

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.0750, -75.6470,
-22.2310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.0750, -75.6470,
-22.2310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	017A85
RGB	1, 122, 133
RGB Percent	0%, 48%, 52%
CMY	0.9963, 0.5214, 0.4787
CMYK	0.99, 0.08, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	185°, 99%, 26%
HSV	185°, 99%, 52%
XYZ	11.2056, 15.6288, 24.5879
YIQ	87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

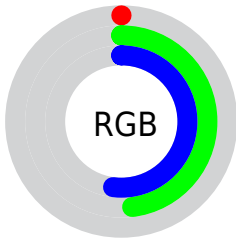
Format	Color
R_YB	1, 64, 133
Decimal	96901
CIE Lab	46.48, -24.16, -14.06
CIE LCh	46, 27.950, 210.204
Yxy	15.6288, 0.2179, 0.3039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278286981 (0xFF017A85)
YUV	87.0750, 22.6410, -75.4878
Hunter-Lab	39.5333, -18.5880, -9.2022

Details

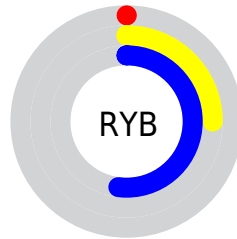
The YIQ color **87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **46.9250, 75.6470, 22.2310**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.4470, -58.9590, -16.2950**, and **52.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7760, -76.2430, -22.4430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5490, -68.1740, -19.9980**.

Distribution



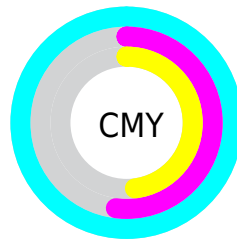
- Red (0%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310 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 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.0750, -75.6470,
-22.2310

87.0750, -75.6470,
-22.2310

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

69.2510, -61.3430,
-17.1430

148.4470,
-58.9590, -16.2950

52.3130, -46.7180,
-12.3660

176.1590,
-58.0880, -15.5600

36.1900, -33.0100,
-7.4900

205.0450,
-57.7670, -15.8710

22.5290, -20.7230,
-4.3950

229.2860,
-51.2560, -18.2320

2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 87.0750, -75.6470,
-22.2310

■ 87.0750, -75.6470,
-22.2310

■ 86.7760, -76.2430,
-22.4430

■ 91.5490, -68.1740,
-19.9980

■ 96.3220, -60.1050,
-17.5530

■ 100.7960,
-52.6320, -15.3200

■ 105.2700,
-45.1590, -13.0870

■ 110.3310,
-37.9610, -11.3770

■ 115.1040,
-29.8920, -8.9320

■ 119.5780,
-22.4190, -6.6990

■ 124.0520,
-14.9460, -4.4660

■ 128.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390



87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



96.5210, -61.8030, -8.8030

Triad

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



87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



113.4880, 14.0260, 21.1460



108.5400, 24.3020, -10.9140

Complementary

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



87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



46.9250, 75.6470, 22.2310

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.



110.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



112.7040, 30.8530, 19.0530

Square

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



87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



112.0490, -9.7230, 16.5250



111.5550, 38.2820, 11.0660



106.1570, 6.1470, -17.7970

Rectangle

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



87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



103.8270, -44.7490, 1.5150



111.5550, 38.2820, 11.0660



108.9860, 28.9780, -7.5500

Sweetspot

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



87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



155.1040, -29.8920, -8.9320



79.5100, -39.1890, -66.2370



75.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310



113.0550, -99.2580, -29.3540



49.5070, -58.0470, 11.2410



64.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



84.6730, -74.4550, -21.8070



1.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Inverse Universe

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



54.2620, 39.8310, 65.6150



69.8530, 52.0690, 86.1250



84.4930, 58.0470, -11.2410



62.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



52.4360, 39.2810, 64.5690



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310 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 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

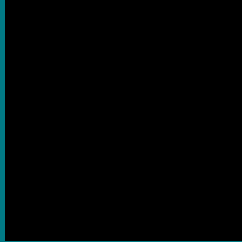
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310.

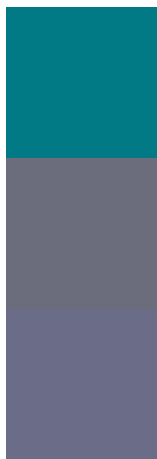


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310.

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

87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310

Protanopia

110.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranopia

110.8930, -9.5840, 8.4960



Tritanopia

86.6620, -75.9220, -22.7540

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310

Protanomaly

101.7280, -31.5890, -5.7090

Deuteranomaly

102.0530, -33.8820, -2.6980

Tritanomaly

86.6620, -75.9220, -22.7540

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.3000, -27.5080, -8.0840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310 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(1, 122, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 122, 133)  
}
```

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(1, 122, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 122, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310 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(1, 122, 133) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 122, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 122, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 122, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 122, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 122,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.0750, -75.6470, -22.2310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 122, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 122,  
133) }
```

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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