

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.9400, -70.8330,
-21.3690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.9400, -70.8330,
-21.3690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	077982
RGB	7, 121, 130
RGB Percent	3%, 47%, 51%
CMY	0.9727, 0.5253, 0.4905
CMYK	0.95, 0.07, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	184°, 90%, 27%
HSV	184°, 95%, 51%
XYZ	10.9543, 15.3409, 23.4770
YIQ	87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

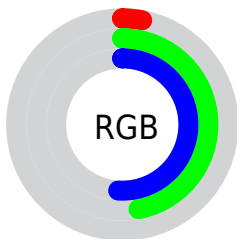
Format	Color
RYB	7, 66, 130
Decimal	489858
CIELab	46.10, -24.34, -12.86
CIELCh	46, 27.528, 207.860
Yxy	15.3409, 0.2201, 0.3082
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278679938 (0xFF077982)
YUV	87.9400, 20.7356, -70.9844
Hunter-Lab	39.1674, -18.6203, -8.1213

Details

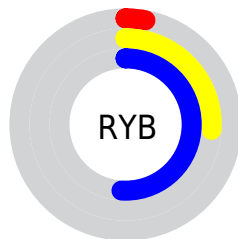
The YIQ color **87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **49.0600, 70.8330, 21.3690**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.8170, -57.1250, -16.4930**, and **51.4980, -45.8010, -12.4650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.8470, -75.0050, -22.8530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.4140, -63.3600, -19.1360**.

Distribution



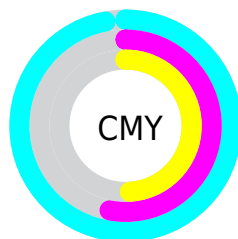
- Red (3%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690 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 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.9400, -70.8330,
-21.3690

87.9400, -70.8330,
-21.3690

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

68.3220, -60.1050,
-17.5530

147.8170,
-57.1250, -16.4930

51.4980, -45.8010,
-12.4650

175.4150,
-55.9330, -16.0690

35.3750, -32.0930,
-7.5890

204.4150,
-55.9330, -16.0690

21.7140, -19.8060,
-4.4940

229.2860,
-51.2560, -18.2320

2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 87.9400, -70.8330,
-21.3690

■ 87.9400, -70.8330,
-21.3690

■ 85.8470, -75.0050,
-22.8530

■ 92.4140, -63.3600,
-19.1360

■ 96.8880, -55.8870,
-16.9030

■ 101.3620,
-48.4140, -14.6700

■ 105.8360,
-40.9410, -12.4370

■ 110.3100,
-33.4680, -10.2040

■ 114.7840,
-25.9950, -7.9710

■ 119.2580,
-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 123.7320,
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 127.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.0820, -41.9940, -20.8900



87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690



95.1080, -62.0780, -9.3260

Triad

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



87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690



112.5910, 12.2380, 20.5100



107.6650, 25.4480, -9.6560

Complementary

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



87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690



49.0600, 70.8330, 21.3690

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.



109.2630, 35.8080, 0.8320



87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690



111.6330, 29.6150, 19.4630

Square

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



87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690



110.7390, -11.7860, 15.3660



110.7830, 37.6400, 11.6880



105.1680, 7.6140, -16.8500

Rectangle

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



87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690



102.1150, -45.6200, 0.7800



110.7830, 37.6400, 11.6880



108.6980, 29.8490, -6.8150

Sweetspot

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



87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690



152.1860, -27.1870, -8.3950



80.1130, -36.3930, -61.8410



74.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690



110.7240, -96.8280, -29.3400



52.1330, -54.0580, 10.5340



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



83.8580, -73.5380, -21.9060



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



56.7730, 36.7140, 61.5300



68.0160, 50.0520, 84.1320



84.8670, 54.0580, -10.5340



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.7240, 38.4100, 63.8340



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690 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 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

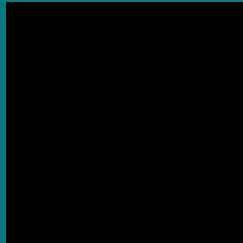
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9400, -70.8330,

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

87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690

Protanopia

109.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

Deuteranopia

109.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



Tritanopia

88.9510, -69.3660, -20.4220

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690

Protanomaly

101.6960, -28.5630, -5.4830

Deuteranomaly

101.4340, -30.5810, -1.9490

Tritanomaly

88.6520, -69.9620, -20.6340

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.0830, -25.3990, -7.7590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690 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, 121, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 121, 130)  
}
```

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, 121, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 121, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690 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, 121, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 121, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 121, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 121, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 121, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 121,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.9400, -70.8330, -21.3690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 121, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 121,  
130) }
```

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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