

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.4010, -70.5130,
-16.1530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.4010, -70.5130,
-16.1530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A758A
RGB	10, 117, 138
RGB Percent	4%, 46%, 54%
CMY	0.9610, 0.5410, 0.4591
CMYK	0.93, 0.15, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	190°, 87%, 29%
HSV	190°, 93%, 54%
XYZ	11.0729, 14.6300, 26.2564
YIQ	87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

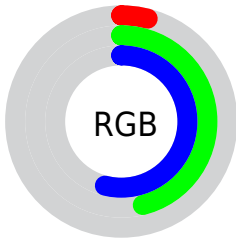
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 68, 138
Decimal	685450
CIE _{Lab}	45.12, -19.26, -19.10
CIE _{LCh}	45, 27.128, 224.759
Yxy	14.6300, 0.2131, 0.2816
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278875530 (0xFF0A758A)
YUV	87.4010, 24.9453, -67.8807
Hunter-Lab	38.2492, -15.2613, -13.9255

Details

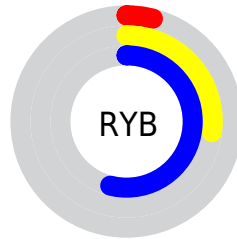
The YIQ color **87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **60.5990, 70.5130, 16.1530**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.3920, -57.1260, -10.9660**, and **49.9480, -46.9480, -8.1960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2370, -75.9230, -17.2270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.7610, -62.7190, -14.2310**.

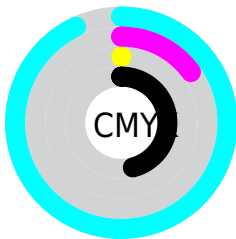
Distribution



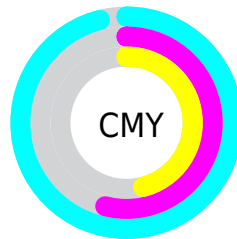
- Red (4%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530 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 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.4010, -70.5130,
-16.1530

87.4010, -70.5130,
-16.1530

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.7720, -61.2520,
-13.2840

146.3920,
-57.1260, -10.9660

49.9480, -46.9480,
-8.1960

174.6910,
-56.5300, -10.7540

34.4120, -33.5150,
-3.8430

202.8050,
-56.8510, -10.4430

20.6370, -20.9070,
-1.0590

228.7100,
-49.5140, -16.7620

3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 87.4010, -70.5130,
-16.1530

■ 87.4010, -70.5130,
-16.1530

■ 83.2370, -75.9230,
-17.2270

■ 92.7610, -62.7190,
-14.2310

■ 98.7080, -55.2000,
-12.8320

■ 103.7690,
-48.0020, -11.1220

■ 109.1290,
-40.2080, -9.2000

■ 114.4890,
-32.4140, -7.2780

■ 120.4360,
-24.8950, -5.8790

■ 125.7960,
-17.1010, -3.9570

■ 130.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 136.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.8830, -57.4910, -20.8750



87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530



98.6910, -47.3620, -0.6900

Triad

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



87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530



110.0390, 22.6000, 19.9440



104.2400, 16.2790, -14.1930

Complementary

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



87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530



60.5990, 70.5130, 16.1530

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.



105.9370, 30.6740, -5.2460



87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530



108.3360, 34.7050, 15.3210

Square

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



87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530



109.5620, 2.0140, 18.5740



107.4960, 36.7700, 5.4260



101.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Rectangle

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



87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530



104.6440, -30.8120, 7.7480



107.4960, 36.7700, 5.4260



105.0450, 21.3220, -11.9740

Sweetspot

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



87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530



158.7670, -27.3250, -5.8930



87.3020, -41.2990, -61.0350



77.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530



107.8690, -98.4340, -22.2580



51.0070, -53.4630, 16.2730



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



80.3190, -73.2180, -16.6900



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



60.4700, 41.9410, 60.4130



70.5070, 58.8550, 84.2870



96.9930, 53.4630, -16.2730



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.4210, 43.6370, 62.7170



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530 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 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

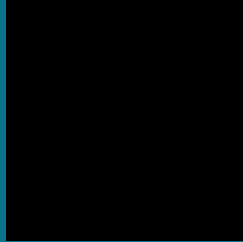
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4010, -70.5130,

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

87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530

Protanopia

106.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270

Deuteranopia

107.0110, -15.7280, 9.7120

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530

Protanomaly

99.4770, -32.1400, -1.2280

Deuteranomaly

99.6770, -35.5790, 0.5250

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.2510, -25.8120, -5.7800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530 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(10, 117, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 117, 138)  
}
```

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(10, 117, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 117, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530 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(10, 117, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 117, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 117, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 117, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 117, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 117,  
138) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.4010, -70.5130, -16.1530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 117, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 117,  
138) }
```

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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