

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.2540, -12.6990,  
-6.6430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	475F5A
RGB	71, 95, 90
RGB Percent	28%, 37%, 35%
CMY	0.7216, 0.6274, 0.6471
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.05, 0.63
HSL	167°, 14%, 33%
HSV	167°, 25%, 37%
XYZ	8.5355, 10.2632, 11.2013
YIQ	87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

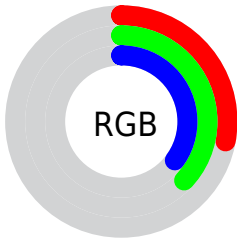
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	71, 84, 95
Decimal	4677466
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	38.31, -10.19, -0.07
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	38, 10.192, 180.415
Yxy	10.2632, 0.2845, 0.3421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282867546 (0xFF475F5A)
YUV	87.2540, 1.3538, -14.2548
Hunter-Lab	32.0363, -8.5054, 1.6949

# Details

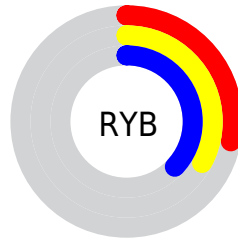
The YIQ color  $[87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[78.7460, 12.6990, 6.6430]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[136.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550]$ , and  $[41.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[84.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[90.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130]$ .

# Distribution



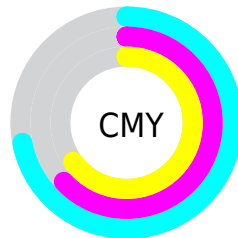
- Red (28%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430 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 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.2540, -12.6990,  
-6.6430

87.2540, -12.6990,  
-6.6430

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

63.6670, -12.4240,  
-6.1200

137.5420,  
-13.5700, -7.3780

41.6670, -12.4240,  
-6.1200

163.5420,  
-13.5700, -7.3780

20.3680, -13.0200,  
-6.3320

190.5420,  
-13.5700, -7.3780

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

218.2430,  
-14.1660, -7.5900

246.3570,  
-14.4870, -7.2790

■ 87.2540, -12.6990,  
-6.6430

■ 87.2540, -12.6990,  
-6.6430

■ 84.0360, -18.0170,  
-9.3850

■ 90.1730, -7.9770,  
-4.1130

■ 81.1170, -22.7390,  
-11.9150

■ 93.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 77.8990, -28.0570,  
-14.6570

■ 96.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 74.9800, -32.7790,  
-17.1870

■ 99.5280, 7.3810,  
3.9010

■ 71.7620, -38.0970,  
-19.9290

■ 102.4470, 12.1030,  
6.4310

■ 68.8430, -42.8190,  
-22.4590

■ 105.6650, 17.4210,  
9.1730

■ 65.6250, -48.1370,  
-25.2010

■ 108.5840, 22.1430,  
11.7030

■ 64.3150, -50.2000,

■ 111.8020, 27.4610,

-26.3600

14.4450

■ 114.7210, 32.1830,  
16.9750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240



87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



87.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910

# Triad

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



87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



91.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



90.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830

# Complementary

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



87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



78.7460, 12.6990, 6.6430

# 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.



91.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



91.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

# Square

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



87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



89.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450



91.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



90.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920



# Rectangle

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



87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



87.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



91.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



90.7690, 13.8920, 1.5400

# Sweetspot

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



87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



119.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



86.5830, -3.6200, -11.4920



59.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



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.



87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



110.4380, -19.2090, -9.8090



83.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



75.8900, -59.3690, -30.8970



162.5400, -126.9900, -66.4300



# Inverse Universe

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



78.7460, 12.6990, 6.6430



97.5620, 19.2090, 9.8090



82.2850, 12.3790, 1.4270



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



36.1100, 59.3690, 30.8970



77.4600, 126.9900, 66.4300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430 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 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

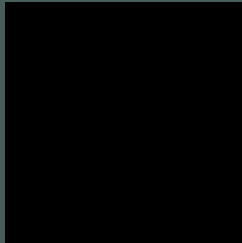
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

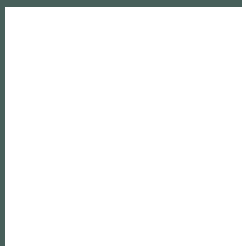
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2540, -12.6990,

-6.6430.

# 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

87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430

### Protanopia

90.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

### Deuteranopia

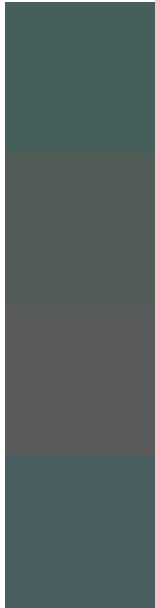
90.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



## Tritanopia

87.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430

## Protanomaly

89.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

## Deuteranomaly

89.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

## Tritanomaly

87.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430 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(71, 95, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 95, 90)  
}
```

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(71, 95, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 95, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430 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(71, 95, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 95, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 95, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 95, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 95, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 95, 90)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 95, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 95,  
90) }
```

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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