

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660)
contains.

YIQ(87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(87.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	565371
RGB	86, 83, 113
RGB Percent	34%, 33%, 44%
CMY	0.6627, 0.6745, 0.5569
CMYK	0.24, 0.27, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	246°, 15%, 38%
HSV	246°, 27%, 44%
XYZ	9.9114, 9.3570, 16.9024
YIQ	87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

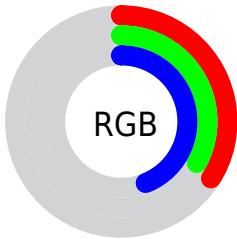
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 83, 113
Decimal	5657457
CIE Lab	36.66, 8.35, -16.69
CIE LCh	37, 18.662, 296.575
Yxy	9.3570, 0.2740, 0.2587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283847537 (0xFF565371)
YUV	87.3170, 12.6617, -1.1550
Hunter-Lab	30.5892, 4.3055, -11.3488

Details

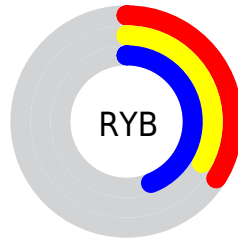
The YIQ color **87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **108.6830, 7.8420, -9.9660**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.9580, -8.2090, 11.1110**, and **41.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.8700, -10.7770, 13.5990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.7640, -4.9070, 6.3330**.

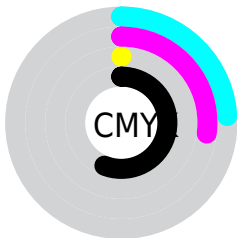
Distribution



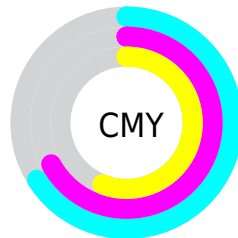
- Red (34%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660 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 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660

■ 87.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.7900, -7.7960,
9.1320

■ 136.9580, -8.2090,
11.1110

■ 41.6760, -7.4750,
8.8210

■ 163.9580, -8.2090,
11.1110

■ 20.8500, -8.0250,
7.7750

■ 190.4850, -8.2550,
11.9450

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 218.4850, -8.2550,
11.9450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.0910, -1.5140,
5.4140

■ 87.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660

■ 87.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660

■ 77.8700, -10.7770,
13.5990

■ 96.7640, -4.9070,
6.3330

■ 67.8360, -13.4370,
17.7550

■ 106.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 58.3890, -16.3720,
21.3880

■ 116.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 48.6430, -19.9030,
24.8090

■ 125.9910, 4.2190,
-4.8770

■ 39.1960, -22.8380,
28.4420

■ 135.4380, 7.1540,
-8.5100

■ 29.1620, -25.4980,
32.5980

■ 145.4720, 9.8140,
-12.6660

■ 19.7150, -28.4330,
36.2310

■ 154.9190, 12.7490,
-16.2990

■ 16.1710, -29.7170,

■ 164.3660, 15.6840,

37.4750

-19.9320

■ 174.4000, 18.3440,
-24.0880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200



87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



88.6240, 7.4710, 13.2870

Triad

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



87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



86.9180, 23.6580, 0.7620



79.1060, -24.2060, -12.8620

Complementary

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



87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



108.6830, 7.8420, -9.9660

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.



81.8920, -8.9840, -13.4000



87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



85.5810, 17.0570, -6.2630

Square

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



87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



87.7320, 24.4820, 7.8580



83.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



77.8260, -34.9810, -10.3170

Rectangle

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



87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



88.8160, 15.6780, 13.2300



83.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



80.3300, -19.0250, -13.1450

Sweetspot

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



87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



137.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440



102.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910



67.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



107.5540, -12.7030, 15.4650



91.8020, 1.0980, 13.1460



50.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



17.2680, -31.3680, 39.8640



35.6330, -64.3870, 82.1170

Inverse Universe

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



95.0480, 9.2130, 14.7570



119.8410, 14.5300, 23.0260



104.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



48.1920, 36.8520, 59.0280



99.2750, 75.6290, 121.7170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660 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 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

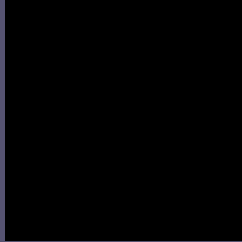
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660.

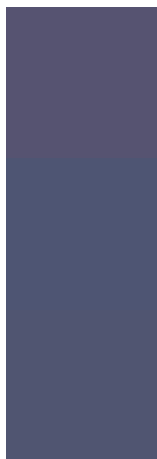


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3170, -7.8420,

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

87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660

Protanopia

86.3270, -13.8020, 7.8460

Deuteranopia

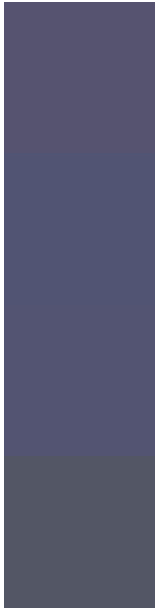
86.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480



Tritanopia

86.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660

Protanomaly

86.5230, -11.4180, 8.6940

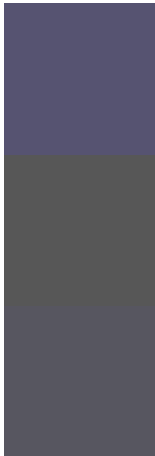
Deuteranomaly

86.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950

Tritanomaly

86.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660 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(86, 83, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 83, 113)  
}
```

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(86, 83, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 83, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660 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(86, 83, 113) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 83, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 83, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 83, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 83, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 83,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 83, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 83,  
113) }
```

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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