

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.5350, -47.2230,
-8.7190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	256A7D
RGB	37, 106, 125
RGB Percent	15%, 42%, 49%
CMY	0.8550, 0.5842, 0.5100
CMYK	0.70, 0.15, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	193°, 54%, 32%
HSV	193°, 70%, 49%
XYZ	9.6170, 12.1860, 21.2300
YIQ	87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

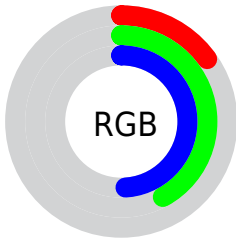
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 76, 125
Decimal	2452093
CIE _{Lab}	41.51, -14.90, -16.82
CIE _{LCh}	42, 22.469, 228.462
Yxy	12.1860, 0.2235, 0.2832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280642173 (0xFF256A7D)
YUV	87.5350, 18.4702, -44.3192
Hunter-Lab	34.9085, -11.9147, -11.6221

Details

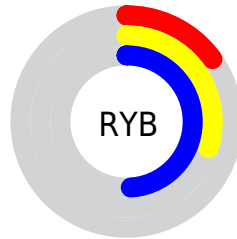
The YIQ color **87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **74.4650, 47.2230, 8.7190**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5570, -44.2890, -6.8250**, and **43.2970, -40.6210, -7.2210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8870, -54.1460, -9.9060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8840, -40.8960, -7.7440**.

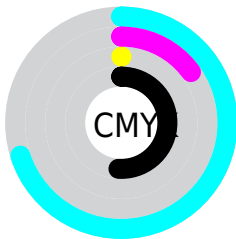
Distribution



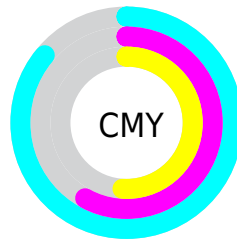
- Red (15%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190 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 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.5350, -47.2230,
-8.7190

87.5350, -47.2230,
-8.7190

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

59.5340, -54.6500,
-11.7860

140.5570,
-44.2890, -6.8250

43.2970, -40.6210,
-7.2210

167.5570,
-44.2890, -6.8250

27.7610, -27.1880,
-2.8680

195.5570,
-44.2890, -6.8250

10.6920, -13.5720,
3.6760

222.8730,
-42.3630, -8.6910

0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

240.0500,
-29.8000, -10.6000

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 87.5350, -47.2230,
-8.7190

■ 87.5350, -47.2230,
-8.7190

■ 81.8870, -54.1460,
-9.9060

■ 92.8840, -40.8960,
-7.7440

■ 77.1250, -60.7480,
-11.4040

■ 97.9450, -33.6980,
-6.0340

■ 71.7760, -67.0750,
-12.3790

■ 103.2940,
-27.3710, -5.0590

■ 108.9420,
-20.4480, -3.8720

■ 113.7040,
-13.8460, -2.3740

■ 119.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 124.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 130.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 135.1110, 12.9290,
2.4730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.5860, -43.2330, -14.9530



87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190



93.3890, -34.7080, 1.2600

Triad

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



87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190



100.8490, 20.0790, 16.0710



95.3690, 11.6020, -12.0300

Complementary

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



87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190



74.4650, 47.2230, 8.7190

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.



97.2290, 23.9800, -5.0760



87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190



99.5910, 29.4330, 11.7450

Square

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



87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190



100.3510, 3.9860, 15.8740



98.6200, 30.4890, 3.6170



93.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760

Rectangle

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



87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190



97.0210, -21.6880, 7.5920



98.6200, 30.4890, 3.6170



95.8750, 16.0490, -10.0230

Sweetspot

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



87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190



148.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470



90.7080, -29.9780, -40.4260



72.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190



105.0140, -73.6770, -13.8770



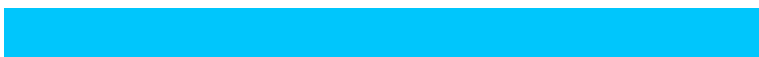
62.2940, -35.3980, 13.7700



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



71.7760, -67.0750, -12.3790



144.9540, -135.3420, -25.1820

Inverse Universe

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



71.1780, 30.2990, 40.1150



79.2750, 46.9840, 62.6320



99.7060, 35.3980, -13.7700



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.5470, 43.0420, 56.9780



97.9200, 86.6340, 115.0020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190 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 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

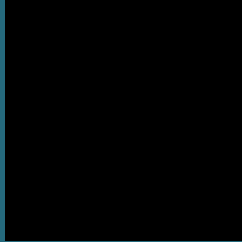
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5350, -47.2230,

-8.7190.

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

87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190

Protanopia

98.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

Deuteranopia

98.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810



Tritanopia

85.8890, -48.4600, -13.8360

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190

Protanomaly

94.3210, -22.8330, 0.8070

Deuteranomaly

94.2930, -25.6300, 1.9380

Tritanomaly

86.2420, -47.9560, -11.9560

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190 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(37, 106, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 106, 125)  
}
```

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(37, 106, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 106, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190 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(37, 106, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 106, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 106, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 106, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 106, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 106,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5350, -47.2230, -8.7190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 106, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 106,  
125) }
```

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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