

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.5570, -62.6250,
-26.9530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.5570, -62.6250,
-26.9530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C7B70
RGB	12, 123, 112
RGB Percent	5%, 48%, 44%
CMY	0.9532, 0.5175, 0.5610
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.09, 0.52
HSL	174°, 82%, 26%
HSV	174°, 90%, 48%
XYZ	10.1606, 15.4236, 17.7529
YIQ	88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

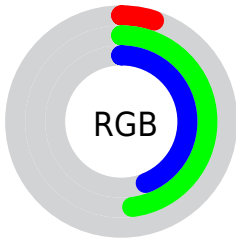
Format	Color
RYB	12, 70, 123
Decimal	818032
CIELab	46.21, -30.84, -2.00
CIELCh	46, 30.908, 183.718
Yxy	15.4236, 0.2345, 0.3559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279008112 (0xFF0C7B70)
YUV	88.5570, 11.5574, -67.1405
Hunter-Lab	39.2729, -22.5465, 0.6897

Details

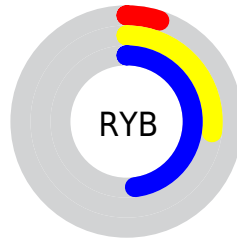
The YIQ color **88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **46.4430, 62.6250, 26.9530**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.8250, -51.5760, -23.4480**, and **50.1470, -40.6190, -18.2750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.8550, -69.4560, -29.8080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2590, -55.7940, -24.0980**.

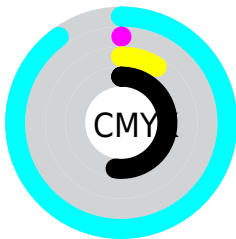
Distribution



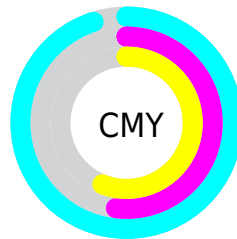
- Red (5%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530 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 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.5570, -62.6250,
-26.9530

88.5570, -62.6250,
-26.9530

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.5580, -55.1980,
-23.8860

146.8250,
-51.5760, -23.4480

50.1470, -40.6190,
-18.2750

174.7110,
-51.2550, -23.7590

34.1380, -27.2320,
-13.0880

202.5970,
-50.9340, -24.0700

20.1180, -15.3120,
-8.8480

228.0750,
-49.2840, -20.9320

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 88.5570, -62.6250,
-26.9530

■ 88.5570, -62.6250,
-26.9530

■ 84.8550, -69.4560,
-29.8080

■ 92.2590, -55.7940,
-24.0980

■ 96.2600, -48.3670,
-21.0310

■ 100.0760,
-41.8570, -17.8650

■ 103.7780,
-35.0260, -15.0100

■ 107.4800,
-28.1950, -12.1550

■ 111.4810,
-20.7680, -9.0880

■ 115.2970,
-14.2580, -5.9220

■ 118.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 123.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.6680, -23.3330, -23.1810



88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530



87.2320, -77.5270, -21.1990

Triad

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



88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530



112.0000, -8.0270, 18.8290



108.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790

Complementary

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



88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530



46.4430, 62.6250, 26.9530

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.



110.2950, 41.9500, 10.6700



88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530



112.8090, 17.5560, 23.2520

Square

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



88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530



105.9360, -37.5060, 7.9180



111.6830, 35.3460, 20.2260



107.2580, 25.0360, -13.2040

Rectangle

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



88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530



87.6540, -81.4710, -15.7990



111.6830, 35.3460, 20.2260



109.6550, 40.5760, 2.5280

Sweetspot

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



88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530



147.2740, -24.6190, -10.8830



80.4460, -23.9690, -55.7210



73.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570



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.



88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530



111.0370, -90.8200, -39.1080



63.9830, -54.0560, -0.5200



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



86.1430, -70.3270, -30.5430



173.8020, -142.1670, -61.1990

Inverse Universe

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



46.4430, 62.6250, 26.9530



49.9630, 90.8200, 39.1080



71.0170, 54.0560, 0.5200



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.7430, 70.6480, 30.2320



78.1980, 142.1670, 61.1990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530 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 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

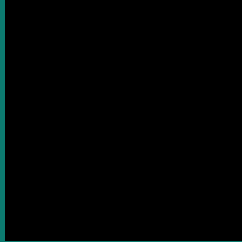
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5570, -62.6250,

-26.9530.

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

88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530

Protanopia

109.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Deuteranopia

110.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



Tritanopia

94.8280, -55.6580, -15.5460

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530

Protanomaly

101.8400, -20.4010, -10.2330

Deuteranomaly

102.1760, -21.2270, -6.2750

Tritanomaly

92.5240, -57.8580, -19.7300

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530 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(12, 123, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 123, 112)  
}
```

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(12, 123, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 123, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530 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(12, 123, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 123, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 123, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 123, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 123, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 123,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.5570, -62.6250, -26.9530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 123, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 123,  
112) }
```

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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