

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.6070, 40.5310,  
-2.1650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7D4E27
RGB	125, 78, 39
RGB Percent	49%, 31%, 15%
CMY	0.5097, 0.6942, 0.8469
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.69, 0.51
HSL	27°, 52%, 32%
HSV	27°, 69%, 49%
XYZ	11.5507, 9.9544, 3.2363
YIQ	87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

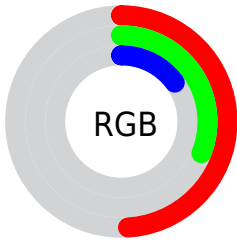
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	125, 110, 39
Decimal	8212007
CIE Lab	37.76, 15.94, 30.74
CIE LCh	38, 34.623, 62.596
Yxy	9.9544, 0.4669, 0.4023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286402087 (0xFF7D4E27)
YUV	87.6070, -23.9633, 32.7937
Hunter-Lab	31.5506, 10.1354, 16.0038

# Details

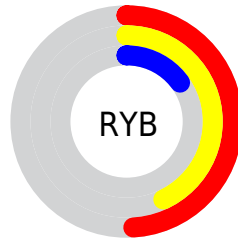
The YIQ color **87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **76.3930, -40.5310, 2.1650**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.4720, 45.3450, -1.3030**, and **41.1980, 34.4330, -1.7830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.1300, 46.3080, -2.2360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.1980, 34.4330, -1.7830**.

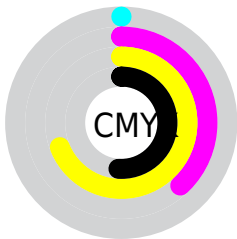
# Distribution



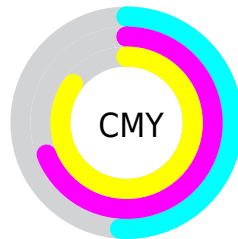
- Red (49%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650 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 87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.6070, 40.5310,  
-2.1650

87.6070, 40.5310,  
-2.1650

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.5250, 37.8260,  
-2.7020

138.4720, 45.3450,  
-1.3030

41.1980, 34.4330,  
-1.7830

165.1410, 47.7750,  
-1.2890

21.3850, 23.8410,  
2.9530

192.6250, 49.2880,  
-1.1760

4.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

216.9230, 42.4570,  
-4.0310

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

236.4370, 26.0900,  
-10.2780

250.7820, 11.8770,

-11.5070

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

87.6070, 40.5310,  
-2.1650

87.6070, 40.5310,  
-2.1650

82.1300, 46.3080,  
-2.2360

93.1980, 34.4330,  
-1.7830

76.5390, 52.4060,  
-2.6180

98.6750, 28.6560,  
-1.7120

71.0620, 58.1830,  
-2.6890

104.2660, 22.5580,  
-1.3300

70.8340, 58.8250,  
-3.3110

109.1560, 17.0560,  
-0.7360

114.7470, 10.9580,  
-0.3540

■ 120.2240, 5.1810,  
-0.2830

■ 125.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 131.2920, -6.6940,  
0.1700

■ 136.8830,  
-12.7920, 0.5520

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.3170, 44.8840, 12.5640



87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650



85.5740, 26.9620, -15.0700

# Triad

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



87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650



70.7210, -57.2150, -25.8790



91.1570, -9.9070, 19.8610

# Complementary

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



87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650



76.3930, -40.5310, 2.1650

# 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.



81.6080, -48.3260, 5.7700



87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650



73.3260, -65.9280, -16.6480

# Square

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



87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650



76.5210, -27.4130, -26.3330



73.2580, -71.2480, -8.3360



91.5750, 18.3350, 25.6550



# Rectangle

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



87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650



84.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800



73.2580, -71.2480, -8.3360



89.0030, -21.2770, 16.6670

# Sweetspot

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



87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650



147.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



70.0720, 36.1690, 32.8490



72.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650



104.1720, 63.6850, -3.2830



112.8480, 28.7060, -24.6540



60.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



72.3180, 60.3380, -3.1980



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



76.3930, -40.5310, 2.1650



86.8280, -63.6850, 3.2830



51.1520, -28.7060, 24.6540



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



55.6820, -60.3380, 3.1980



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

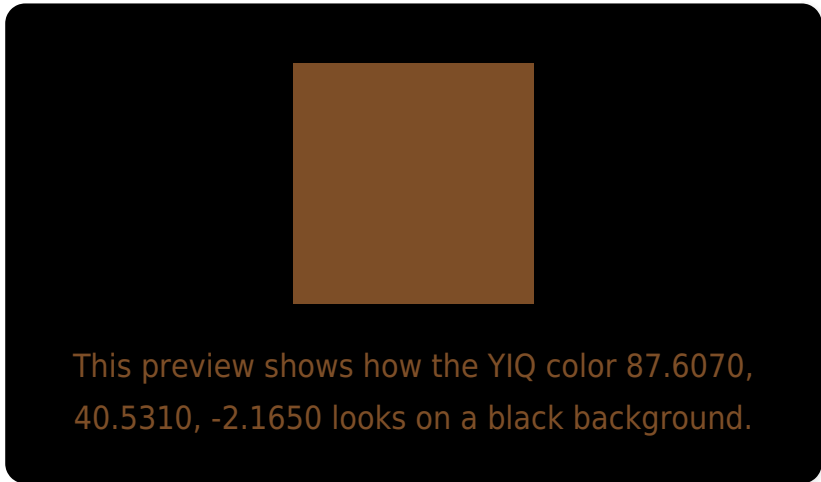
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

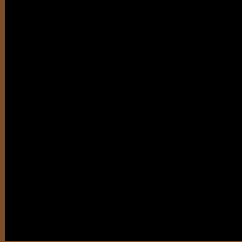
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6070, 40.5310,

-2.1650.

# 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

87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650

### Protanopia

86.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860

### Deuteranopia

87.3020, 30.9040, -9.4160



## Tritanopia

90.4170, 29.9830, 12.7910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650

## Protanomaly

86.9750, 27.5110, -8.4970

## Deuteranomaly

87.1500, 34.3880, -6.4760

## Tritanomaly

88.9950, 33.9270, 7.3910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.4870, 14.6260, -0.7500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650 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(125, 78, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 78, 39)  
}
```

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(125, 78, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 78, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650 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(125, 78, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 78, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(125, 78, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 78, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 78, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 78,  
39) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.6070, 40.5310, -2.1650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 78, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125, 78,  
39) }
```

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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