

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.7610, -36.3560,  
-12.9320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.7610, -36.3560,  
-12.9320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D6A6A
RGB	45, 106, 106
RGB Percent	18%, 42%, 42%
CMY	0.8237, 0.5842, 0.5845
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	180°, 40%, 30%
HSV	180°, 58%, 42%
XYZ	8.8368, 11.9102, 15.4588
YIQ	87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

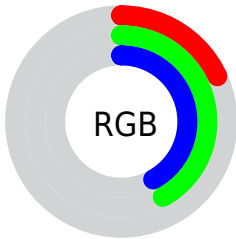
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	45, 76, 106
Decimal	2976362
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	41.07, -19.49, -5.93
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	41, 20.377, 196.931
Yxy	11.9102, 0.2441, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281166442 (0xFF2D6A6A)
YUV	87.7610, 8.9918, -37.5014
Hunter-Lab	34.5112, -14.6885, -2.4002

# Details

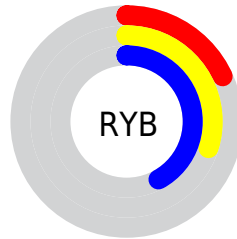
The YIQ color **87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **63.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9460, -35.4390, -13.0310**, and **40.7720, -34.8890, -11.9850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0500, -29.8000, -10.6000**.

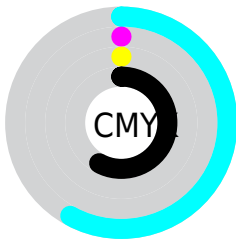
# Distribution



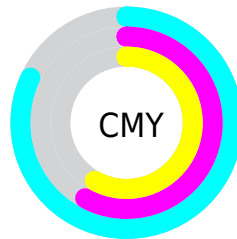
- Red (18%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320 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 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.7610, -36.3560,  
-12.9320

87.7610, -36.3560,  
-12.9320

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.6680, -40.5280,  
-14.4160

139.9460,  
-35.4390, -13.0310

40.7720, -34.8890,  
-11.9850

166.6470,  
-36.0350, -13.2430

25.3500, -21.7770,  
-7.3210

193.7610,  
-36.3560, -12.9320

6.6340, -7.6570,  
1.1030

222.3480,  
-36.6310, -13.4550

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 87.7610, -36.3560,  
-12.9320

■ 87.7610, -36.3560,  
-12.9320

■ 84.4720, -42.9120,  
-15.2640

■ 91.0500, -29.8000,  
-10.6000

■ 81.4820, -48.8720,  
-17.3840

■ 94.0400, -23.8400,  
-8.4800

■ 78.1930, -55.4280,  
-19.7160

■ 97.3290, -17.2840,  
-6.1480

■ 75.2030, -61.3880,  
-21.8360

■ 100.3190,  
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 74.3060, -63.1760,  
-22.4720

■ 103.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 106.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 109.8870, 7.7480,  
2.7560

■ 113.1760, 14.3040,  
5.0880

■ 116.1660, 20.2640,  
7.2080

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.6070, -21.3630, -14.8270



87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



88.2970, -40.6210, -7.2210

# Triad

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



87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



99.1120, 3.1610, 14.3050



96.3860, 22.1000, -4.0440

# Complementary

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



87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



63.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320

# 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.



97.6520, 27.4630, 3.3910



87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



99.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000

# Square

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



87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



97.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020



98.7970, 25.8570, 10.4730



95.1240, 10.9140, -10.5740



# Rectangle

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



87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



91.0960, -35.4410, -1.9770



98.7970, 25.8570, 10.4730



96.9350, 24.9880, -1.3160

# Sweetspot

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



87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



130.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



81.1060, -16.1790, -31.6910



64.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680



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.



87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320



109.5950, -56.6200, -20.1400



70.7380, -28.3810, 2.2350



52.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



82.0170, -69.7320, -24.8040



171.7450, -146.0200, -51.9400



# Inverse Universe

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



63.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



71.4050, 56.6200, 20.1400



80.2620, 28.3810, -2.2350



49.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



34.9830, 69.7320, 24.8040

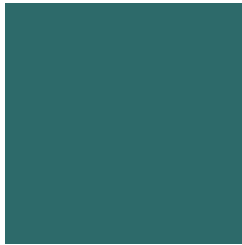


73.2550, 146.0200, 51.9400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320 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 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

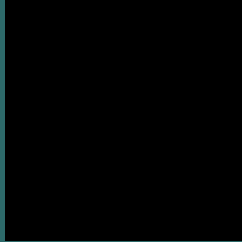
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7610, -36.3560,

-12.9320.

# 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

87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

### Protanopia

96.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

### Deuteranopia

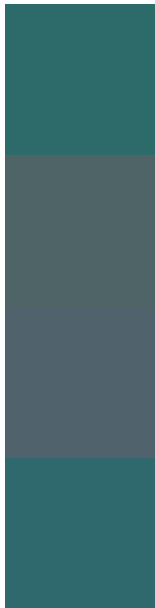
97.5040, -1.2390, 5.9370



## Tritanopia

88.8690, -36.5400, -9.5960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

## Protanomaly

93.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

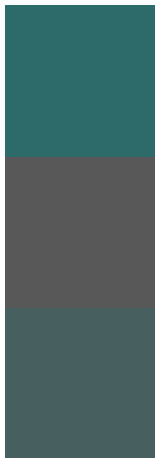
## Deuteranomaly

93.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

## Tritanomaly

88.2280, -36.1730, -10.7410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320 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(45, 106, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 106, 106)  
}
```

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(45, 106, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 106, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320 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(45, 106, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 106, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 106, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 106, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 106, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 106,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.7610, -36.3560, -12.9320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 106, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 106,  
106) }
```

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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