

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.4000, -60.7450,  
-27.9850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.4000, -60.7450,  
-27.9850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0C7A6B
RGB	12, 122, 107
RGB Percent	5%, 48%, 42%
CMY	0.9532, 0.5214, 0.5806
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.12, 0.52
HSL	172°, 82%, 26%
HSV	172°, 90%, 48%
XYZ	9.7666, 15.0684, 16.2875
YIQ	87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

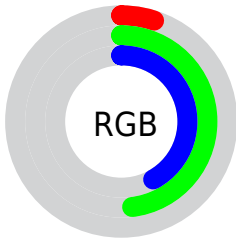
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	12, 71, 122
Decimal	817771
CIELab	45.73, -31.88, 0.26
CIELCh	46, 31.877, 179.535
Yxy	15.0684, 0.2375, 0.3664
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279007851 (0xFF0C7A6B)
YUV	87.4000, 9.6628, -66.1258
Hunter-Lab	38.8180, -23.0209, 2.2953

# Details

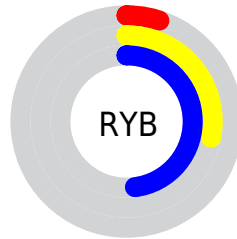
The YIQ color **87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **46.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.2550, -49.9710, -25.0030**, and **49.1040, -39.0600, -18.9960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.5840, -67.2550, -31.1510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2160, -54.2350, -24.8190**.

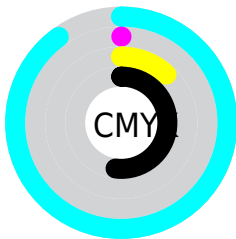
# Distribution



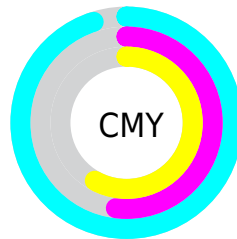
- Red (5%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850 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 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.4000, -60.7450,  
-27.9850

87.4000, -60.7450,  
-27.9850

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.4010, -53.3180,  
-24.9180

145.2550,  
-49.9710, -25.0030

49.1040, -39.0600,  
-18.9960

173.1410,  
-49.6500, -25.3140

33.0950, -25.6730,  
-13.8090

201.1410,  
-49.6500, -25.3140

18.9610, -13.4320,  
-9.8800

227.0920,  
-47.9540, -23.0100

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

237.0600,  
-35.7600, -12.7200

246.0300,

-17.8800, -6.3600

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 87.4000, -60.7450,  
-27.9850

■ 87.4000, -60.7450,  
-27.9850

■ 83.5840, -67.2550,  
-31.1510

■ 91.2160, -54.2350,  
-24.8190

■ 94.9180, -47.4040,  
-21.9640

■ 99.0330, -40.2980,  
-18.5860

■ 102.8490,  
-33.7880, -15.4200

■ 106.5510,  
-26.9570, -12.5650

■ 110.3670,  
-20.4470, -9.3990

■ 114.1830,  
-13.9370, -6.2330

■ 118.1840, -6.5100,  
-3.1660

■ 122.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.9950, -19.9400, -24.1000



87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850



86.8900, -76.5640, -22.1320

# Triad

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



87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850



109.8470, -11.9700, 18.7020



107.7750, 40.1180, -0.1860

# Complementary

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



87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850



46.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850

# 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.



108.9470, 43.0500, 12.7620



87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850



111.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720

# Square

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



87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850



102.6470, -44.0620, 5.5860



110.5520, 34.3370, 21.9930



106.3400, 27.7410, -12.6670



# Rectangle

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



87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850



87.3120, -80.5080, -16.7320



110.5520, 34.3370, 21.9930



108.4920, 42.5930, 4.5210

# Sweetspot

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



87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850



144.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



81.3540, -20.7140, -54.1380



71.1830, -13.9370, -6.2330



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850



108.2500, -87.1060, -40.3380



66.8040, -55.1100, -3.4460



59.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



85.6870, -69.0430, -31.7870



172.7760, -139.2780, -63.9980



# Inverse Universe

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



46.6000, 60.7450, 27.9850



49.7500, 87.1060, 40.3380



67.1960, 55.1100, 3.4460



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



39.3130, 69.0430, 31.7870



79.3380, 138.9570, 64.3090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850 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 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

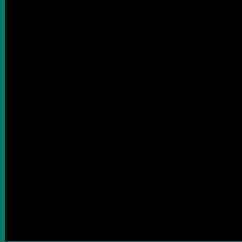
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850.



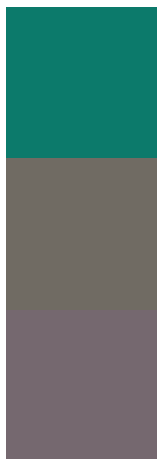
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4000, -60.7450,

-27.9850.

# 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

87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850

### Protanopia

107.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

### Deuteranopia

108.6850, 5.5010, 4.9330



## Tritanopia

94.7250, -53.8700, -14.9100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850

## Protanomaly

100.0960, -18.2460, -10.7420

## Deuteranomaly

101.3180, -18.7510, -7.0950

## Tritanomaly

92.0080, -56.3450, -19.6170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.3560, -21.9140, -10.3460

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850 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(12, 122, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 122, 107)  
}
```

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(12, 122, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 122, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850 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(12, 122, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 122, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(12, 122, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 122, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 122, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 122,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.4000, -60.7450, -27.9850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 122, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 122,  
107) }
```

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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