

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F5D50
RGB	79, 93, 80
RGB Percent	31%, 36%, 31%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6353, 0.6863
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.14, 0.64
HSL	124°, 8%, 34%
HSV	124°, 15%, 36%
XYZ	8.5863, 10.0707, 9.0804
YIQ	87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

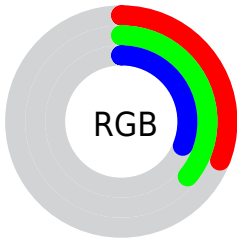
Format	Color
R_{YB}	79, 92, 93
Decimal	5201232
CIE Lab	37.97, -8.27, 5.67
CIE LCh	38, 10.031, 145.580
Yxy	10.0707, 0.3096, 0.3631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283391312 (0xFF4F5D50)
YUV	87.3320, -3.6147, -7.3072
Hunter-Lab	31.7344, -7.2386, 5.2490

Details

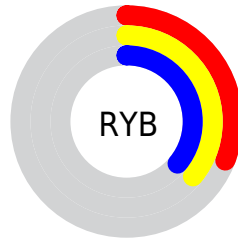
The YIQ color **87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **84.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340**, and **41.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040**.

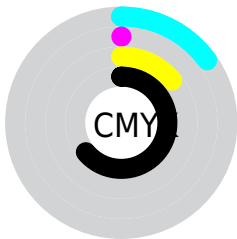
Distribution



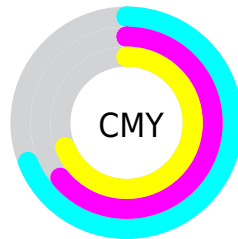
- Red (31%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110 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 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

■ 87.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.7450, -3.8960,
-6.4880

■ 136.9190, -4.4460,
-7.5340

■ 41.8590, -4.2170,
-6.1770

■ 163.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 21.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 190.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 247.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 87.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

■ 87.3320, -4.1710,
-7.0110

■ 83.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

■ 91.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 79.7130, -10.0380,
-16.3260

■ 94.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 75.9960, -12.5130,
-21.0330

■ 98.6680, 4.1710,
7.0110

■ 72.2790, -14.9880,
-25.7400

■ 102.3850, 6.6460,
11.7180

■ 68.3770, -18.3800,
-30.3480

■ 105.9880, 9.4420,
16.1140

■ 64.6600, -20.8550,
-35.0550

■ 110.0040, 12.5130,
21.0330

■ 61.0570, -23.6510,
-39.4510


■ 113.6070, 15.3090,
25.4290


■ 57.3400, -26.1260,

■ 117.3240, 17.7840,

-44.1580

30.1360

 55.3890, -27.8220,
-46.4620

 121.3400, 20.8550,
35.0550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120



87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



86.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420

Triad

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



87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



88.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330



90.7630, 14.0290, 4.5650

Complementary

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



87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



84.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110

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.



91.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



90.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

Square

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



87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



87.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650



90.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



90.2420, 13.9380, 0.7060

Rectangle

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



87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



86.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110



90.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



90.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

Sweetspot

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



87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



117.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



91.1050, 3.8980, -4.5660



59.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



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.



87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



111.1420, -6.6920, -10.8840



88.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340



44.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



65.4820, -32.8180, -55.0420



141.0570, -70.6320, -118.6640

Inverse Universe

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



84.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



106.8580, 6.6920, 10.8840



83.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



44.5180, 32.8180, 55.0420



95.9430, 70.6320, 118.6640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

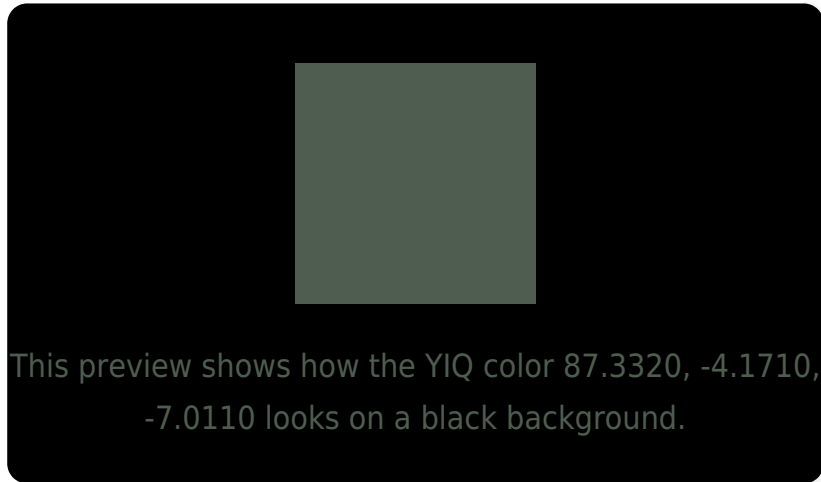
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

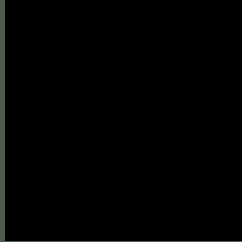
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110.

-7.0110.

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

87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

Protanopia

88.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

89.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250



Tritanopia

88.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

Protanomaly

88.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450

Deuteranomaly

89.2840, 4.9520, -1.6400

Tritanomaly

88.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110 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, 93, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 93, 80)  
}
```

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, 93, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 93, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110 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, 93, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 93, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 93, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 93, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 93, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 93, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 93, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 93,  
80) }
```

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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