

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.7060, 36.5390,  
15.1230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	844449
RGB	132, 68, 73
RGB Percent	52%, 27%, 29%
CMY	0.4822, 0.7334, 0.7136
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.45, 0.48
HSL	355°, 32%, 39%
HSV	355°, 49%, 52%
XYZ	12.7912, 9.5212, 7.4732
YIQ	87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

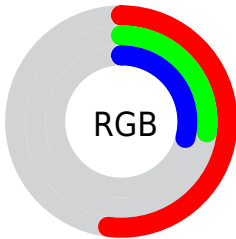
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	132, 68, 73
Decimal	8668233
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.97, 27.91, 9.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	37, 29.467, 18.684
Yxy	9.5212, 0.4294, 0.3197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286858313 (0xFF844449)
YUV	87.7060, -7.2501, 38.8458
Hunter-Lab	30.8565, 19.9962, 7.2400

# Details

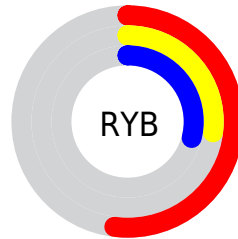
The YIQ color **87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **112.2940, -36.5390, -15.1230**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.9730, 40.1610, 15.5610**, and **39.3680, 31.6790, 15.0950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7070, 43.9660, 18.1900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.7050, 29.1120, 12.0560**.

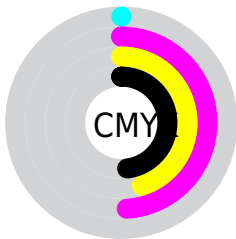
# Distribution



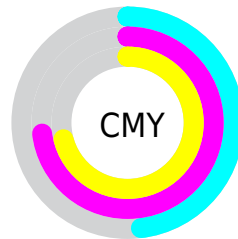
- Red (52%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230 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 87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.7060, 36.5390,  
15.1230

87.7060, 36.5390,  
15.1230

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.0370, 34.1090,  
15.1090

139.0870, 39.8400,  
15.8720

39.3680, 31.6790,  
15.0950

165.8700, 41.9490,  
16.1970

16.9010, 31.4960,  
12.9040

193.4680, 43.1410,  
16.6210

8.4860, 16.3670,  
6.2470

215.3850, 33.0090,  
13.0170

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

235.0130, 16.3210,  
7.0810

87.7060, 36.5390,  
15.1230

87.7060, 36.5390,  
15.1230

78.7070, 43.9660,  
18.1900

96.7050, 29.1120,  
12.0560

69.7080, 51.3930,  
21.2570

105.7040, 21.6850,  
8.9890

60.1220, 59.0950,  
24.8470

115.4040, 13.6620,  
5.7100

51.0090, 66.8430,  
27.6030

124.4030, 6.2350,  
2.6430

42.0100, 74.2700,  
30.6700

133.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

40.6080, 75.4620,  
31.0940

142.4010, -8.6190,  
-3.4910

151.4000,  
-16.0460, -6.5580

160.9860,

-23.7480, -10.1480

■ 169.9850,  
-31.1750, -13.2150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.9470, 25.8550, 21.5270



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



86.7410, 37.4580, 3.9700

# Triad

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



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



80.2630, -8.8910, -20.5950



75.4450, -55.4770, -2.3010

# Complementary

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



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



112.2940, -36.5390, -15.1230

# 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.



70.8470, -65.8370, -12.7890



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



72.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020

# Square

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



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



83.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



69.6270, -59.6460, -20.3660



86.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200



# Rectangle

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



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



86.2470, 32.7370, -4.0870



69.6270, -59.6460, -20.3660



70.1120, -67.9010, -8.4210

# Sweetspot

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



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



153.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340



92.9370, 14.6200, 32.4120



75.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



102.5130, 56.4360, 23.4760



102.9850, 30.7190, -0.5530



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



40.0100, 74.2700, 30.6700



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Inverse Universe

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



87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



102.5130, 56.4360, 23.4760



97.0150, -30.7190, 0.5530



61.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



40.0100, 74.2700, 30.6700

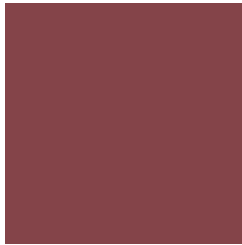


0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

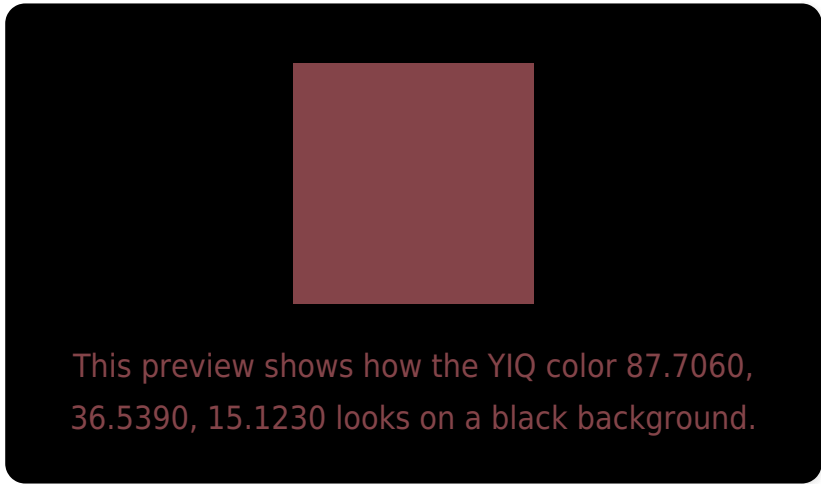
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

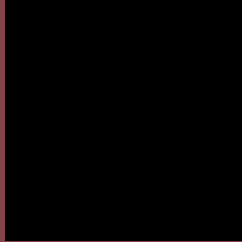
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7060, 36.5390,



# 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

87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

### Protanopia

87.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

### Deuteranopia

87.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380



## Tritanopia

87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

## Protanomaly

87.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890

## Deuteranomaly

87.6670, 23.1070, 5.2430

## Tritanomaly

87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.1050, 13.0660, 5.4980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230 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(132, 68, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 68, 73)  
}
```

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(132, 68, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 68, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230 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(132, 68, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 68, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 68, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 68, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 68, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 68,  
73) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 68, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 68,  
73) }
```

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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