

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.4740, -1.6950,
-7.8310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	515D4C
RGB	81, 93, 76
RGB Percent	32%, 36%, 30%
CMY	0.6824, 0.6353, 0.7020
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.18, 0.64
HSL	102°, 10%, 33%
HSV	102°, 18%, 36%
XYZ	8.6118, 10.1003, 8.3334
YIQ	87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

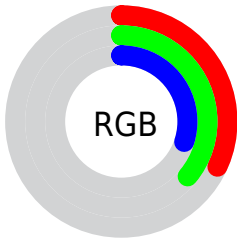
Format	Color
R_{YB}	76, 93, 88
Decimal	5332300
CIE Lab	38.02, -8.28, 8.23
CIE LCh	38, 11.672, 135.189
Yxy	10.1003, 0.3184, 0.3735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283522380 (0xFF515D4C)
YUV	87.4740, -5.6567, -5.6777
Hunter-Lab	31.7810, -7.2477, 6.7000

Details

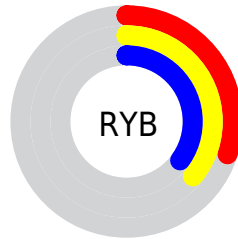
The YIQ color **87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **81.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540**, and **42.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3550, -2.9780, -12.1140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480**.

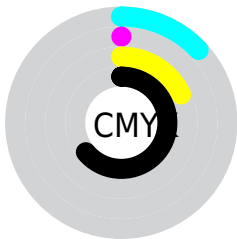
Distribution



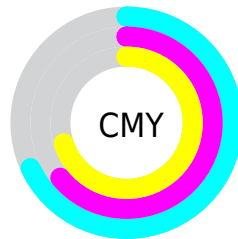
- Red (32%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310 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 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.4740, -1.6950,
-7.8310

■ 87.4740, -1.6950,
-7.8310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.8870, -1.4200,
-7.3080

■ 137.0610, -1.9700,
-8.3540

■ 42.0010, -1.7410,
-6.9970

■ 163.6480, -2.2450,
-8.8770

■ 21.0720, -0.5030,
-7.4070

■ 190.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 218.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 247.1210, -2.1990,
-9.7110

■ 87.4740, -1.6950,
-7.8310

■ 87.4740, -1.6950,
-7.8310

■ 84.3550, -2.9780,
-12.1140

■ 90.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 81.4210, -3.3440,
-16.4960

■ 93.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 78.3020, -4.6270,
-20.7790

■ 96.6460, 1.2370,
5.1170

■ 75.4820, -5.3140,
-24.8500

■ 99.4660, 1.9240,
9.1880

■ 72.2490, -6.2760,
-29.4440

■ 102.6990, 2.8860,
13.7820

■ 69.4290, -6.9630,
-33.5150

■ 105.5190, 3.5730,
17.8530

■ 66.3100, -8.2460,
-37.7980

■ 108.6380, 4.8560,
22.1360

■ 63.1910, -9.5290,

■ 111.7570, 6.1390,

-42.0810

26.4190

■ 62.6640, -9.4830,
-42.9150

■ 114.6910, 6.5050,
30.8010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850



87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



86.5700, -10.7730, -8.5090

Triad

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



87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



88.0290, -16.1390, 0.6370



91.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340

Complementary

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



87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



81.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310

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.



91.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080



87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



89.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

Square

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



87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



86.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



91.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190



90.3780, 16.5510, 2.9110

Rectangle

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



87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



85.8730, -16.0000, -7.3920



91.2270, 1.0990, 7.6190



91.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670

Sweetspot

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



87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



118.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



88.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720



60.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



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.



87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



111.2410, -2.6570, -12.4250



86.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



44.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



74.1380, -11.1780, -50.7460



160.0490, -23.4550, -109.1110

Inverse Universe

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



81.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310



101.7590, 2.6570, 12.4250



82.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580



42.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



35.5630, 10.5820, 50.5340



77.2500, 24.0510, 109.3230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

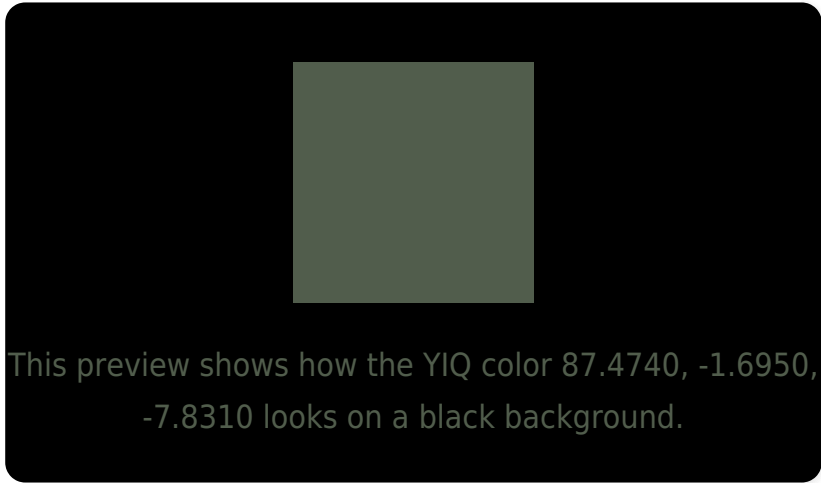
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310.



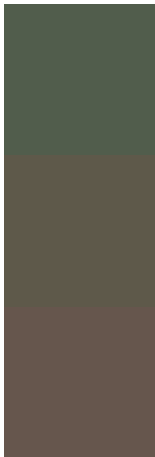
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310.

-7.8310.

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

87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

Protanopia

88.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

89.7580, 12.4250, 0.5930



Tritanopia

89.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

Protanomaly

87.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770

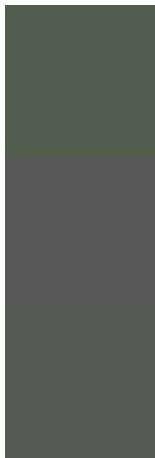
Deuteranomaly

89.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

Tritanomaly

88.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310 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(81, 93, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 93, 76)  
}
```

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(81, 93, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 93, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310 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(81, 93, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 93, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 93, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 93, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 93, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 93, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 93, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 93,  
76) }
```

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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