

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.6100, 44.4760,
-13.0920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7A5410
RGB	122, 84, 16
RGB Percent	48%, 33%, 6%
CMY	0.5215, 0.6706, 0.9370
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.87, 0.52
HSL	38°, 77%, 27%
HSV	38°, 87%, 48%
XYZ	11.2908, 10.5142, 1.9269
YIQ	87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

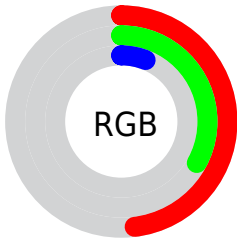
Format	Color
R_{YB}	75, 122, 16
Decimal	8016912
CIE _{Lab}	38.75, 9.80, 42.28
CIE _{LCh}	39, 43.399, 76.950
Yxy	10.5142, 0.4758, 0.4430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286206992 (0xFF7A5410)
YUV	87.6100, -35.3037, 30.1600
Hunter-Lab	32.4256, 5.4101, 19.1747

Details

The YIQ color **87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **50.3900, -44.4760, 13.0920**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.8170, 48.3270, -11.2970**, and **43.5240, 30.3990, -5.7690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.8940, 49.4280, -14.7320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3260, 39.5240, -11.4520**.

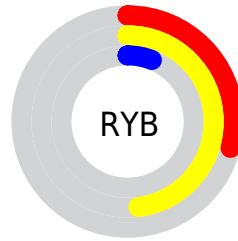
Distribution



Red (48%)

Green (33%)

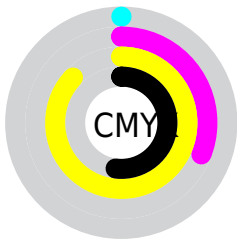
Blue (6%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (6%)

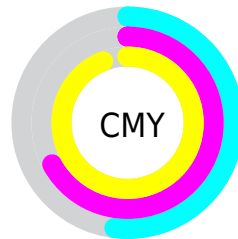


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (52%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920 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 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.6100, 44.4760,
-13.0920

87.6100, 44.4760,
-13.0920

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

64.2120, 39.8450,
-11.7630

138.8170, 48.3270,
-11.2970

43.5240, 30.3990,
-5.7690

165.6000, 50.4360,
-10.9720

24.0100, 20.4030,
-0.8210

193.2690, 52.8660,
-10.9580

3.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

218.0510, 47.5480,
-13.7000

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.5650, 31.1810,
-19.9470

248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 87.6100, 44.4760,
-13.0920

■ 87.6100, 44.4760,
-13.0920

■ 83.8940, 49.4280,
-14.7320

■ 91.3260, 39.5240,
-11.4520

■ 82.2640, 51.2620,
-14.9300

■ 95.6290, 34.2970,
-10.3350

■ 99.4590, 29.0240,
-8.3840

■ 103.7620, 23.7970,
-7.2670

■ 107.4780, 18.8450,
-5.6270

■ 111.1940, 13.8930,
-3.9870

■ 115.4970, 8.6660,
-2.8700

■ 119.3270, 3.3930,
-0.9190

■ 123.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.1190, 54.0090, 6.8810



87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920



84.8580, 22.7460, -26.7740

Triad

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



87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920



76.0500, -65.3310, -21.9630



94.0930, 5.3130, 30.3770

Complementary

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



87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920



50.3900, -44.4760, 13.0920

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.



88.0210, -38.8830, 16.3570



87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920



78.4100, -74.7320, -11.2760

Square

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



87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920



71.2450, -53.1790, -32.9470



76.9400, -78.8600, -2.5400



91.4850, 36.4440, 33.3720

Rectangle

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



87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920



81.8430, 0.7390, -29.9250



76.9400, -78.8600, -2.5400



93.4550, -7.5700, 27.0700

Sweetspot

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



87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920



144.5210, 17.2860, -4.9060



52.1400, 50.6570, 34.6010



70.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570



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.



87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920



106.5290, 66.3930, -19.3270



105.7300, 25.6820, -35.9340



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



84.3350, 52.5000, -15.3400



170.4420, 105.6420, -31.3020

Inverse Universe

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



50.3900, -44.4760, 13.0920



51.4710, -66.3930, 19.3270



32.2700, -25.6820, 35.9340



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



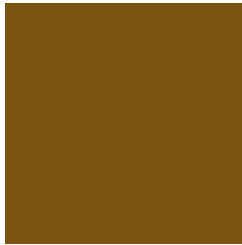
40.6650, -52.5000, 15.3400



82.1450, -105.9170, 30.7790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920 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 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

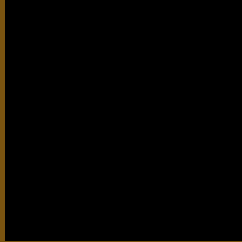
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.6100, 44.4760,

-13.0920.

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

87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920

Protanopia

86.8530, 30.3100, -20.6820

Deuteranopia

87.3490, 40.7170, -16.5550



Tritanopia

93.0360, 26.6820, 12.0420

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920

Protanomaly

87.0710, 35.6280, -17.9400

Deuteranomaly

87.4740, 41.8630, -15.2970

Tritanomaly

91.0610, 33.5610, 3.0090

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.0370, 15.7730, -5.0190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920 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(122, 84, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 84, 16)  
}
```

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(122, 84, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 84, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920 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(122, 84, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 84, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(122, 84, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 84, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 84, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 84,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.6100, 44.4760, -13.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 84, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122, 84,  
16) }
```

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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