

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.2300, 76.1060,
19.4180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC3624
RGB	172, 54, 36
RGB Percent	67%, 21%, 14%
CMY	0.3252, 0.7884, 0.8585
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.79, 0.33
HSL	8°, 65%, 41%
HSV	8°, 79%, 67%
XYZ	18.6649, 11.5400, 2.9192
YIQ	87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

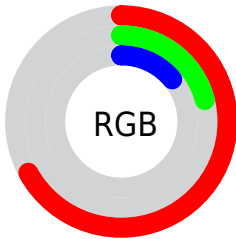
Format	Color
R_{YB}	172, 57, 36
Decimal	11286052
CIE Lab	40.48, 47.20, 37.51
CIE LCh	40, 60.288, 38.478
Yxy	11.5400, 0.5635, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289476132 (0xFFAC3624)
YUV	87.2300, -25.2564, 74.3433
Hunter-Lab	33.9706, 38.6268, 18.6844

Details

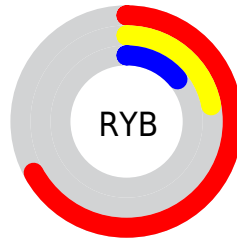
The YIQ color **87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993300**. A complement of this color would be **120.7700, -76.1060, -19.4180**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.1230, 83.7170, 19.1490**, and **33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.4870, 85.6880, 21.9760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.9730, 66.5240, 16.8600**.

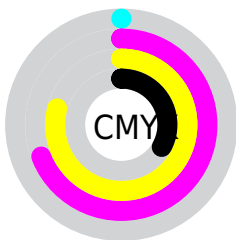
Distribution



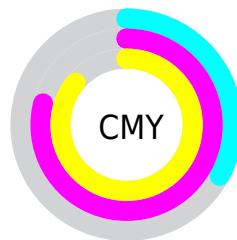
- Red (67%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180 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 87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.2300, 76.1060,
19.4180

■ 87.2300, 76.1060,
19.4180

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.1420, 73.5380,
21.9060

■ 142.1230, 83.7170,
19.1490

■ 33.4880, 66.7520,
23.7440

■ 167.1010, 80.7830,
17.2550

■ 24.5180, 48.8720,
17.3840

■ 186.3870, 65.0580,
10.3860

■ 16.9720, 32.7340,
12.4940

■ 205.9010, 48.6910,
4.1390

■ 4.4850, 8.9400,
3.1800

■ 225.4150, 32.3240,
-2.1080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.6300, 15.3610,

-8.5670

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

87.2300, 76.1060,
19.4180

87.2300, 76.1060,
19.4180

76.4870, 85.6880,
21.9760

97.9730, 66.5240,
16.8600

65.7440, 95.2700,
24.5340

108.7160, 56.9420,
14.3020

64.9290, 96.1870,
24.4350

119.5730, 47.0390,
12.0550

130.3160, 37.4570,
9.4970

141.0590, 27.8750,
6.9390

■ 151.8020, 18.2930,
4.3810

■ 162.6590, 8.3900,
2.1340

■ 173.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 183.5580,
-10.4990, -2.4590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.0660, 71.8370, 47.2370



87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180



89.4290, 64.0990, -10.7890

Triad

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



87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180



74.0030, -49.9220, -42.4180



79.0550, -88.9490, 9.6030

Complementary

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



87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180



120.7700, -76.1060, -19.4180

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.



86.0020, -90.5980, 0.9380



87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180



81.1050, -67.1640, -27.2920

Square

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



87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180



78.3350, -1.3670, -46.8310



85.8760, -81.9760, -12.1520



97.5340, -8.8100, 38.5340

Rectangle

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



87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180



89.8730, 44.7530, -23.6230



85.8760, -81.9760, -12.1520



82.6910, -90.9200, 6.7760

Sweetspot

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



87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180



190.9560, 29.6630, 7.5750



90.3440, 42.5360, 66.1520



91.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180



91.1230, 119.2480, 30.5120



125.9720, 57.9560, -15.1000



81.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



56.5900, 83.9000, 21.3400



8.6380, 12.8830, 3.3070

Inverse Universe

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



120.7700, -76.1060, -19.4180



143.8770, -119.2480, -30.5120



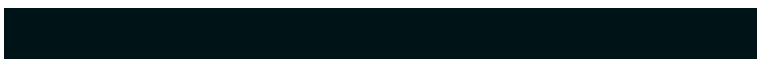
82.0280, -57.9560, 15.1000



83.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



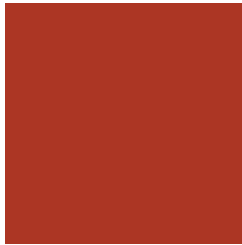
93.9970, -84.1750, -21.8630



14.3620, -12.8830, -3.3070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

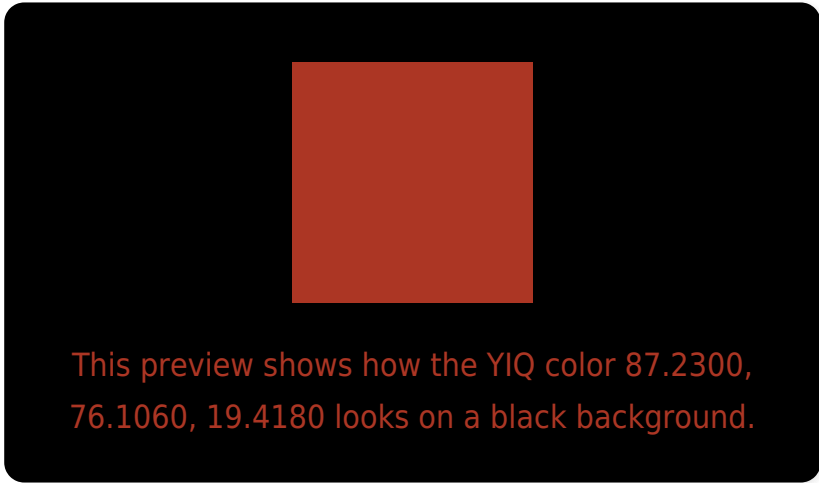
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2300, 76.1060,

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

87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180

Protanopia

93.5180, 21.3680, -12.8080

Deuteranopia

92.5600, 38.7450, -13.8550



Tritanopia

88.4070, 71.4740, 26.2740

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180

Protanomaly

91.4330, 41.0810, -1.1190

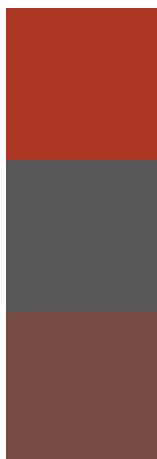
Deuteranomaly

91.0660, 52.3600, -1.7840

Tritanomaly

88.1960, 73.4460, 23.5740

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180 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(172, 54, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 54, 36)  
}
```

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(172, 54, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 54, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180 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(172, 54, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 54, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 54, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 54, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 54, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 54,  
36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2300, 76.1060, 19.4180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 54, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172, 54,  
36) }
```

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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