

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(87.9800, 21.0880,  
14.3040)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	754959
RGB	117, 73, 89
RGB Percent	46%, 29%, 35%
CMY	0.5411, 0.7138, 0.6509
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.24, 0.54
HSL	338°, 23%, 37%
HSV	338°, 38%, 46%
XYZ	11.5253, 9.2682, 10.6367
YIQ	87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

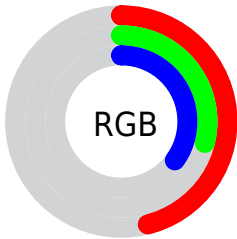
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 73, 89
Decimal	7686489
CIE Lab	36.50, 21.21, -1.60
CIE LCh	36, 21.267, 355.681
Yxy	9.2682, 0.3667, 0.2949
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285876569 (0xFF754959)
YUV	87.9800, 0.5029, 25.4505
Hunter-Lab	30.4437, 14.2998, 0.5953

# Details

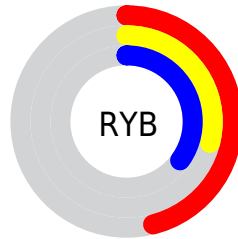
The YIQ color **87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **102.0200, -21.0880, -14.3040**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.2900, 23.1510, 15.4630**, and **41.4850, 18.1080, 13.2440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1380, 26.6350, 18.4030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050**.

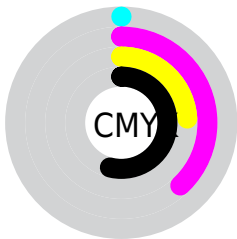
# Distribution



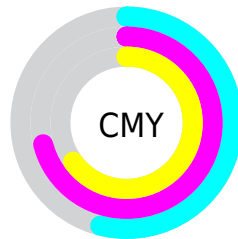
- Red (46%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040 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 87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.9800, 21.0880,  
14.3040

87.9800, 21.0880,  
14.3040

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

64.3820, 19.8960,  
13.8800

138.2900, 23.1510,  
15.4630

41.4850, 18.1080,  
13.2440

164.8880, 24.3430,  
15.8870

19.3000, 17.1910,  
13.3430

192.1870, 24.9390,  
16.0990

4.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

220.4860, 25.5350,  
16.3110

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.2280, 8.5260,  
10.6860

87.9800, 21.0880,  
14.3040

87.9800, 21.0880,  
14.3040

80.1380, 26.6350,  
18.4030

95.8220, 15.5410,  
10.2050

72.7690, 32.2280,  
21.6680

103.1910, 9.9480,  
6.9400

64.9270, 37.7750,  
25.7670

111.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

56.9710, 43.6430,  
29.5550

118.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

49.1290, 49.1900,  
33.6540

126.2440, -6.7390,  
-4.5230

41.7600, 54.7830,  
36.9190

134.2000,  
-12.6070, -8.3110

39.8850, 55.9290,  
38.1770

142.0420,  
-18.1540, -12.4100

149.9980,

-24.0220, -16.1980

■ 157.2530,  
-29.2940, -19.7740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.9770, 7.9750, 15.1670



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



87.2270, 27.4620, 8.9180

# Triad

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



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



83.0310, 6.7420, -12.0580



77.1550, -43.0970, -6.4010

# Complementary

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



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



102.0200, -21.0880, -14.3040

# 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.



74.3410, -43.9210, -13.4970



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



80.6530, -9.8090, -14.9690

# Square

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



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



85.1360, 19.8080, -6.5600



77.4860, -28.3320, -15.1800



82.6780, -28.1520, 3.5920



# Rectangle

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



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



86.3640, 28.3340, 4.1260



77.4860, -28.3320, -15.1800



75.4920, -45.6640, -9.4400

# Sweetspot

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



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



141.7670, 8.2060, 5.4700



86.3880, 2.5640, 19.6200



70.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



107.4810, 33.0990, 22.4030



89.6780, 24.5740, 6.1900



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.6080, 58.2670, 39.8590



85.1240, 119.7890, 81.3010



# Inverse Universe

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



87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040



107.4810, 33.0990, 22.4030



100.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.6080, 58.2670, 39.8590

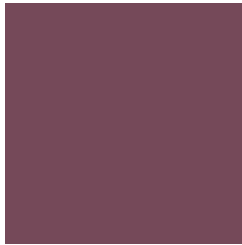


85.1240, 119.7890, 81.3010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

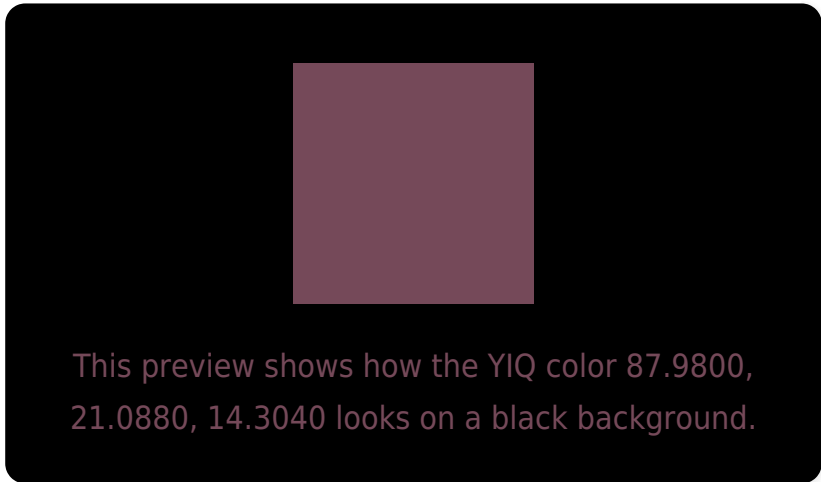
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

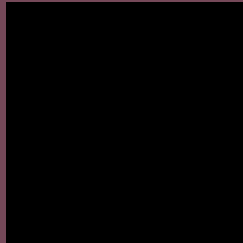
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9800, 21.0880,



# 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

87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040

### Protanopia

86.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

### Deuteranopia

87.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



## Tritanopia

87.8290, 22.8310, 10.2470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040

## Protanomaly

87.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

## Deuteranomaly

87.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520

## Tritanomaly

87.5840, 22.1430, 11.7030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.3540, 7.9310, 4.9470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040 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(117, 73, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 73, 89)  
}
```

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(117, 73, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 73, 89) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040 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(117, 73, 89) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 73, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 73, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 73, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 73, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 73,  
89) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.9800, 21.0880, 14.3040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 73, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 73,  
89) }
```

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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