

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F576E
RGB	79, 87, 110
RGB Percent	31%, 34%, 43%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6588, 0.5687
CMYK	0.28, 0.21, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	224°, 16%, 37%
HSV	224°, 28%, 43%
XYZ	9.4464, 9.6046, 16.1030
YIQ	87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

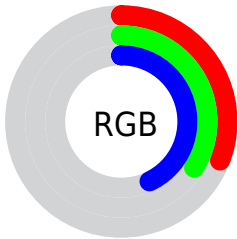
Format	Color
R_{YB}	79, 85, 110
Decimal	5199726
CIE _{Lab}	37.12, 2.62, -14.17
CIE _{LCh}	37, 14.415, 280.490
Yxy	9.6046, 0.2687, 0.2732
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283389806 (0xFF4F576E)
YUV	87.2300, 11.2256, -7.2177
Hunter-Lab	30.9913, 0.1735, -9.1132

Details

The YIQ color **87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **101.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790**, and **41.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050**.

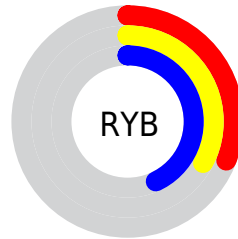
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (34%)

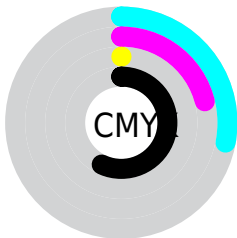
Blue (43%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (43%)

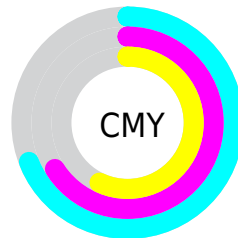


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 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 87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570

■ 87.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.1160, -11.8300,
5.1460

■ 137.4580,
-12.7930, 6.0790

■ 41.5890, -11.7840,
4.3120

■ 163.5720,
-13.1140, 6.3900

■ 21.0620, -11.7380,
3.4780

■ 190.5720,
-13.1140, 6.3900

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 218.6860,
-13.4350, 6.7010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.6340, -7.6570,
1.1030

■ 87.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570

■ 87.2300, -12.1510,
5.4570

■ 79.2450, -16.5070,
7.3090

■ 95.2150, -7.7950,
3.6050

■ 71.2600, -20.8630,
9.1610

■ 103.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 63.2750, -25.2190,
11.0130

■ 111.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 54.7030, -29.3000,
13.3880

■ 119.7570, 4.9980,
-2.4740

■ 46.7180, -33.6560,
15.2400

■ 127.7420, 9.3540,
-4.3260

■ 38.7330, -38.0120,
17.0920

■ 135.7270, 13.7100,
-6.1780

■ 30.7480, -42.3680,
18.9440

■ 143.7120, 18.0660,
-8.0300

■ 28.9760, -43.0100,

■ 151.6970, 22.4220,

19.5660

-9.8820

■ 159.6820, 26.7780,
-11.7340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260



87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



88.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740

Triad

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



87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



88.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



83.3310, -11.5980, -10.0780

Complementary

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



87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



101.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570

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.



84.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



87.6290, 17.1020, -1.5700

Square

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



87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



89.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



86.5740, 9.7670, -6.3050



82.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890

Rectangle

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



87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



89.6300, 7.3340, 10.2620



86.5740, 9.7670, -6.3050



84.1850, -8.2510, -10.1630

Sweetspot

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



87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



134.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630



99.8190, -15.9080, -9.0600



65.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



107.2170, -19.3040, 8.4400



84.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



31.8770, -47.0450, 21.1070



65.7260, -96.8870, 43.3450

Inverse Universe

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



89.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



110.1330, 25.0310, 14.4310



104.3730, 5.7790, -11.1250



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



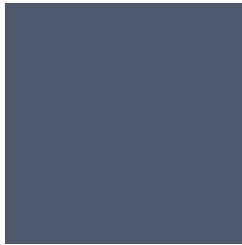
39.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



81.1490, 126.6680, 72.2680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

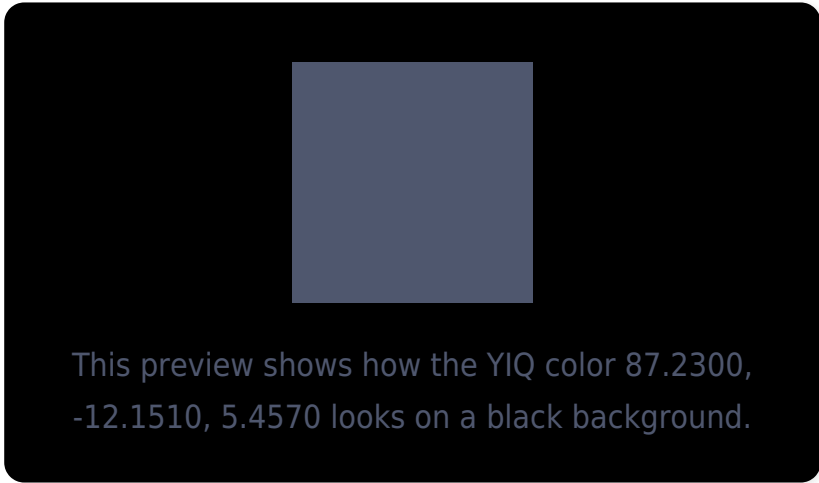
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

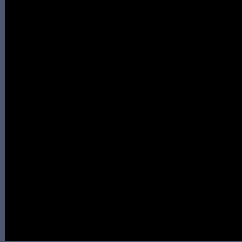
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570.

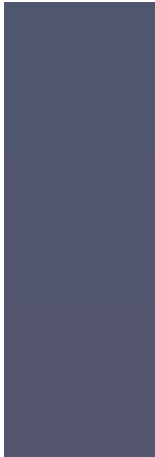


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2300, -12.1510,

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

87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Protanopia

87.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Deuteranopia

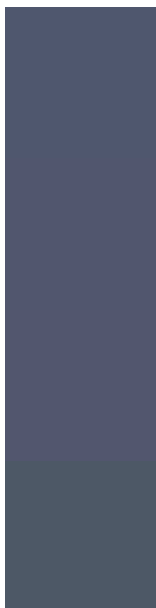
88.1380, -8.8960, 7.0400



Tritanopia

86.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Protanomaly

87.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

Deuteranomaly

87.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160

Tritanomaly

86.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 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(79, 87, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 87, 110)  
}
```

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(79, 87, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 87, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 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(79, 87, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 87, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 87, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 87, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 87, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 87,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 87, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 87,  
110) }
```

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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