

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450)
contains.

YIQ(87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(87.8510, -79.6870,
6.9450)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1069BC
RGB	16, 105, 188
RGB Percent	6%, 41%, 74%
CMY	0.9373, 0.5881, 0.2631
CMYK	0.91, 0.44, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	209°, 84%, 40%
HSV	209°, 91%, 74%
XYZ	14.3350, 13.8473, 49.4394
YIQ	87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

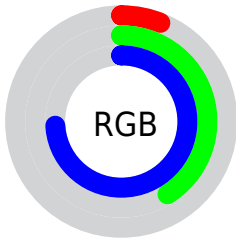
Format	Color
RYB	16, 75, 188
Decimal	1075644
CIELab	44.01, 7.47, -50.25
CIELCh	44, 50.803, 278.457
Yxy	13.8473, 0.1847, 0.1784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279265724 (0xFF1069BC)
YUV	87.8510, 49.3735, -63.0133
Hunter-Lab	37.2119, 3.6421, -52.7237

Details

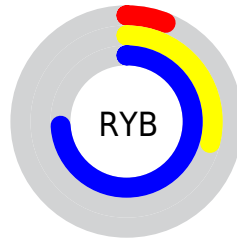
The YIQ color **87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **116.1490, 79.6870, -6.9450**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.8040, -63.1370, 15.3830**, and **49.9090, -59.2390, 10.8170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.3710, -87.0230, 7.7370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.8150, -70.8380, 6.2660**.

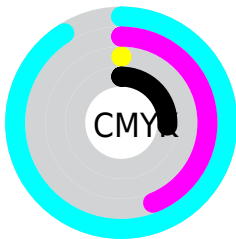
Distribution



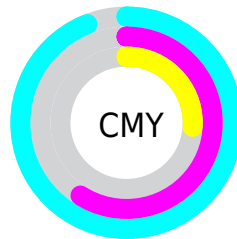
- Red (6%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450 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 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.8510, -79.6870,
6.9450

■ 87.8510, -79.6870,
6.9450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.9010, -73.9560,
7.7080

■ 148.8040,
-63.1370, 15.3830

■ 49.9090, -59.2390,
10.8170

■ 174.1760,
-55.6170, 11.2550

■ 34.6180, -45.1180,
13.7140

■ 199.5820,
-45.4370, 2.9710

■ 20.0280, -31.5930,
16.3990

■ 224.9880,
-35.2570, -5.3130

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,

-1.2720

3.5200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 87.8510, -79.6870,
6.9450

■ 87.8510, -79.6870,
6.9450

■ 78.3710, -87.0230,
7.7370

■ 98.8150, -70.8380,
6.2660

■ 109.7790,
-61.9890, 5.5870

■ 120.4440,
-53.7360, 4.6960

■ 131.4080,
-44.8870, 4.0170

■ 142.3720,
-36.0380, 3.3380

■ 153.3360,
-27.1890, 2.6590

■ 164.3000,
-18.3400, 1.9800

■ 174.9650,
-10.0870, 1.0890

■ 186.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.4270, -90.5970, -4.5890



87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450



106.7420, -6.7000, 33.3320

Triad

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



87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450



100.7340, 65.6990, 15.2910



79.7080, -56.3410, -41.7250

Complementary

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



87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450



116.1490, 79.6870, -6.9450

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.



91.9580, -1.3230, -36.6110



87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450



100.1340, 57.6800, -10.0960

Square

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



87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450



100.6310, 59.4600, 34.7560



96.3080, 38.7940, -31.2700



85.8980, -71.0150, -29.0870

Rectangle

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



87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450



106.1710, 23.0090, 40.0730



96.3080, 38.7940, -31.2700



79.3300, -46.5290, -43.3370

Sweetspot

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



87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450



206.4820, -30.5360, 2.7440



126.0840, -72.9800, -65.0760



99.7730, -18.2940, 1.1460



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450



102.4790, -113.5700, 9.7740



39.1300, -56.8620, 50.3540



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



66.1460, -73.2680, 6.2520



12.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730

Inverse Universe

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



77.5740, 73.9430, 64.1430



87.7330, 105.2530, 91.4370



164.8700, 56.8620, -50.3540



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



56.5900, 67.8460, 58.9980



11.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450 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 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

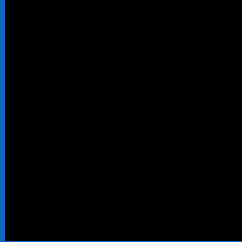
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8510, -79.6870,

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

87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450

Protanopia

99.6980, -48.0990, 18.1810

Deuteranopia

82.9530, -88.9020, 3.2420



Tritanopia

81.5270, -71.1080, -21.8920

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450

Protanomaly

95.0170, -59.4230, 14.1530

Deuteranomaly

84.7470, -85.3260, 4.5140

Tritanomaly

83.7090, -74.1360, -11.0640

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8520, -28.7020, 2.5460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450 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(16, 105, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 105, 188)  
}
```

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(16, 105, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 105, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450 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(16, 105, 188) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 105, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 105, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 105, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 105, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 105,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.8510, -79.6870, 6.9450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 105, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 105,  
188) }
```

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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