

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.0120, -17.4690,
2.7150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	485A6F
RGB	72, 90, 111
RGB Percent	28%, 35%, 44%
CMY	0.7177, 0.6470, 0.5648
CMYK	0.35, 0.19, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	212°, 21%, 36%
HSV	212°, 35%, 44%
XYZ	9.1968, 9.8383, 16.4469
YIQ	87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

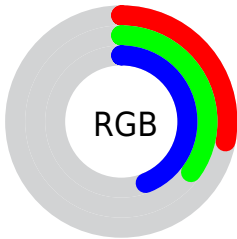
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 84, 111
Decimal	4741743
CIE _{Lab}	37.55, -1.28, -14.18
CIE _{LCh}	38, 14.242, 264.861
Yxy	9.8383, 0.2592, 0.2773
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282931823 (0xFF485A6F)
YUV	87.0120, 11.8261, -13.1655
Hunter-Lab	31.3660, -2.5528, -9.1327

Details

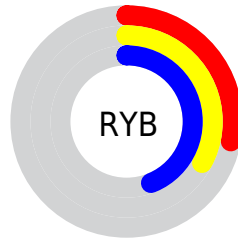
The YIQ color **87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **95.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.2400, -18.1110, 3.3370**, and **41.0720, -17.6980, 1.3580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.2010, -22.3750, 3.5210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090**.

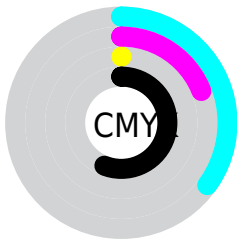
Distribution



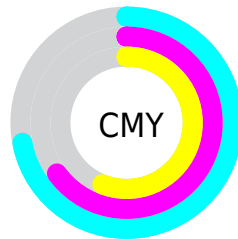
- Red (28%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150 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 87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.0120, -17.4690,
2.7150

■ 87.0120, -17.4690,
2.7150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.5990, -17.7440,
2.1920

■ 137.2400,
-18.1110, 3.3370

■ 41.0720, -17.6980,
1.3580

■ 163.3540,
-18.4320, 3.6480

■ 19.3600, -18.5690,
0.6230

■ 190.4680,
-18.7530, 3.9590

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 218.1690,
-19.3490, 3.7470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.8890,
-12.9290, -2.4730

■ 87.0120, -17.4690,
2.7150

■ 87.0120, -17.4690,
2.7150

■ 80.2010, -22.3750,
3.5210

■ 93.8230, -12.5630,
1.9090

■ 73.3900, -27.2810,
4.3270

■ 100.6340, -7.6570,
1.1030

■ 66.5790, -32.1870,
5.1330

■ 107.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 59.7680, -37.0930,
5.9390

■ 114.2560, 2.1550,
-0.5090

■ 52.9570, -41.9990,
6.7450

■ 121.0670, 7.0610,
-1.3150

■ 45.8470, -47.5010,
7.3390

■ 128.1770, 12.5630,
-1.9090

■ 42.5910, -49.6560,
7.8480

■ 134.9880, 17.4690,
-2.7150

■ 141.7990, 22.3750,

-3.5210

■ 148.6100, 27.2810,
-4.3270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540



87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



89.2200, -6.1910, 7.5770

Triad

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



87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



90.0410, 19.1180, 5.9500



85.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260

Complementary

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



87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



95.9880, 17.4690, -2.7150

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.



87.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120



87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



88.9930, 19.0730, 1.2570

Square

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



87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



90.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810



88.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870



84.1070, -16.7790, -9.7950

Rectangle

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



87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



90.2810, 1.0070, 9.2870



88.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870



86.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110

Sweetspot

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



87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



135.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



97.2870, -17.4660, -13.8660



68.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



107.9770, -27.5560, 3.8040



76.7450, -11.9230, 12.3410



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



45.9650, -53.6450, 8.5550



95.0760, -110.6370, 17.1950

Inverse Universe

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



85.7130, 17.4660, 13.8660



105.5450, 27.0470, 21.9510



106.2550, 11.9230, -12.3410



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



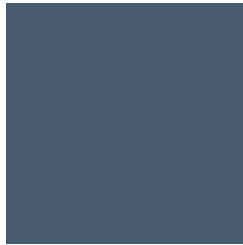
42.1500, 53.8650, 42.5450



86.8490, 110.6180, 87.8180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150 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

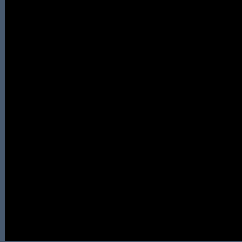
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

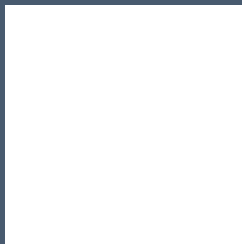
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150.



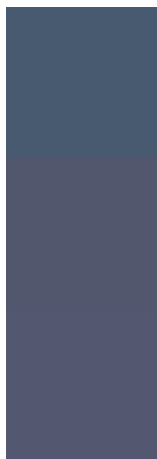
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0120, -17.4690,

2.7150.

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

87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

Protanopia

88.3120, -9.4460, 5.9940

Deuteranopia

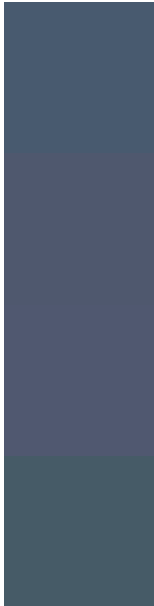
88.9530, -9.8130, 7.1390



Tritanopia

85.9210, -15.9550, -2.6990

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

Protanomaly

87.8170, -12.4260, 4.9340

Deuteranomaly

88.3440, -12.4720, 5.7680

Tritanomaly

86.0890, -16.3680, -0.7200

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150 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(72, 90, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 90, 111)  
}
```

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(72, 90, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 90, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150 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(72, 90, 111) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 90, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 90, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 90, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 90, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 90,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 90, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 90,  
111) }
```

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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