

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	485E5E
RGB	72, 94, 94
RGB Percent	28%, 37%, 37%
CMY	0.7177, 0.6313, 0.6314
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	180°, 13%, 33%
HSV	180°, 23%, 37%
XYZ	8.6948, 10.1922, 12.0956
YIQ	87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

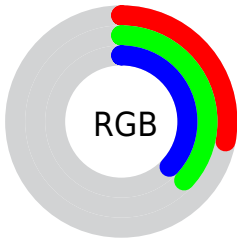
Format	Color
R_{YB}	72, 83, 94
Decimal	4742750
CIE _{Lab}	38.19, -8.27, -2.72
CIE _{LCh}	38, 8.702, 198.219
Yxy	10.1922, 0.2806, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282932830 (0xFF485E5E)
YUV	87.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251
Hunter-Lab	31.9252, -7.2547, -0.1157

Details

The YIQ color $[87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $[78.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640]$, and the grayscale version is $[87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[137.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760]$, and $[41.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[84.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[90.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560]$.

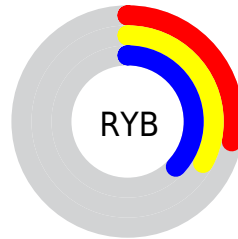
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (37%)

Blue (37%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (37%)

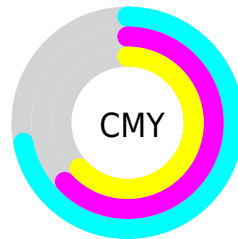


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640 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 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640

■ 87.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

■ 137.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 41.7210, -12.5160,
-4.4520

■ 163.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 20.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640

■ 190.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 87.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640

■ 87.4220, -13.1120,
-4.6640

■ 84.7310, -18.4760,
-6.5720

■ 90.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 81.7410, -24.4360,
-8.6920

■ 93.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 79.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000

■ 95.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

■ 76.0600, -35.7600,
-12.7200

■ 98.7840, 9.5360,
3.3920

■ 73.3690, -41.1240,
-14.6280

■ 101.4750, 14.9000,
5.3000

■ 70.6780, -46.4880,
-16.5360

■ 104.1660, 20.2640,
7.2080

■ 67.6880, -52.4480,
-18.6560

■ 107.1560, 26.2240,
9.3280

■ 65.8940, -56.0240,

■ 109.8470, 31.5880,

-19.9280

11.2360

■ 112.8370, 37.5480,
13.3560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.8200, -8.4810, -5.9930



87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



87.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630

Triad

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



87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



91.0590, 1.5120, 5.6400



89.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120

Complementary

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



87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



78.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640

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.



90.3990, 12.0580, 1.7380



87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



91.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040

Square

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



87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



90.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420



91.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



89.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540

Rectangle

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



87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



88.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410



91.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510



90.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770

Sweetspot

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



87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



119.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



84.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



59.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



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.



87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640



111.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



80.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



77.1100, -65.5600, -23.3200



166.1370, -141.2520, -50.2440

Inverse Universe

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



78.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640



98.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080



85.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890



42.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



32.8900, 65.5600, 23.3200



70.8630, 141.2520, 50.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640 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 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

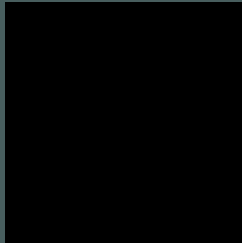
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4220, -13.1120,

-4.6640.

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

87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Protanopia

89.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Deuteranopia

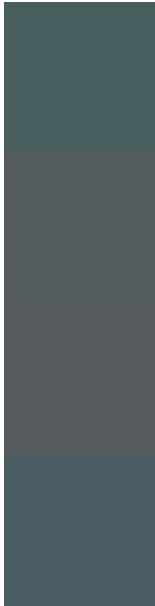
90.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



Tritanopia

87.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Protanomaly

89.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730

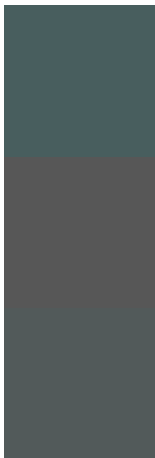
Deuteranomaly

89.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

Tritanomaly

87.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640 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(72, 94, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 94, 94)  
}
```

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(72, 94, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 94, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640 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(72, 94, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 94, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 94, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 94, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 94, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 94, 94)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 94, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 94,  
94) }
```

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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