

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.8010, -60.1960,  
-21.4120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.8010, -60.1960,  
-21.4120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	107575
RGB	16, 117, 117
RGB Percent	6%, 46%, 46%
CMY	0.9375, 0.5410, 0.5414
CMYK	0.86, 0.00, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	180°, 76%, 26%
HSV	180°, 86%, 46%
XYZ	9.7862, 14.1250, 19.0215
YIQ	86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

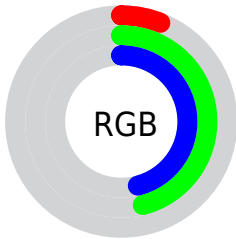
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	16, 67, 117
Decimal	1078645
CIELab	44.41, -26.05, -7.65
CIELCh	44, 27.146, 196.360
Yxy	14.1250, 0.2279, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279268725 (0xFF107575)
YUV	86.8010, 14.8881, -62.0925
Hunter-Lab	37.5833, -19.2917, -3.6993

# Details

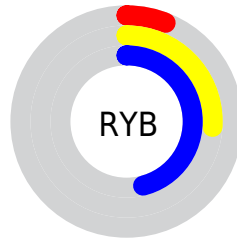
The YIQ color **86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **46.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.8730, -51.5310, -18.7550**, and **47.7820, -40.8490, -14.1050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2130, -67.3480, -23.9560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680**.

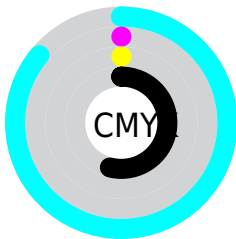
# Distribution



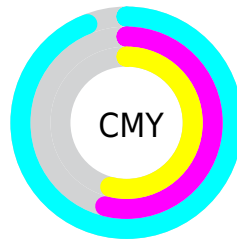
- Red (6%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120 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 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.8010, -60.1960,  
-21.4120

86.8010, -60.1960,  
-21.4120

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

64.4920, -54.8320,  
-19.5040

143.8730,  
-51.5310, -18.7550

47.7820, -40.8490,  
-14.1050

171.1720,  
-50.9350, -18.5430

31.7730, -27.4620,  
-8.9180

199.4710,  
-50.3390, -18.3310

17.6390, -15.2210,  
-4.9890

228.1720,  
-50.9350, -18.5430

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 86.8010, -60.1960,  
-21.4120

■ 86.8010, -60.1960,  
-21.4120

■ 83.2130, -67.3480,  
-23.9560

■ 90.3890, -53.0440,  
-18.8680

■ 82.0170, -69.7320,  
-24.8040

■ 93.6780, -46.4880,  
-16.5360

■ 97.2660, -39.3360,  
-13.9920

■ 100.8540,  
-32.1840, -11.4480

■ 104.1430,  
-25.6280, -9.1160

■ 107.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 111.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 114.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 118.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.6550, -30.4860, -20.1980



86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



84.9170, -72.0260, -16.2660

# Triad

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



86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



108.0460, 3.5270, 18.6870



104.2250, 29.8030, -5.9810

# Complementary

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



86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



46.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120

# 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.



105.3820, 37.0910, 5.1150



86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



107.9250, 22.9210, 19.6330

# Square

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



86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



104.8410, -21.0010, 11.6630



106.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870



102.3430, 14.4910, -14.8290



# Rectangle

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



86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



94.0490, -54.4220, -4.9020



106.8090, 34.7510, 14.4870



104.6000, 33.2410, -2.2070

# Sweetspot

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



86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



141.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800



75.8850, -26.5830, -52.3990



69.7100, -13.9830, -5.3990



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.



86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



107.2530, -91.1880, -32.4360



58.0380, -46.7210, 4.2150



57.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



85.5220, -72.7120, -25.8640



175.2500, -149.0000, -53.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



46.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120



45.7470, 91.1880, 32.4360



74.9620, 46.7210, -4.2150



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



36.4780, 72.7120, 25.8640



74.7500, 149.0000, 53.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120 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 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120 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 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8010, -60.1960,

-21.4120.

# 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

86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120

### Protanopia

104.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

### Deuteranopia

105.5470, -2.7980, 6.6580



## Tritanopia

90.1160, -56.5290, -16.2810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120

## Protanomaly

98.5780, -22.4190, -6.6990

## Deuteranomaly

98.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

## Tritanomaly

88.5780, -57.9500, -18.0620

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

86.9370, -22.0520, -7.8440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120 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(16, 117, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 117, 117)  
}
```

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(16, 117, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 117, 117) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120 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(16, 117, 117) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 117, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 117, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 117, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 117, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 117,  
117) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 117, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 117,  
117) }
```

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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