

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.7750, -4.5810,
-21.6130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	466738
RGB	70, 103, 56
RGB Percent	27%, 40%, 22%
CMY	0.7256, 0.5960, 0.7804
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.46, 0.60
HSL	102°, 30%, 31%
HSV	102°, 46%, 40%
XYZ	8.0893, 11.2899, 5.4948
YIQ	87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

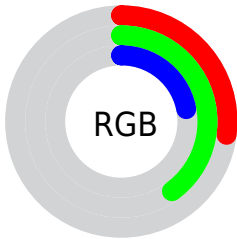
Format	Color
RYB	56, 103, 89
Decimal	4613944
CIELab	40.06, -21.72, 22.75
CIELCh	40, 31.458, 133.670
Yxy	11.2899, 0.3252, 0.4539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282804024 (0xFF466738)
YUV	87.7750, -15.6651, -15.5887
Hunter-Lab	33.6004, -15.8266, 13.8244

Details

The YIQ color **87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **71.2250, 4.5810, 21.6130**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.1340, -4.2140, -22.7580**, and **41.1170, -5.5440, -20.6800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5420, -5.5430, -26.2070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0080, -3.6190, -17.0190**.

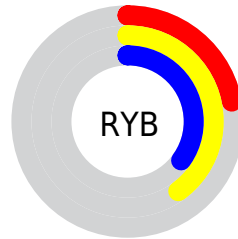
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (40%)

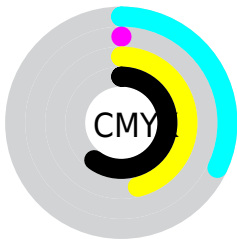
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (35%)

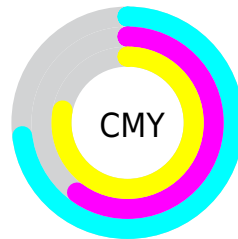


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130 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 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.7750, -4.5810,
-21.6130

87.7750, -4.5810,
-21.6130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.0030, -5.2230,
-20.9910

138.1340, -4.2140,
-22.7580

41.1170, -5.5440,
-20.6800

164.6070, -4.1680,
-23.5920

19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

192.0800, -4.1220,
-24.4260

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.9660, -3.8010,
-24.7370

242.0960, -1.0510,
-19.5070

253.0620, 5.4570,

-5.2870

■ 87.7750, -4.5810,
-21.6130

■ 87.7750, -4.5810,
-21.6130

■ 84.5420, -5.5430,
-26.2070

■ 91.0080, -3.6190,
-17.0190

■ 80.8960, -6.7800,
-31.3240

■ 94.3550, -2.9780,
-12.1140

■ 77.6630, -7.7420,
-35.9180

■ 97.8870, -1.4200,
-7.3080

■ 74.4300, -8.7040,
-40.5120

■ 101.1200, -0.4580,
-2.7140

■ 71.0830, -9.3450,
-45.4170

■ 104.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 69.7300, -9.8490,
-47.2970

■ 107.7000, 1.1450,
6.7850

■ 111.2320, 2.7030,
11.5910

■ 114.4650, 3.6650,
16.1850

■ 117.8120, 4.3060,
21.0900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.4420, 18.5260, -16.3700



87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



81.0840, -36.3080, -24.8200

Triad

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



87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



75.5890, -73.6780, -8.3500



95.1840, 38.1890, 18.2610

Complementary

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



87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



71.2250, 4.5810, 21.6130

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.



96.9300, 24.5250, 23.6050



87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



92.8340, -28.2910, 11.6210

Square

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



87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



76.9280, -70.5590, -15.3190



97.2570, 1.5550, 21.3870



94.4750, 41.2630, 6.5990

Rectangle

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



87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



74.4540, -60.8370, -26.3170



97.2570, 1.5550, 21.3870



95.7970, 35.0250, 20.5370

Sweetspot

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



87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



128.9470, -1.6490, -8.6650



89.4240, 18.9370, -7.2950



65.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280



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.



87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130



111.0160, -7.2380, -34.0380



84.6150, -15.8140, -21.7820



49.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



77.6710, -11.3610, -52.9370



163.5820, -23.6380, -111.3020

Inverse Universe

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



71.2250, 4.5810, 21.6130



84.9840, 7.2380, 34.0380



74.3850, 15.8140, 21.7820



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



37.3290, 11.3610, 52.9370



78.4180, 23.6380, 111.3020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130 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 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130 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 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130.

-21.6130.

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

87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130

Protanopia

92.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Deuteranopia

93.6420, 24.2550, -4.5530



Tritanopia

92.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130

Protanomaly

90.3040, 10.2270, -14.6450

Deuteranomaly

91.6790, 13.6650, -10.8710

Tritanomaly

90.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130 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(70, 103, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 103, 56)  
}
```

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(70, 103, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 103, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130 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(70, 103, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 103, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 103, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 103, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 103, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 103,  
56) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.7750, -4.5810, -21.6130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 103, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 103,  
56) }
```

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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