

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110)
contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| YIQ(87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**YIQ(87.0150, -39.8870,
-9.5110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 2B6873 |
| RGB | 43, 104, 115 |
| RGB Percent | 17%, 41%, 45% |
| CMY | 0.8315, 0.5920, 0.5492 |
| CMYK | 0.63, 0.10, 0.00, 0.55 |
| HSL | 189°, 46%, 31% |
| HSV | 189°, 63%, 45% |
| XYZ | 9.0397, 11.6555, 17.9801 |
| YIQ | 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

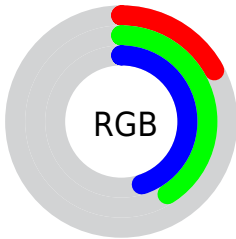
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 43, 76, 115 |
| Decimal | 2844787 |
| CIELab | 40.66, -16.01, -12.03 |
| CIELCh | 41, 20.023, 216.929 |
| Yxy | 11.6555, 0.2337, 0.3014 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4281034867 (0xFF2B6873) |
| YUV | 87.0150, 13.7966, -38.6012 |
| Hunter-Lab | 34.1401, -12.4812, -7.3274 |

Details

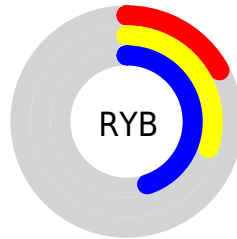
The YIQ color **87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **70.9850, 39.8870, 9.5110**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.0260, -38.4200, -8.5640**, and **41.0970, -37.1820, -8.9740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.2530, -46.4890, -11.0090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4780, -33.8810, -8.2250**.

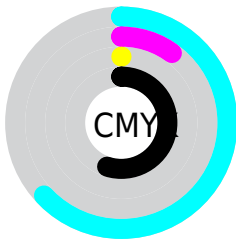
Distribution



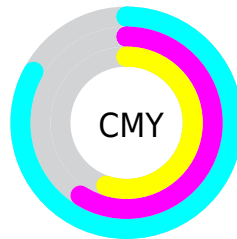
- Red (17%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 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 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.0150, -39.8870,
-9.5110

87.0150, -39.8870,
-9.5110

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

59.9110, -45.5260,
-11.9420

139.0260,
-38.4200, -8.5640

41.0970, -37.1820,
-8.9740

165.7270,
-39.0160, -8.7760

25.6750, -24.0700,
-4.3100

193.7270,
-39.0160, -8.7760

6.3720, -9.6750,
4.6370

221.5420,
-39.9330, -8.6770

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

240.6480,
-28.6080, -10.1760

249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 87.0150, -39.8870,
-9.5110

■ 87.0150, -39.8870,
-9.5110

■ 82.2530, -46.4890,
-11.0090

■ 91.4780, -33.8810,
-8.2250

■ 78.3770, -52.7700,
-12.8180

■ 96.2400, -27.2790,
-6.7270

■ 73.6150, -59.3720,
-14.3160

■ 100.1160,
-20.9980, -4.9180

■ 70.6360, -63.8650,
-15.4890

■ 104.8780,
-14.3960, -3.4200

■ 109.3410, -8.3900,
-2.1340

■ 114.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 117.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 122.7410, 11.0950,
2.6710

■ 127.2040, 17.1010,
3.9570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.5720, -31.4500, -13.7380



87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110



90.3950, -34.8450, -1.7650

Triad

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



87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110



98.2010, 13.1560, 14.8840



94.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Complementary

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



87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110



70.9850, 39.8870, 9.5110

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.



96.2230, 24.1170, -2.0510



87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110



98.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270

Square

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



87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110



97.5350, -2.5240, 12.7080



97.2330, 27.3250, 5.8930



92.8670, 1.3320, -13.1320

Rectangle

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



87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110



93.6460, -25.1260, 3.8180



97.2330, 27.3250, 5.8930



94.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610

Sweetspot

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



87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110



139.2800, -15.5880, -3.8440



86.5180, -23.3310, -34.2350



69.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110



106.5330, -62.0770, -14.8530



65.8830, -29.9870, 9.3170



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



74.9560, -67.7620, -16.4500



152.9440, -138.5500, -33.1260

Inverse Universe

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



71.4820, 23.3310, 34.2350



82.3180, 36.2570, 53.2890



92.1170, 29.9870, -9.3170



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



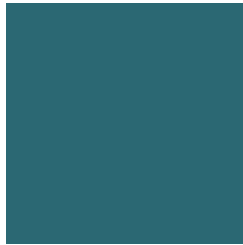
48.3340, 39.3280, 58.2080



98.9180, 80.9480, 118.9320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 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 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

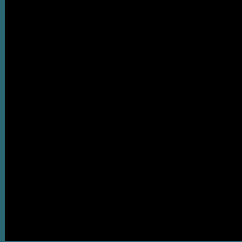
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110.



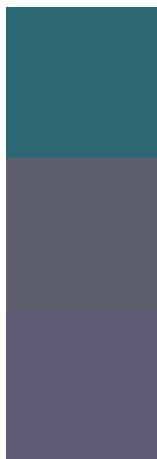
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0150, -39.8870,

-9.5110.

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

87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110

Protanopia

95.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

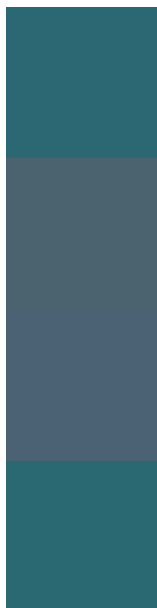
96.0350, -7.1080, 7.6760



Tritanopia

86.4880, -39.8410, -10.3450

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110

Protanomaly

92.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330

Deuteranomaly

92.5880, -19.2110, 1.2450

Tritanomaly

86.6020, -40.1620, -10.0340

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 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(43, 104, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 104, 115)  
}
```

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(43, 104, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 104, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 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(43, 104, 115) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 104, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 104, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 104, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 104, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 104,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.0150, -39.8870, -9.5110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 104, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 104,  
115) }
```

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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