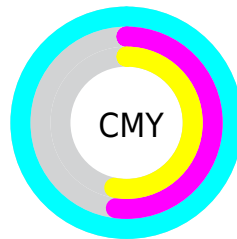
- Red (0%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200 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 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.7670, -72.0240,
-27.3200

85.7670, -72.0240,
-27.3200

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

68.2420, -57.1240,
-22.0200

146.7260,
-55.6110, -21.9070

50.9450, -42.8660,
-16.0980

174.9110,
-54.6940, -22.0060

34.8220, -29.1580,
-11.2220

203.2100,
-54.0980, -21.7940

21.2750, -17.1920,
-7.8160

228.3890,
-53.0440, -18.8680

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.0600,
-35.7600, -12.7200

245.7310,

-18.4760, -6.5720

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 85.7670, -72.0240,
-27.3200

■ 89.3550, -64.8720,
-24.7760

■ 93.3560, -57.4450,
-21.7090

■ 96.9440, -50.2930,
-19.1650

■ 100.6460,
-43.4620, -16.3100

■ 104.5330,
-35.7140, -13.5540

■ 108.1210,
-28.5620, -11.0100

■ 111.8230,
-21.7310, -8.1550

■ 115.4110,
-14.5790, -5.6110

■ 119.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110



85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



87.2150, -78.8570, -19.1210

Triad

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



85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



112.8330, -0.1870, 19.9170



109.0900, 34.6170, -5.1190

Complementary

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



85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



37.2330, 72.0240, 27.3200

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.



110.1160, 40.8960, 7.7440



85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



112.9190, 23.0580, 22.6580

Square

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



85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



108.4210, -28.5660, 11.0980



111.5860, 36.9970, 17.8370



106.6810, 19.3510, -14.8010

Rectangle

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



85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



91.4810, -73.4940, -11.6860



111.5860, 36.9970, 17.8370



109.5790, 37.7340, -1.0340

Sweetspot

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



85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



146.1210, -28.5620, -11.0100



73.9950, -30.2490, -63.0570



72.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200



112.1770, -94.0300, -35.9980



53.9380, -58.1830, 2.6890



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



87.1690, -73.2160, -27.7440



175.7400, -147.6240, -55.9120

Inverse Universe

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



37.2330, 72.0240, 27.3200



48.7090, 94.3510, 35.6870



69.0620, 58.1830, -2.6890



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



37.8310, 73.2160, 27.7440



76.2600, 147.6240, 55.9120

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200 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 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

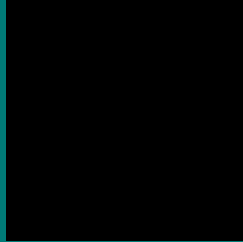
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.7670, -72.0240,

-27.3200.

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

85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200

Protanopia

109.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

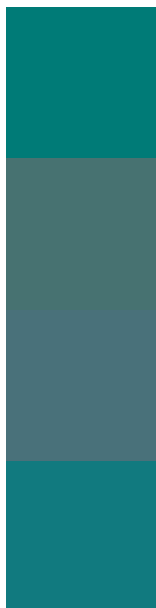
110.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600



Tritanopia

93.7350, -59.8300, -17.0300

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200

Protanomaly

101.0290, -25.3070, -9.4270

Deuteranomaly

102.0660, -26.7290, -5.6810

Tritanomaly

91.1750, -64.1850, -20.7050

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.7300, -25.9030, -9.6390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200 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, 123, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 123, 119)  
}
```

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, 123, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 123, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200 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, 123, 119) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 123, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 123, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 123, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 123, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 123,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.7670, -72.0240, -27.3200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 123, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 123,  
119) }
```

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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