

# Converting Colors

YIQ(86.8740, -70.4670,  
-16.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(86.8740, -70.4670,  
-16.9870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	097588
RGB	9, 117, 136
RGB Percent	4%, 46%, 53%
CMY	0.9649, 0.5410, 0.4670
CMYK	0.93, 0.14, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	189°, 88%, 28%
HSV	189°, 93%, 53%
XYZ	10.9171, 14.5663, 25.5008
YIQ	86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

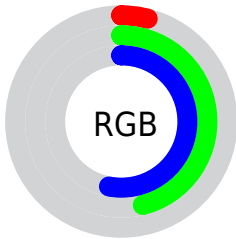
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	9, 67, 136
Decimal	619912
CIELab	45.03, -20.03, -18.05
CIElCh	45, 26.963, 222.021
Yxy	14.5663, 0.2141, 0.2857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278809992 (0xFF097588)
YUV	86.8740, 24.2191, -68.2955
Hunter-Lab	38.1658, -15.7315, -12.8990

# Details

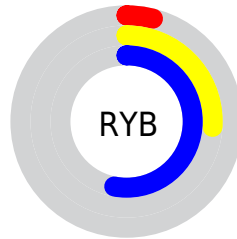
The YIQ color **86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **58.1260, 70.4670, 16.9870**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.8650, -57.0800, -11.8000**, and **49.7200, -46.3060, -8.8180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.5960, -75.5560, -18.3720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2340, -62.6730, -15.0650**.

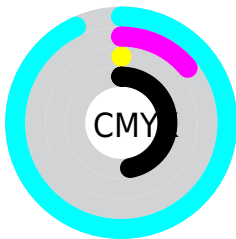
# Distribution



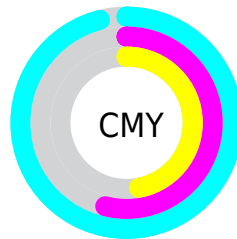
- Red (4%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870 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 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.8740, -70.4670,  
-16.9870

86.8740, -70.4670,  
-16.9870

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.6580, -60.9310,  
-13.5950

145.8650,  
-57.0800, -11.8000

49.7200, -46.3060,  
-8.8180

174.1640,  
-56.4840, -11.5880

34.1840, -32.8730,  
-4.4650

202.5770,  
-56.2090, -11.0650

20.5230, -20.5860,  
-1.3700

228.4110,  
-50.1100, -16.9740

2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

238.2560,  
-33.3760, -11.8720

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 86.8740, -70.4670,  
-16.9870

■ 86.8740, -70.4670,  
-16.9870

■ 83.5960, -75.5560,  
-18.3720

■ 92.2340, -62.6730,  
-15.0650

■ 97.2950, -55.4750,  
-13.3550

■ 102.6550,  
-47.6810, -11.4330

■ 107.7160,  
-40.4830, -9.7230

■ 113.0760,  
-32.6890, -7.8010

■ 118.4360,  
-24.8950, -5.8790

■ 123.4970,  
-17.6970, -4.1690

■ 128.8570, -9.9030,  
-2.2470

■ 133.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.7370, -54.1440, -20.9600



86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870



98.2670, -49.1040, -2.1600

# Triad

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



86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870



109.6690, 20.7660, 20.1420



103.9520, 17.1500, -13.4580

# Complementary

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



86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870



58.1260, 70.4670, 16.9870

# 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.



106.3500, 30.9490, -4.7230



86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870



108.2650, 33.4670, 15.7310

# Square

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



86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870



109.0780, 0.5010, 18.4610



107.4360, 36.9990, 6.7830



101.4380, -2.0140, -18.5740



# Rectangle

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



86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870



103.3340, -32.8750, 6.5890



107.4360, 36.9990, 6.7830



105.0560, 22.7890, -11.0270

# Sweetspot

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



86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870



157.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



85.4870, -40.3820, -61.1340



77.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870



108.1140, -97.7460, -23.7140



51.0670, -53.6920, 14.9160



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



81.4930, -73.7680, -17.7360



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Inverse Universe

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



59.2850, 41.0240, 60.5120



69.7240, 56.7460, 83.9620



93.9330, 53.6920, -14.9160



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.6490, 42.9950, 63.3390



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870 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 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

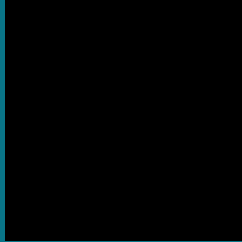
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870.



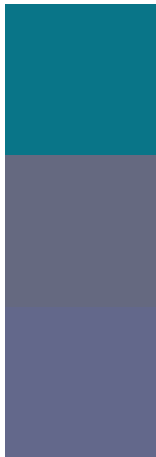
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870.

-16.9870.

# 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

86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870

### Protanopia

106.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

### Deuteranopia

106.4950, -14.2150, 9.8250



## Tritanopia

83.8580, -73.5380, -21.9060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870

## Protanomaly

99.2490, -31.4980, -1.8500

## Deuteranomaly

99.4490, -34.9370, -0.0970

## Tritanomaly

85.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870 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(9, 117, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 117, 136)  
}
```

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(9, 117, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 117, 136) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870 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(9, 117, 136) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 117, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 117, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 117, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 117, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 117,  
136) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 86.8740, -70.4670, -16.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 117, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 117,  
136) }
```

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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