

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	535C4A
RGB	83, 92, 74
RGB Percent	33%, 36%, 29%
CMY	0.6745, 0.6392, 0.7098
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.20, 0.64
HSL	90°, 11%, 33%
HSV	90°, 20%, 36%
XYZ	8.6302, 9.9880, 7.9523
YIQ	87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

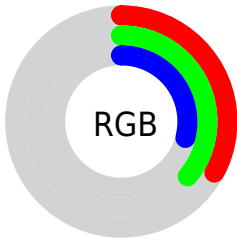
Format	Color
RYB	74, 92, 83
Decimal	5463114
CIELab	37.82, -7.26, 9.19
CIElCh	38, 11.712, 128.277
Yxy	9.9880, 0.3248, 0.3759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283653194 (0xFF535C4A)
YUV	87.2570, -6.5357, -3.7334
Hunter-Lab	31.6038, -6.5631, 7.2039

Details

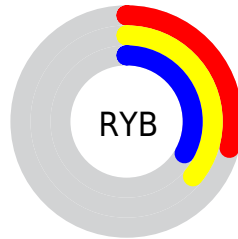
The YIQ color $[87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[78.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060]$, and the grayscale version is $[87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[137.1430, 0.7350, -7.8170]$, and $[41.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[89.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470]$.

Distribution



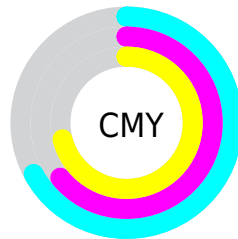
- Red (33%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060 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 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

87.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.6700, 0.6890,
-6.9830

137.1430, 0.7350,
-7.8170

41.7840, 0.3680,
-6.6720

163.7300, 0.4600,
-8.3400

21.3280, 1.6520,
-7.9160

190.6160, 0.7810,
-8.6510

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

218.3170, 0.1850,
-8.8630

246.6160, 0.7810,
-8.6510

■ 87.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

■ 87.2570, 0.4140,
-7.5060

■ 84.7360, 0.3230,
-11.3650

■ 89.7780, 0.5050,
-3.6470

■ 82.5140, 0.8280,
-15.0120

■ 92.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 79.8790, 1.0580,
-19.1820

■ 94.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 77.6570, 1.5630,
-22.8290

■ 96.8570, -0.7350,
7.8170

■ 75.1360, 1.4720,
-26.6880

■ 99.3780, -0.6440,
11.6760

■ 72.6150, 1.3810,
-30.5470

■ 101.8990, -0.5530,
15.5350

■ 70.3930, 1.8860,
-34.1940

■ 104.1210, -1.0580,
19.1820

■ 67.7580, 2.1160,

■ 106.7560, -1.2880,

-38.3640

23.3520

■ 108.9780, -1.7930,
26.9990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490



87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



86.3530, -8.6640, -8.1840

Triad

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



87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



87.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100



90.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670

Complementary

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



87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



78.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060

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.



90.7610, 8.3430, 8.4950



87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



89.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250

Square

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



87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



85.7140, -19.8060, -4.4940



90.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940



89.9050, 16.5050, 3.7450

Rectangle

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



87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



85.2430, -14.1660, -7.5900



90.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940



90.3870, 12.3320, 7.7880

Sweetspot

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



87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



118.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



84.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



59.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



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.



87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060



112.6220, 0.6440, -11.6760



84.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



81.0150, 2.5300, -45.8700



174.4010, 5.1530, -98.9350

Inverse Universe

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



78.7430, -0.4140, 7.5060



99.3780, -0.6440, 11.6760



81.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



42.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



28.9850, -2.5300, 45.8700



62.5990, -5.1530, 98.9350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060 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 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

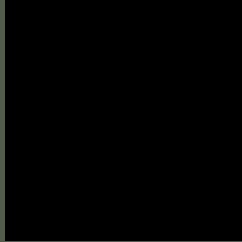
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.2570, 0.4140,

-7.5060.

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

87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

Protanopia

88.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

89.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290



Tritanopia

88.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

Protanomaly

88.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870

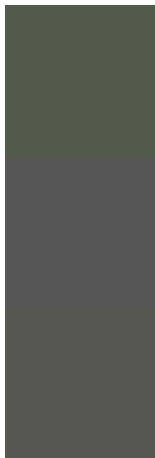
Deuteranomaly

88.6110, 8.3450, -2.5590

Tritanomaly

88.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060 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(83, 92, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 92, 74)  
}
```

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(83, 92, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 92, 74) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060 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(83, 92, 74) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 92, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 92, 74)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 92, 74); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 92, 74);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 92, 74)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.2570, 0.4140, -7.5060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 92, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 92,  
74) }
```

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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