

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780)</b>	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i>	4
<i><b>Details</b></i>	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i>	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i>	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i>	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i>	31

# Color

**YIQ(87.8840, -84.4540,  
-0.2780)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	076FB5
RGB	7, 111, 181
RGB Percent	3%, 44%, 71%
CMY	0.9726, 0.5645, 0.2906
CMYK	0.96, 0.39, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	204°, 93%, 37%
HSV	204°, 96%, 71%
XYZ	14.1065, 14.7554, 45.7672
YIQ	87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

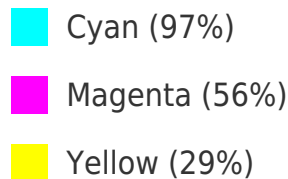
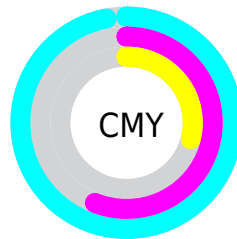
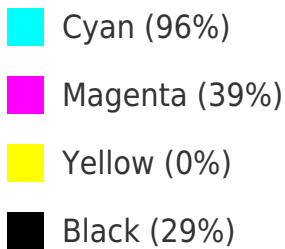
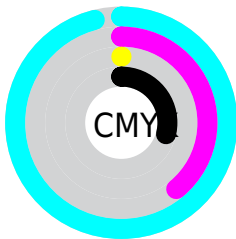
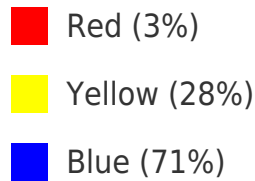
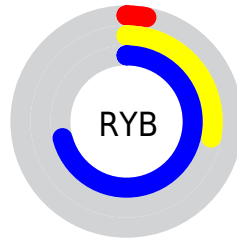
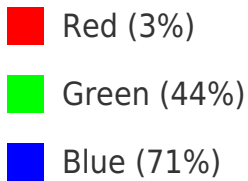
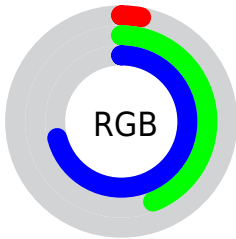
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">7, 72, 181</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">487349</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">45.30, 0.51, -44.13</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">45, 44.135, 270.667</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">14.7554, 0.1890, 0.1977</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278677429</a> (0xFF076FB5)
YUV	<a href="#">87.8840, 45.9062, -70.9353</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">38.4128, -1.6710, -43.7526</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **100.1160, 84.4540, 0.2780**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2180, -64.6030, 8.9090**, and **52.1600, -58.6880, 6.3360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0300, -87.8010, -0.1930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.3750, -75.6510, -0.1230**.

# Distribution





# Brightness & Saturation


## Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780 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 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87.8840, -84.4540,  
-0.2780


 87.8840, -84.4540,  
-0.2780


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 68.6250, -73.3590,  
2.3930


 150.2180,  
-64.6030, 8.9090


 52.0460, -58.3670,  
6.0250


 177.0890,  
-59.9260, 6.7460

 36.8690, -44.5670,  
9.2330


 202.4950,  
-49.7460, -1.5380


 22.2790, -31.0420,  
11.9180

 227.9010,  
-39.5660, -9.8220

 9.0910, -18.7090,  
14.1790

 242.7410,  
-24.4360, -8.6920


 4.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060


 251.7110, -6.5560,


 0.4560, -1.2840,


-2.3320


1.2440


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 87.8840, -84.4540,  
-0.2780


 87.8840, -84.4540,  
-0.2780

 84.0300, -87.8010,  
-0.1930

 97.3750, -75.6510,  
-0.1230

 107.4530,  
-67.1230, -0.4910

 116.9440,  
-58.3200, -0.3360

 126.4350,  
-49.5170, -0.1810

 135.9260,  
-40.7140, -0.0260

■ 146.3030,  
-31.5900, -0.1820

■ 155.7940,  
-22.7870, -0.0270

■ 165.2850,  
-13.9840, 0.1280

■ 174.7760, -5.1810,  
0.2830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.9340, -87.8910, -9.5790



87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780



109.0240, -16.6020, 25.5580

# Triad

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



87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780



105.4220, 57.9500, 18.0620



89.6460, -35.4350, -35.1390

# Complementary

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



87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780



100.1160, 84.4540, 0.2780

# 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.



99.1490, 8.6250, -29.6710



87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780



105.1370, 53.5980, -2.1940

# Square

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



87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780



106.8900, 48.3650, 32.0850



102.9740, 37.2790, -20.3290



85.5730, -68.7220, -32.0980

# Rectangle

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



87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780



110.7840, 10.6770, 32.2850



102.9740, 37.2790, -20.3290



94.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610

# Sweetspot

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



87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780



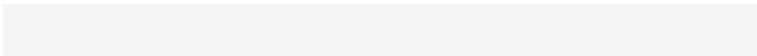
198.2320, -32.8280, 0.2280



117.1180, -70.3200, -69.2320



95.3490, -20.0360, -0.3240



245.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



117.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780



108.9700, -113.9350, -0.1350



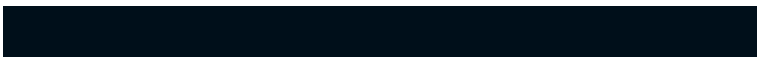
36.8150, -60.5290, 45.2230



84.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



71.4460, -74.4130, -0.5330



11.7690, -12.4710, 0.2410



# Inverse Universe

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



70.8820, 70.3200, 69.2320



86.2250, 95.1200, 93.3600



151.1850, 60.5290, -45.2230



83.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



56.2350, 61.6560, 61.0480



9.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780 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 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

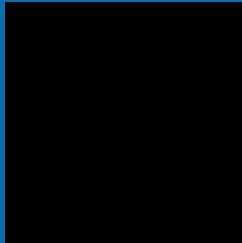
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780.



# 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

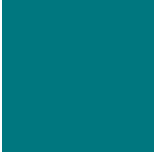
87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780

### Protanopia

105.2060, -37.9660, 16.2580

### Deuteranopia

99.6920, -57.1300, 11.1420



## **Tritanopia**

84.3310, -73.4920, -22.7400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780

## Protanomaly

98.8340, -54.6540, 10.3220

## Deuteranomaly

95.4950, -66.9410, 7.2270

## Tritanomaly

85.7470, -77.2990, -14.3150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.9010, -30.3980, 0.2420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780 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(7, 111, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 111, 181)  
}
```

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(7, 111, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 111, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780 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(7, 111, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 111, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(7, 111, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 111, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 111, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 111,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.8840, -84.4540, -0.2780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:rgb(7, 111, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(7, 111,  
181) }
```

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