

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450)
contains.

YIQ(87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450)	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(87.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	575855
RGB	87, 88, 85
RGB Percent	34%, 35%, 33%
CMY	0.6588, 0.6549, 0.6667
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.03, 0.65
HSL	80°, 2%, 34%
HSV	80°, 3%, 35%
XYZ	9.0599, 9.6616, 9.9819
YIQ	87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

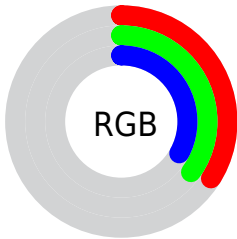
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 88, 86
Decimal	5724245
CIE Lab	37.23, -1.03, 1.59
CIE LCh	37, 1.896, 122.920
Yxy	9.6616, 0.3156, 0.3366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283914325 (0xFF575855)
YUV	87.3590, -1.1630, -0.3148
Hunter-Lab	31.0831, -2.3676, 2.7180

Details

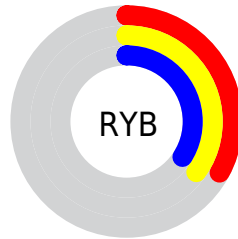
The YIQ color $87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $85.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450$, and the grayscale version is $87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $137.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450$, and $42.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $85.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $89.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900$.

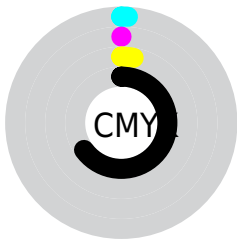
Distribution



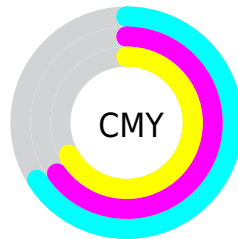
- Red (34%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450 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 87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 87.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 137.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 42.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 163.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 21.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 190.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.2450, 0.6880,
-1.4560

■ 246.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 87.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 87.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 85.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 89.2820, -0.7340,
2.2900

■ 83.5130, 2.5690,
-8.0150

■ 91.2050, -1.8350,
5.7250

■ 81.7040, 3.3490,
-11.1390

■ 93.0140, -2.6150,
8.8490

■ 79.7810, 4.4500,
-14.5740

■ 94.9370, -3.7160,
12.2840

■ 77.8580, 5.5510,
-18.0090

■ 96.8600, -4.8170,
15.7190

■ 75.9350, 6.6520,
-21.4440

■ 98.7830, -5.9180,
19.1540

■ 74.0120, 7.7530,
-24.8790

■ 100.7060, -7.0190,
22.5890

■ 72.2030, 8.5330,

■ 102.5150, -7.7990,

-28.0030

25.7130

■ 70.5790, 10.2300,
-31.2260

■ 104.1390, -9.4960,
28.9360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



86.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Triad

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



87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



87.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



88.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

Complementary

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



87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



85.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

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.



88.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



87.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

Square

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



87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



86.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



87.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



88.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

Rectangle

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



87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



87.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



87.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



88.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

Sweetspot

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



87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



114.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



86.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



58.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



113.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



87.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



42.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



84.0380, 12.8910, -40.9090



184.5890, 28.3510, -89.8330

Inverse Universe

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



85.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



111.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



86.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



41.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



22.9620, -12.8910, 40.9090



50.1120, -28.9470, 89.6210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

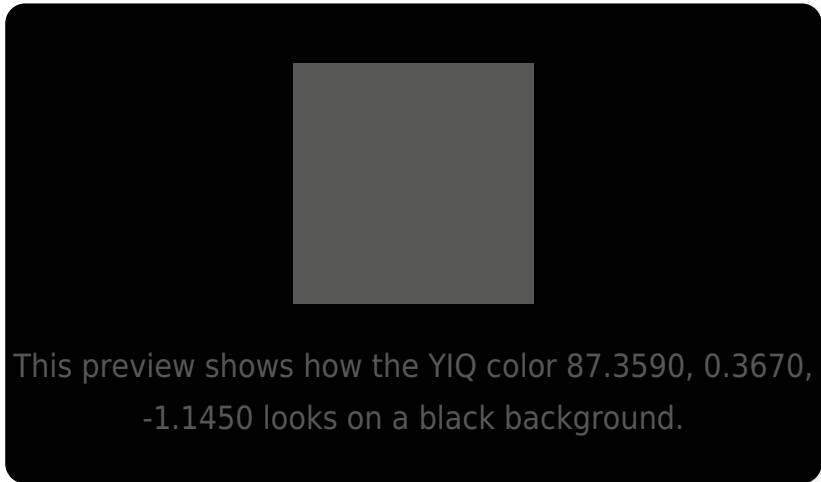
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

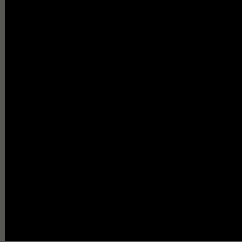
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450.



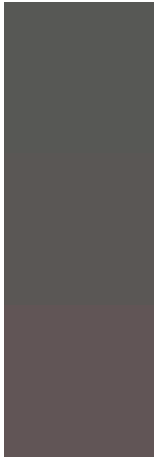
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3590, 0.3670,

-1.1450.

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

87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Protanopia

87.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Deuteranopia

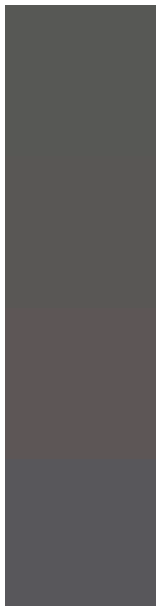
88.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



Tritanopia

88.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Protanomaly

87.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

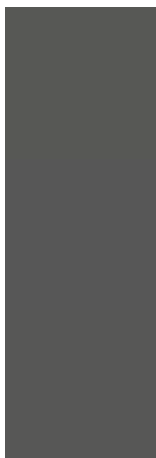
Deuteranomaly

88.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840

Tritanomaly

87.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450 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(87, 88, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 88, 85)  
}
```

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(87, 88, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 88, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450 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(87, 88, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 88, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 88, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 88, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 88, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 88, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 88, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 88,  
85) }
```

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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