

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.5170, 13.9410,
-15.8750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B5E2D
RGB	91, 94, 45
RGB Percent	36%, 37%, 18%
CMY	0.6432, 0.6314, 0.8234
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.52, 0.63
HSL	64°, 35%, 27%
HSV	64°, 52%, 37%
XYZ	8.7904, 10.4189, 4.0328
YIQ	87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

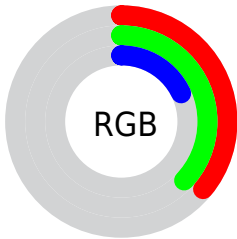
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 94, 48
Decimal	5987885
CIE Lab	38.58, -9.16, 27.44
CIE LCh	39, 28.932, 108.463
Yxy	10.4189, 0.3782, 0.4483
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284177965 (0xFF5B5E2D)
YUV	87.5170, -20.9609, 3.0546
Hunter-Lab	32.2783, -7.8762, 15.1873

Details

The YIQ color **87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **51.4830, -13.9410, 15.8750**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.4740, 15.5000, -16.5960**, and **41.3320, 13.0240, -15.7760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1920, 16.2340, -18.8860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8420, 11.6480, -12.8640**.

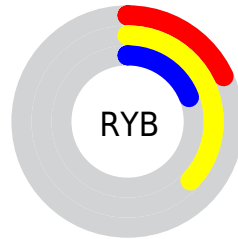
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (37%)

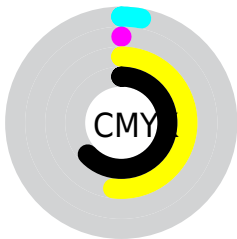
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (19%)

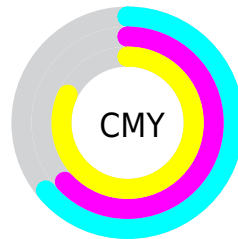


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750 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 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.5170, 13.9410,
-15.8750

87.5170, 13.9410,
-15.8750

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.7450, 13.2990,
-15.2530

137.4740, 15.5000,
-16.5960

41.3320, 13.0240,
-15.7760

164.2460, 16.1420,
-17.2180

22.1280, 5.0910,
-9.6690

191.4310, 17.0590,
-17.3170

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.3170, 17.3800,
-17.6280

248.0890, 18.0220,
-18.2500

251.5800, 9.6300,

-9.3300

254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 87.5170, 13.9410,
-15.8750

■ 87.5170, 13.9410,
-15.8750

■ 86.1920, 16.2340,
-18.8860

■ 88.8420, 11.6480,
-12.8640

■ 85.0520, 19.4440,
-21.9960

■ 89.9820, 8.4380,
-9.7540

■ 83.7270, 21.7370,
-25.0070

■ 91.3070, 6.1450,
-6.7430

■ 82.5870, 24.9470,
-28.1170

■ 92.4470, 2.9350,
-3.6330

■ 81.4900, 26.5980,
-30.5060

■ 93.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 94.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 96.2370, -4.8610,
5.4990

■ 97.5620, -7.1540,
8.5100

■ 98.7020, -10.3640,
11.6200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.2850, 29.5740, -7.3380



87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



83.9750, -8.0200, -19.8600

Triad

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



87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



73.5370, -67.9000, -13.9480



93.2350, 24.9840, 20.7920

Complementary

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



87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



51.4830, -13.9410, 15.8750

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.



93.4700, 5.2690, 20.1570



87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



80.8260, -52.1760, -1.5520

Square

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



87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



72.4310, -62.0300, -21.2140



90.6670, -20.4510, 12.7090



91.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

Rectangle

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



87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



80.7540, -26.4510, -21.7390



90.6670, -20.4510, 12.7090



93.2390, 19.1610, 21.6970

Sweetspot

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



87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



119.5350, 5.5030, -6.1210



60.8250, 28.6540, 9.3420



59.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330



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.



87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750



112.0260, 22.3330, -24.7950



80.3410, -0.3630, -20.9630



45.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550



95.3670, 31.1380, -35.6940



205.7960, 67.7330, -76.6750

Inverse Universe

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



51.4830, -13.9410, 15.8750



55.2730, -21.7370, 25.0070



58.6590, 0.3630, 20.9630



41.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



14.6330, -31.1380, 35.6940



31.5030, -67.1370, 76.8870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750 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 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

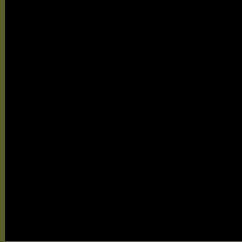
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750.

-15.8750.

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

87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750

Protanopia

88.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

Deuteranopia

89.6160, 27.1440, -7.3520



Tritanopia

91.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750

Protanomaly

88.0230, 18.3880, -13.8680

Deuteranomaly

89.1700, 22.4680, -10.7160

Tritanomaly

90.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.6490, 5.1820, -5.8100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750 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(91, 94, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 94, 45)  
}
```

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(91, 94, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 94, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750 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(91, 94, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 94, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 94, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 94, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 94, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 94, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5170, 13.9410, -15.8750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 94, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 94,  
45) }
```

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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