

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.3520, -59.6490,  
-3.7850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C6A93
RGB	28, 106, 147
RGB Percent	11%, 42%, 58%
CMY	0.8903, 0.5842, 0.4238
CMYK	0.81, 0.28, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	201°, 68%, 34%
HSV	201°, 81%, 58%
XYZ	10.8963, 12.6656, 29.4460
YIQ	87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

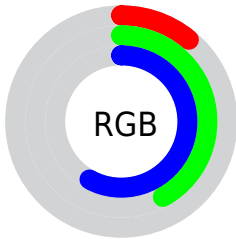
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 75, 147
Decimal	1862291
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.25, -8.21, -28.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 30.039, 254.148
Yxy	12.6656, 0.2056, 0.2389
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280052371 (0xFF1C6A93)
YUV	87.3520, 29.4065, -52.0517
Hunter-Lab	35.5887, -7.6286, -24.1442

# Details

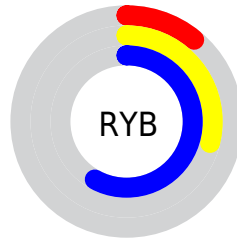
The YIQ color **87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **87.6480, 59.6490, 3.7850**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142.5810, -52.8640, -0.0960**, and **45.5770, -47.0410, -1.0010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9320, -67.2140, -4.3500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7720, -52.0840, -3.2200**.

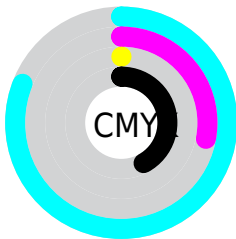
# Distribution



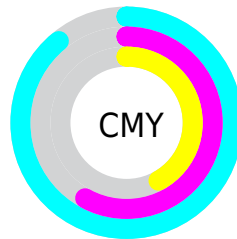
- Red (11%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850 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 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.3520, -59.6490,  
-3.7850

87.3520, -59.6490,  
-3.7850

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.9280, -61.3910,  
-5.2550

142.5810,  
-52.8640, -0.0960

45.5770, -47.0410,  
-1.0010

170.2930,  
-51.9930, 0.6390

30.5140, -33.5620,  
2.5180

198.0650,  
-51.3510, 0.0170

15.5650, -20.4040,  
6.3480

223.1720,  
-41.7670, -8.4790

3.7790, -9.2630,  
8.1850

240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 87.3520, -59.6490,  
-3.7850

■ 87.3520, -59.6490,  
-3.7850

■ 79.9320, -67.2140,  
-4.3500

■ 94.7720, -52.0840,  
-3.2200

■ 73.1100, -73.5870,  
-4.4910

■ 101.8930,  
-45.1150, -2.8670

■ 109.3130,  
-37.5500, -2.3020

■ 116.7330,  
-29.9850, -1.7370

■ 123.8540,  
-23.0160, -1.3840

■ 131.2740,  
-15.4510, -0.8190

■ 138.6940, -7.8860,  
-0.2540

■ 146.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 153.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3190, -73.2180, -16.6900



87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850



98.6170, -26.1820, 11.9460

# Triad

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



87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850



101.0590, 37.0430, 17.0030



93.3020, -4.6270, -20.7790

# Complementary

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



87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850



87.6480, 59.6490, 3.7850

# 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.



96.6700, 17.8840, -15.7480



87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850



99.8770, 40.0710, 6.1750

# Square

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



87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850



102.1040, 23.9750, 22.5590



98.7800, 32.5540, -6.2780



87.6930, -33.6490, -23.4490



# Rectangle

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



87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850



102.0710, -6.7890, 18.4190



98.7800, 32.5540, -6.2780



94.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680

# Sweetspot

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



87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850



167.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840



102.4130, -45.5650, -49.7970



82.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850



98.1170, -92.6600, -5.7480



53.3060, -43.6990, 26.5490



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



68.5620, -69.0480, -4.1520



5.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



# Inverse Universe

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



72.4730, 45.8860, 49.4860



75.1090, 71.4190, 76.8510



121.6940, 43.6990, -26.5490



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



51.5220, 53.3580, 57.2460



3.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850 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 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850 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 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3520, -59.6490,

-3.7850.

# 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

87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850

### Protanopia

99.2000, -20.6340, 10.5180

### Deuteranopia

98.1220, -29.1620, 10.8860



## Tritanopia

78.1360, -68.4490, -20.5210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850

## Protanomaly

95.0240, -34.9380, 5.4300

## Deuteranomaly

94.3870, -40.3940, 5.1900

## Tritanomaly

81.6790, -65.4240, -14.7680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850

## Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850 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(28, 106, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 106, 147)  
}
```

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(28, 106, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 106, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850 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(28, 106, 147) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 106, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 106, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 106, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 106, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 106,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.3520, -59.6490, -3.7850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 106, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 106,  
147) }
```

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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