

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C5169
RGB	92, 81, 105
RGB Percent	36%, 32%, 41%
CMY	0.6392, 0.6824, 0.5883
CMYK	0.12, 0.23, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	268°, 13%, 36%
HSV	268°, 23%, 41%
XYZ	9.9063, 9.1798, 14.6128
YIQ	87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

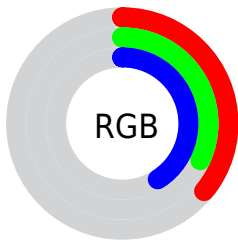
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 81, 105
Decimal	6050153
CIE _{Lab}	36.33, 9.75, -12.18
CIE _{LCh}	36, 15.599, 308.687
Yxy	9.1798, 0.2940, 0.2724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284240233 (0xFF5C5169)
YUV	87.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631
Hunter-Lab	30.2982, 5.3402, -7.3867

Details

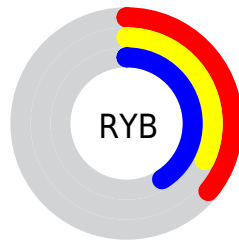
The YIQ color **87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300**, and **41.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380**.

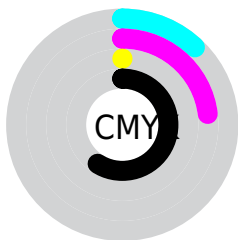
Distribution



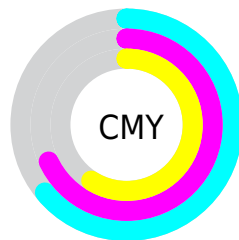
- Red (36%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 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 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

87.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.6120, -1.4230,
9.2730

136.5520, -1.1940,
10.6300

41.4980, -1.1020,
8.9620

162.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530

20.9710, -1.0560,
8.1280

190.0790, -1.2400,
11.4640

2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

218.0790, -1.2400,
11.4640

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

245.0100, 3.2080,
7.9440

87.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

87.0250, -1.1480,
9.7960

78.7740, -1.6990,
14.2770

94.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

71.4090, -1.9290,
18.4470

102.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

63.1580, -2.4800,
22.9280

110.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

55.4940, -3.3060,
26.8860

118.5560, 1.0100,
-7.2940

48.1290, -3.5360,
31.0560

125.9210, 1.2400,
-11.4640

39.8780, -4.0870,
35.5370

134.1720, 1.7910,
-15.9450

32.2140, -4.9130,
39.4950

141.8360, 2.6170,
-19.9030

26.3220, -5.0970,

149.7880, 2.5720,

42.8310

-24.5960

■ 157.4520, 3.3980,
-28.5540

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



88.0110, 10.6350, 11.0110

Triad

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



87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



85.7000, 18.3400, -1.9800



79.9860, -23.7480, -10.1480

Complementary

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



87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



98.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960

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.



81.5050, -12.1480, -11.1240



87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



84.6450, 11.0050, -6.7150

Square

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



87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



86.6560, 21.6400, 4.2960



82.7900, 0.2310, -9.6970



80.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170

Rectangle

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



87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



87.0070, 16.4580, 10.1060



82.7900, 0.2310, -9.6970



80.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

Sweetspot

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



87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



130.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



91.3670, -11.2790, 0.6650



64.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



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.



87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960



110.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110



90.6130, 6.0040, 12.3400



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



29.4840, -5.3730, 47.8350



61.4180, -11.8930, 99.9390

Inverse Universe

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



89.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



114.3430, 15.6320, 14.0640



95.3870, -6.0040, -12.3400



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.1650, 49.5090, 44.3970



88.3030, 103.6480, 92.9920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

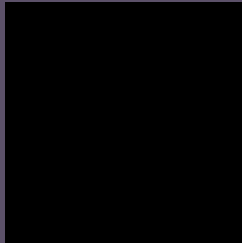
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0250, -1.1480,

9.7960.

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

87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Protanopia

86.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

Deuteranopia

86.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



Tritanopia

86.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Protanomaly

86.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

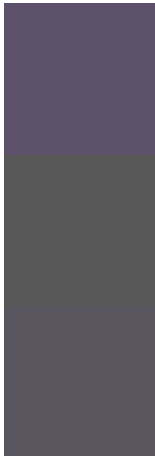
Deuteranomaly

86.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790

Tritanomaly

86.7600, 0.9160, 5.4280

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 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(92, 81, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 81, 105)  
}
```

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(92, 81, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 81, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 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(92, 81, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 81, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 81, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 81, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 81, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 81,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 81, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 81,  
105) }
```

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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