

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.5200, 27.0540,
-16.7380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	675B1D
RGB	103, 91, 29
RGB Percent	40%, 36%, 11%
CMY	0.5961, 0.6431, 0.8861
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.72, 0.60
HSL	50°, 56%, 26%
HSV	50°, 72%, 40%
XYZ	9.5561, 10.4536, 2.6791
YIQ	87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

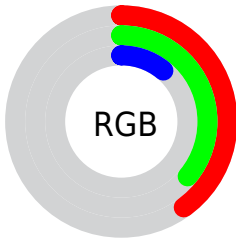
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 103, 29
Decimal	6773533
CIE Lab	38.64, -3.04, 36.04
CIE LCh	39, 36.172, 94.820
Yxy	10.4536, 0.4212, 0.4607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284963613 (0xFF675B1D)
YUV	87.5200, -28.8504, 13.5760
Hunter-Lab	32.3320, -3.8232, 17.7196

Details

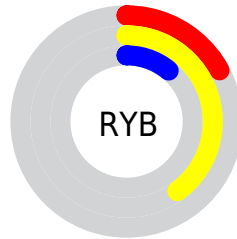
The YIQ color **87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **44.4800, -27.0540, 16.7380**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1890, 29.4840, -16.7240**, and **42.8490, 18.9380, -12.8220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.2060, 30.8140, -18.8020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740**.

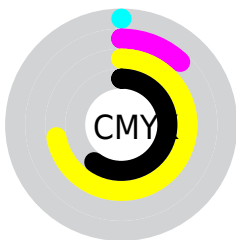
Distribution



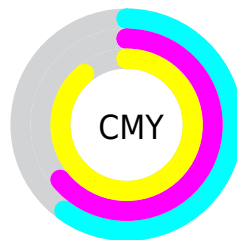
- Red (40%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380 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 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.5200, 27.0540,
-16.7380

87.5200, 27.0540,
-16.7380

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.3950, 25.9080,
-17.9960

138.1890, 29.4840,
-16.7240

42.8490, 18.9380,
-12.8220

164.6730, 30.9970,
-16.6110

23.3460, 10.4090,
-6.9270

191.7440, 32.2350,
-17.0210

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.9290, 33.1520,
-17.1200

244.2160, 24.8540,
-20.9220

249.7560, 14.7660,

-14.3060

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 87.5200, 27.0540,
-16.7380

■ 87.5200, 27.0540,
-16.7380

■ 85.2060, 30.8140,
-18.8020

■ 89.8340, 23.2940,
-14.6740

■ 83.3650, 34.6200,
-21.7000

■ 91.6750, 19.4880,
-11.7760

■ 81.2790, 37.7380,
-23.1420

■ 93.9890, 15.7280,
-9.7120

■ 96.3030, 11.9680,
-7.6480

■ 98.1440, 8.1620,
-4.7500

■ 100.4580, 4.4020,
-2.6860

■ 102.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 104.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 106.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.1510, 41.8150, -3.4090



87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380



84.2010, 2.8470, -24.0730

Triad

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



87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380



75.7710, -68.6790, -16.3510



93.5970, 21.2690, 27.5490

Complementary

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



87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380



44.4800, -27.0540, 16.7380

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.



92.9940, -7.8900, 21.8540



87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380



75.7030, -73.9990, -8.0390

Square

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



87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380



73.0520, -59.6450, -25.8930



84.4340, -47.7760, 6.8160



91.4280, 40.6180, 23.8020

Rectangle

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



87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380



80.0120, -18.6100, -26.1780



84.4340, -47.7760, 6.8160



93.5790, 12.5120, 26.5600

Sweetspot

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



87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380



128.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150



52.4940, 40.2520, 19.4200



65.1870, 6.6030, -4.0290



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380



110.6230, 42.4610, -26.1390



87.0890, 8.8540, -28.3140



49.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



90.7370, 42.1400, -25.8280



191.5190, 88.4070, -54.8650

Inverse Universe

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



44.4800, -27.0540, 16.7380



43.3770, -42.4610, 26.1390



44.9110, -8.8540, 28.3140



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



24.2630, -42.1400, 25.8280



50.4810, -88.4070, 54.8650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380 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 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

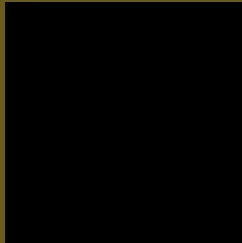
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5200, 27.0540,

-16.7380.

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

87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380

Protanopia

87.2210, 26.4580, -16.9500

Deuteranopia

88.6890, 34.0680, -11.6920



Tritanopia

92.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380

Protanomaly

87.2210, 26.4580, -16.9500

Deuteranomaly

87.9660, 31.7300, -13.3740

Tritanomaly

90.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.6880, 9.4460, -5.9940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380 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(103, 91, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 91, 29)  
}
```

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(103, 91, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 91, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380 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(103, 91, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 91, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 91, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 91, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 91, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 91,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 91, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 91,  
29) }
```

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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