

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070)
contains.

YIQ(87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070)	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(87.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	535E45
RGB	83, 94, 69
RGB Percent	33%, 37%, 27%
CMY	0.6746, 0.6313, 0.7294
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.27, 0.63
HSL	86°, 15%, 32%
HSV	86°, 27%, 37%
XYZ	8.6438, 10.2745, 7.1589
YIQ	87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

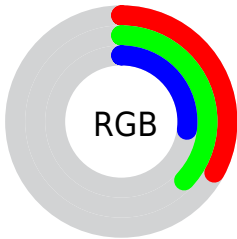
Format	Color
RYB	69, 94, 80
Decimal	5463621
CIELab	38.33, -9.33, 12.95
CIELCh	38, 15.964, 125.779
Yxy	10.2745, 0.3315, 0.3940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283653701 (0xFF535E45)
YUV	87.8610, -9.2985, -4.2631
Hunter-Lab	32.0538, -7.9589, 9.1959

Details

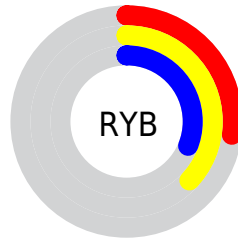
The YIQ color **87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **75.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.6330, 2.1110, -10.7290**, and **42.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.6390, 1.9740, -13.7540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0830, 0.9640, -6.4600**.

Distribution



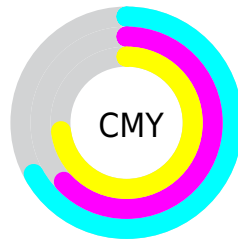
- Red (33%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070 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 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070

87.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.3880, 1.4230,
-9.2730

137.6330, 2.1110,
-10.7290

42.5020, 1.1020,
-8.9620

164.2200, 1.8360,
-11.2520

21.5300, 3.8990,
-10.0930

191.1060, 2.1570,
-11.5630

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

219.1060, 2.1570,
-11.5630

247.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

254.7720, 0.6420,

-0.6220

■ 87.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070

■ 87.8610, 1.4690,
-10.1070

■ 85.6390, 1.9740,
-13.7540

■ 90.0830, 0.9640,
-6.4600

■ 83.3030, 2.8000,
-17.7120

■ 92.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 81.0810, 3.3050,
-21.3590

■ 94.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 78.4460, 3.5350,
-25.5290

■ 97.2760, -0.5970,
5.3150

■ 76.2240, 4.0400,
-29.1760

■ 99.4980, -1.1020,
8.9620

■ 74.0020, 4.5450,
-32.8230

■ 101.7200, -1.6070,
12.6090

■ 71.6660, 5.3710,
-36.7810

■ 104.0560, -2.4330,
16.5670

■ 71.0250, 5.7380,
-37.9260

■ 106.2780, -2.9380,
20.2140

■ 108.6140, -3.7640,
24.1720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910



87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070



86.2770, -11.5060, -11.7460

Triad

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



87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070



86.2990, -25.7670, -1.0870



92.2630, 18.6130, 9.5970

Complementary

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



87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070



75.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070

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.



92.2390, 9.9930, 11.6330



87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070



89.9630, -15.7730, 5.0190

Square

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



87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070



84.4570, -29.3880, -7.0520



91.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830



91.4820, 22.1900, 5.3420

Rectangle

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



87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070



84.9110, -19.1630, -10.6430



91.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830



92.2350, 15.8160, 10.7280

Sweetspot

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



87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070



119.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



82.9320, 11.8750, -0.4530



59.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



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.



87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070



112.4710, 2.3870, -15.7330



84.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



82.8090, 6.1060, -44.5980



178.8860, 14.0930, -95.7550

Inverse Universe

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



75.1390, -1.4690, 10.1070



92.5290, -2.3870, 15.7330



78.7270, 5.6830, 12.6510



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



26.8920, -6.7020, 44.3860



58.4130, -13.4970, 95.9670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070 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 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

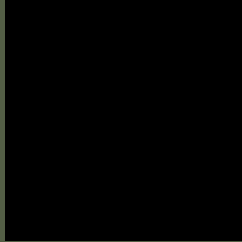
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8610, 1.4690,

-10.1070.

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

87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070

Protanopia

89.4710, 11.5550, -5.6690

Deuteranopia

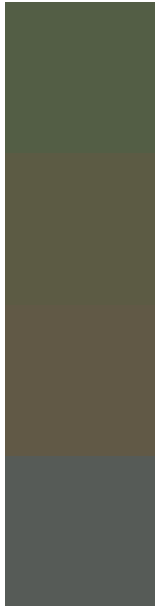
89.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



Tritanopia

89.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070

Protanomaly

88.6770, 7.9790, -6.9410

Deuteranomaly

89.2260, 10.8670, -4.2130

Tritanomaly

89.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070 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(83, 94, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 94, 69)  
}
```

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(83, 94, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 94, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070 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(83, 94, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 94, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 94, 69)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 94, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 94, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 94, 69)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.8610, 1.4690, -10.1070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 94, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 94,  
69) }
```

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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