

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.6000, 24.0730,
-12.2710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	675928
RGB	103, 89, 40
RGB Percent	40%, 35%, 16%
CMY	0.5961, 0.6510, 0.8430
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.61, 0.60
HSL	47°, 44%, 28%
HSV	47°, 61%, 40%
XYZ	9.5491, 10.1808, 3.4723
YIQ	87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

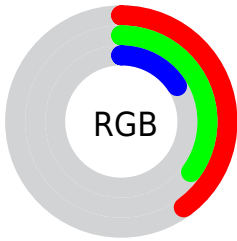
Format	Color
R_{YB}	58, 103, 40
Decimal	6773032
CIE Lab	38.16, -1.03, 29.96
CIE LCh	38, 29.982, 91.968
Yxy	10.1808, 0.4116, 0.4388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284963112 (0xFF675928)
YUV	87.6000, -23.4668, 13.5058
Hunter-Lab	31.9074, -2.4174, 15.8829

Details

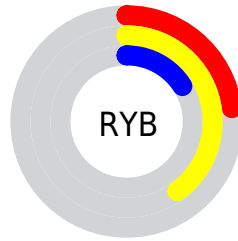
The YIQ color **87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **55.4000, -24.0730, 12.2710**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1550, 26.8240, -12.5680**, and **41.9740, 20.0840, -11.5640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.2860, 27.8330, -14.3350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9140, 20.3130, -10.2070**.

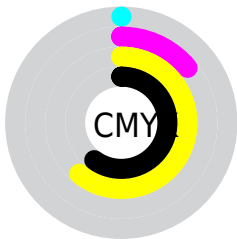
Distribution



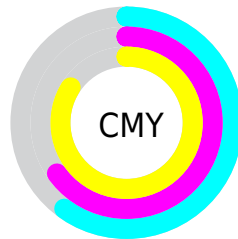
- Red (40%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710 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 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.6000, 24.0730,
-12.2710

87.6000, 24.0730,
-12.2710

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.0020, 22.8810,
-12.6950

138.1550, 26.8240,
-12.5680

41.9740, 20.0840,
-11.5640

164.3400, 27.7410,
-12.6670

23.0580, 11.2800,
-6.1920

191.8240, 29.2540,
-12.5540

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.5960, 29.8960,
-13.1760

243.7090, 22.1480,
-15.9320

251.0100, 11.2350,

-10.8850

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

87.6000, 24.0730,
-12.2710

87.6000, 24.0730,
-12.2710

85.2860, 27.8330,
-14.3350

89.9140, 20.3130,
-10.2070

82.2710, 32.1890,
-16.1870

92.9290, 15.9570,
-8.3550

79.9570, 35.9490,
-18.2510

95.2430, 12.1970,
-6.2910

77.7570, 39.3880,
-20.0040

97.5570, 8.4370,
-4.2270

99.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 102.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 105.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 107.5140, -7.1990,
3.8170

■ 110.5290,
-11.5550, 5.6690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.0950, 36.2210, -1.1470



87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710



85.0320, 5.0010, -19.0550

Triad

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



87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710



72.9840, -64.9650, -17.5810



92.4990, 15.4930, 22.0930

Complementary

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



87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710



55.4000, -24.0730, 12.2710

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.



91.7610, -8.8520, 17.2600



87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710



72.5740, -69.3220, -10.2020

Square

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



87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710



70.2480, -57.2610, -25.0450



85.2840, -38.6060, 5.8260



91.6010, 32.6410, 19.6890

Rectangle

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



87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710



82.1810, -11.5960, -21.1320



85.2840, -38.6060, 5.8260



92.9650, 8.2490, 21.2170

Sweetspot

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



87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710



129.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490



60.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210



64.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730



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.



87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710



110.8000, 37.8290, -19.2830



90.7350, 10.0910, -23.1970



49.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



86.6280, 44.0650, -22.1670



182.7140, 92.5320, -47.0200

Inverse Universe

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



55.4000, -24.0730, 12.2710



60.2000, -37.8290, 19.2830



52.2650, -10.0910, 23.1970



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



28.3720, -44.0650, 22.1670



59.2860, -92.5320, 47.0200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710 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 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

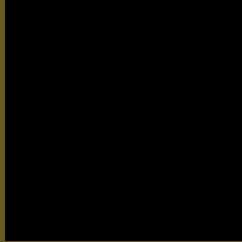
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6000, 24.0730,

-12.2710.

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

87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

Protanopia

87.2900, 22.0100, -13.4300

Deuteranopia

88.3450, 29.3450, -8.6950



Tritanopia

91.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

Protanomaly

87.5890, 22.6060, -13.2180

Deuteranomaly

88.0350, 27.2820, -9.8540

Tritanomaly

90.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710 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, 89, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 89, 40)  
}
```

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, 89, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 89, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710 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, 89, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 89, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 89, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 89, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 89, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 89,  
40) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.6000, 24.0730, -12.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 89, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 89,  
40) }
```

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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