

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.3680, -13.0200,
-6.3320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	475F5B
RGB	71, 95, 91
RGB Percent	28%, 37%, 36%
CMY	0.7216, 0.6274, 0.6432
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.04, 0.63
HSL	170°, 14%, 33%
HSV	170°, 25%, 37%
XYZ	8.5783, 10.2804, 11.4269
YIQ	87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

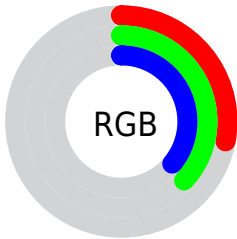
Format	Color
R_YB	71, 84, 95
Decimal	4677467
CIE Lab	38.34, -9.95, -0.65
CIE LCh	38, 9.969, 183.719
Yxy	10.2804, 0.2832, 0.3394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282867547 (0xFF475F5B)
YUV	87.3680, 1.7906, -14.3547
Hunter-Lab	32.0630, -8.3533, 1.3138

Details

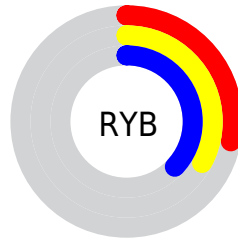
The YIQ color $[87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[78.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320]$, and the grayscale version is $[87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[137.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440]$, and $[41.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.1500, -18.3380, -9.0740]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[90.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020]$.

Distribution



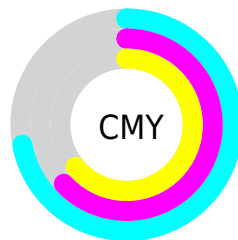
- Red (28%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320 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 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.3680, -13.0200,
-6.3320

87.3680, -13.0200,
-6.3320

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.7810, -12.7450,
-5.8090

137.6560,
-13.8910, -7.0670

41.6670, -12.4240,
-6.1200

163.6560,
-13.8910, -7.0670

20.4820, -13.3410,
-6.0210

190.7700,
-14.2120, -6.7560

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

218.4710,
-14.8080, -6.9680

246.4710,
-14.8080, -6.9680

■ 87.3680, -13.0200,
-6.3320

■ 87.3680, -13.0200,
-6.3320

■ 84.1500, -18.3380,
-9.0740

■ 90.2870, -8.2980,
-3.8020

■ 81.3450, -23.3810,
-11.2930

■ 93.3910, -2.6590,
-1.3710

■ 78.1270, -28.6990,
-14.0350

■ 96.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 75.3220, -33.7420,
-16.2540

■ 99.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

■ 72.1040, -39.0600,
-18.9960

■ 102.3330, 12.4240,
6.1200

■ 69.1850, -43.7820,
-21.5260

■ 105.5510, 17.7420,
8.8620

■ 66.0810, -49.4210,
-23.9570

■ 108.3560, 22.7850,
11.0810

■ 64.7710, -51.4840,

■ 111.5740, 28.1030,

-25.1160

13.8230

■ 114.3790, 33.1460,
16.0420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130



87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



87.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680

Triad

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



87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



91.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360



90.5300, 13.0670, -0.0290

Complementary

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



87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



78.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320

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.



91.2360, 14.0750, 3.7310



87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



92.1520, 5.6840, 7.1240

Square

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



87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



90.3180, -9.5830, 2.9690



92.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190



89.9700, 8.7120, -3.7040

Rectangle

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



87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



88.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770



92.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190



91.3560, 13.6170, 1.0170

Sweetspot

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



87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



119.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



86.2840, -4.2160, -11.7040



59.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



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.



87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



110.5520, -19.5300, -9.4980



83.1280, -12.1040, -0.9040



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



76.3460, -60.6530, -29.6530



163.6800, -130.2000, -63.3200

Inverse Universe

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



78.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



97.4480, 19.5300, 9.4980



82.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.6540, 60.6530, 29.6530



76.3200, 130.2000, 63.3200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320 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 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

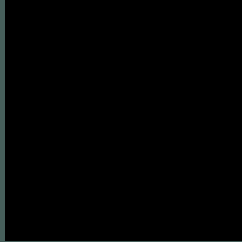
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.3680, -13.0200,

-6.3320.

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

87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320

Protanopia

90.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

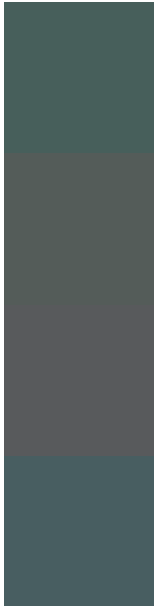
90.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980



Tritanopia

88.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320

Protanomaly

89.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

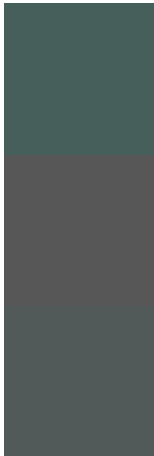
Deuteranomaly

89.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980

Tritanomaly

87.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320 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(71, 95, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 95, 91)  
}
```

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(71, 95, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 95, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320 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(71, 95, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 95, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 95, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 95, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 95, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 95, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 95, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 95,  
91) }
```

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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