

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.5850, -50.6600,  
-18.0200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(87.5850, -50.6600,  
-18.0200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C7171
RGB	28, 113, 113
RGB Percent	11%, 44%, 44%
CMY	0.8904, 0.5567, 0.5571
CMYK	0.75, 0.00, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	180°, 60%, 28%
HSV	180°, 75%, 44%
XYZ	9.3643, 13.2555, 17.6727
YIQ	87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

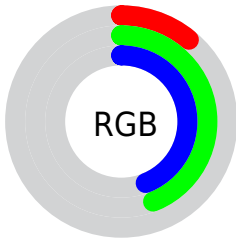
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	28, 71, 113
Decimal	1864049
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	43.15, -24.01, -7.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 25.041, 196.522
Yxy	13.2555, 0.2324, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280054129 (0xFF1C7171)
YUV	87.5850, 12.5296, -52.2560
Hunter-Lab	36.4081, -17.8030, -3.2940

# Details

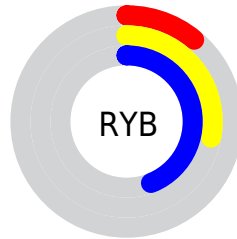
The YIQ color **87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **53.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9770, -45.8920, -16.3240**, and **44.9780, -38.4650, -13.2570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.8740, -44.1040, -15.6880**.

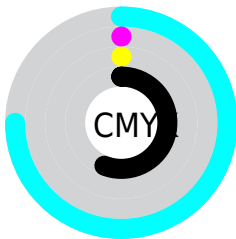
# Distribution



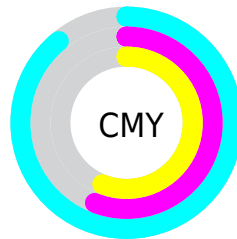
- Red (11%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200 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 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.5850, -50.6600,  
-18.0200

87.5850, -50.6600,  
-18.0200

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

61.8020, -52.7690,  
-18.3450

141.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

45.5650, -38.7400,  
-13.7800

169.5640,  
-46.1670, -16.8470

29.5560, -25.3530,  
-8.5930

197.5640,  
-46.1670, -16.8470

14.3620, -12.8830,  
-3.3070

225.5640,  
-46.1670, -16.8470

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

238.2560,  
-33.3760, -11.8720

246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 87.5850, -50.6600,  
-18.0200

■ 87.5850, -50.6600,  
-18.0200

■ 84.2960, -57.2160,  
-20.3520

■ 90.8740, -44.1040,  
-15.6880

■ 80.7080, -64.3680,  
-22.8960

■ 94.4620, -36.9520,  
-13.1440

■ 79.2130, -67.3480,  
-23.9560

■ 97.7510, -30.3960,  
-10.8120

■ 101.0400,  
-23.8400, -8.4800

■ 104.3290,  
-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 107.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 111.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

■ 114.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

■ 118.0830, 10.1320,  
3.6040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.6770, -27.5520, -18.3040



87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



87.5660, -57.6760, -12.0120

# Triad

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



87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



104.5190, 3.5730, 17.8530



101.0830, 27.3270, -5.1610

# Complementary

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



87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



53.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200

# 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.



103.0010, 33.7900, 4.3660



87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



104.5010, 21.1790, 18.1630

# Square

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



87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



101.9830, -18.5250, 10.8430



103.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



99.2120, 13.4820, -13.0620



# Rectangle

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



87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



92.6970, -47.4990, -3.7150



103.6130, 32.3670, 13.6390



101.6320, 30.2150, -2.4330

# Sweetspot

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



87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



137.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



78.1940, -22.7790, -44.2430



67.7210, -12.5160, -4.4520



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200



108.2330, -79.2680, -28.1960



63.5180, -39.3850, 3.4230



54.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



84.1200, -71.5200, -25.4400



173.1470, -147.2120, -52.3640



# Inverse Universe

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



53.4150, 50.6600, 18.0200



54.7670, 79.2680, 28.1960



77.4820, 39.3850, -3.4230



51.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



35.8800, 71.5200, 25.4400

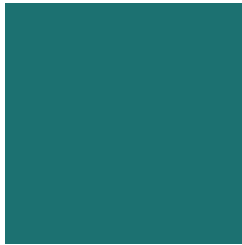


73.8530, 147.2120, 52.3640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200 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 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

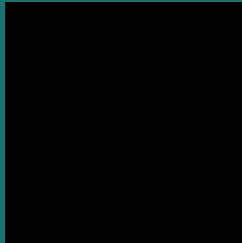
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.5850, -50.6600,

-18.0200.

# 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

87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200

### Protanopia

101.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

### Deuteranopia

102.4330, -2.4770, 6.3470



## Tritanopia

89.7040, -49.3770, -13.7370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200

## Protanomaly

96.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270

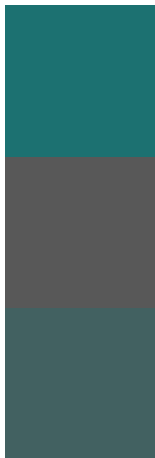
## Deuteranomaly

96.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150

## Tritanomaly

88.7640, -49.6060, -15.0940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200 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(28, 113, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 113, 113)  
}
```

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(28, 113, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 113, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200 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(28, 113, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 113, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 113, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 113, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 113, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 113,  
113) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.5850, -50.6600, -18.0200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 113, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 113,  
113) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor