

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C5C5B
RGB	76, 92, 91
RGB Percent	30%, 36%, 36%
CMY	0.7020, 0.6392, 0.6432
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.01, 0.64
HSL	176°, 10%, 33%
HSV	176°, 17%, 36%
XYZ	8.6954, 9.9467, 11.3571
YIQ	87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

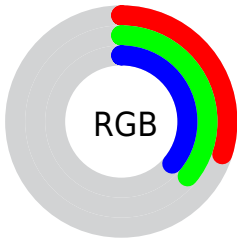
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	76, 84, 92
Decimal	5004379
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	37.75, -6.37, -1.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 6.540, 193.068
Yxy	9.9467, 0.2899, 0.3316
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283194459 (0xFF4C5C5B)
YUV	87.1020, 1.9217, -9.7365
Hunter-Lab	31.5384, -5.9785, 0.7264

# Details

The YIQ color **87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150**, and **41.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840**.

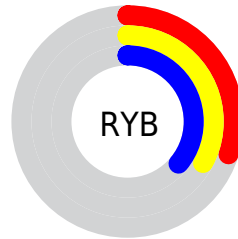
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (36%)

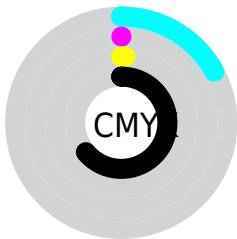
Blue (36%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (36%)

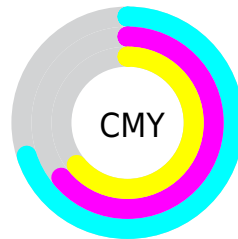


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030 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 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 87.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 63.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 136.8030, -9.8110,  
-3.9150

■ 41.4010, -8.6190,  
-3.4910

■ 163.3900,  
-10.0860, -4.4380

■ 21.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 190.5040,  
-10.4070, -4.1270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 218.2050,  
-11.0030, -4.3390

■ 246.5040,  
-10.4070, -4.1270

■ 87.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 87.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 84.2970, -14.2580,  
-5.9220

■ 89.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 81.6060, -19.6220,  
-7.8300

■ 92.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

■ 78.5020, -25.2610,  
-10.2610

■ 95.7020, 6.8310,  
2.8550

■ 75.8110, -30.6250,  
-12.1690

■ 98.3930, 12.1950,  
4.7630

■ 73.0060, -35.6680,  
-14.3880

■ 101.1980, 17.2380,  
6.9820

■ 70.2010, -40.7110,  
-16.6070

■ 103.8890, 22.6020,  
8.8900

■ 67.5100, -46.0750,  
-18.5150

■ 106.6940, 27.6450,  
11.1090

■ 64.4060, -51.7140,

■ 109.7980, 33.2840,

-20.9460

13.5400

■ 63.8080, -52.9060,  
-21.3700

■ 112.4890, 38.6480,  
15.4480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



87.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

# Triad

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



87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



89.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



88.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800

# Complementary

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



87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



80.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030

# 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.



89.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



90.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

# Square

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



87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



88.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



89.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



88.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860



# Rectangle

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



87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



87.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790



89.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020



89.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550

# Sweetspot

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



87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



118.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



85.6910, -3.8040, -8.1560



60.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



112.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220



83.1070, -7.6110, 0.2690



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



76.3120, -63.3130, -25.4970



164.4270, -136.4370, -54.9090



# Inverse Universe

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



80.8980, 9.2150, 3.7030



102.5890, 14.5790, 5.6110



84.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



33.6880, 63.3130, 25.4970



72.5730, 136.4370, 54.9090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

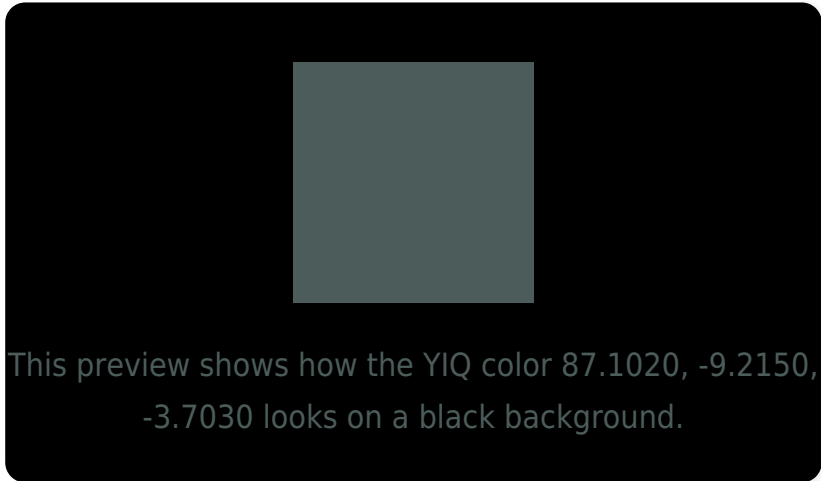
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

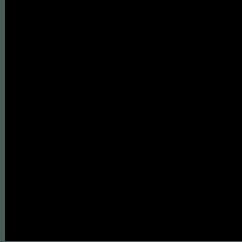
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030.

-3.7030.

# 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

87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

### Protanopia

88.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

### Deuteranopia

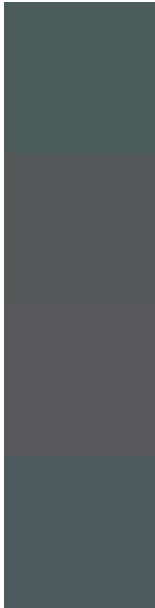
89.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



## Tritanopia

87.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

## Protanomaly

87.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

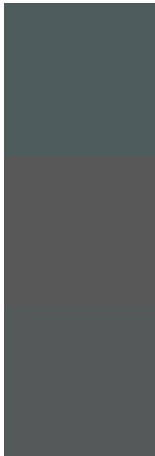
## Deuteranomaly

88.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

## Tritanomaly

87.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030 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(76, 92, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 92, 91)  
}
```

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(76, 92, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 92, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030 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(76, 92, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 92, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(76, 92, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 92, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 92, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 92, 91)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 92, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 92,  
91) }
```

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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