

# Converting Colors

YIQ(87.9880, -44.4250,  
-15.3770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(87.9880, -44.4250,  
-15.3770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	246E6F
RGB	36, 110, 111
RGB Percent	14%, 43%, 44%
CMY	0.8590, 0.5685, 0.5649
CMYK	0.68, 0.01, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	181°, 51%, 29%
HSV	181°, 68%, 44%
XYZ	9.1720, 12.6795, 16.9899
YIQ	87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

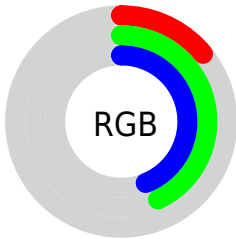
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	36, 73, 111
Decimal	2387567
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.28, -21.85, -7.20
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	42, 23.006, 198.228
Yxy	12.6795, 0.2361, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280577647 (0xFF246E6F)
YUV	87.9880, 11.3449, -45.5935
Hunter-Lab	35.6083, -16.3364, -3.3633

# Details

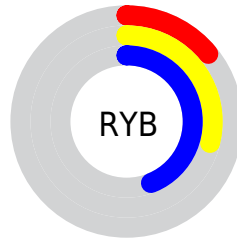
The YIQ color **87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **59.0120, 44.4250, 15.3770**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.1840, -42.0410, -14.5290**, and **43.5760, -37.2730, -12.8330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.6990, -50.9810, -17.7090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.2770, -37.8690, -13.0450**.

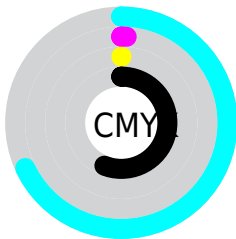
# Distribution



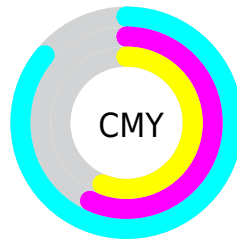
- Red (14%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770 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 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.9880, -44.4250,  
-15.3770

87.9880, -44.4250,  
-15.3770

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

59.8130, -51.3020,  
-17.3980

141.1840,  
-42.0410, -14.5290

43.5760, -37.2730,  
-12.8330

168.1840,  
-42.0410, -14.5290

28.2680, -24.4820,  
-7.8580

195.7710,  
-42.3160, -15.0520

11.7860, -11.1410,  
-1.8370

224.4720,  
-42.9120, -15.2640

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.4520,  
-30.9920, -11.0240

248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 87.9880, -44.4250,  
-15.3770

■ 87.9880, -44.4250,  
-15.3770

■ 84.6990, -50.9810,  
-17.7090

■ 91.2770, -37.8690,  
-13.0450

■ 81.4100, -57.5370,  
-20.0410

■ 94.5660, -31.3130,  
-10.7130

■ 78.1210, -64.0930,  
-22.3730

■ 97.8550, -24.7570,  
-8.3810

■ 77.2240, -65.8810,  
-23.0090

■ 101.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 105.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 108.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 111.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

■ 115.1860, 8.3440,  
2.9680

■ 118.4750, 14.9000,  
5.3000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.6880, -26.0850, -17.3570



87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770



88.6380, -49.0110, -9.3550

# Triad

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



87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770



102.3510, 3.9860, 15.8740



99.1150, 24.3010, -5.3870

# Complementary

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



87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770



59.0120, 44.4250, 15.3770

# 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.



100.5060, 30.8100, 3.3060



87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770



102.2620, 20.3540, 16.5940

# Square

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



87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770



100.5380, -15.7740, 10.5460



101.5910, 29.4330, 11.7450



97.2550, 11.9230, -12.3410



# Rectangle

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



87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770



93.1600, -41.4930, -2.4290



101.5910, 29.4330, 11.7450



99.6640, 27.1890, -2.6590

# Sweetspot

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



87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770



136.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480



80.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



68.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770



109.4300, -69.4570, -24.2810



66.2690, -34.2500, 3.9740



54.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



82.9460, -70.9700, -24.3940



171.3860, -146.3870, -50.7950



# Inverse Universe

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



66.8610, 20.9460, 38.9140



76.2070, 32.4960, 60.8800



80.1440, 34.5250, -3.4510



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



49.3320, 33.6420, 62.1380

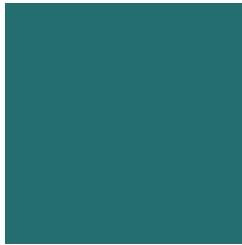


101.6690, 68.8880, 128.2480



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770 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 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

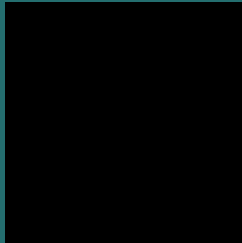
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.9880, -44.4250,

-15.3770.

# 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

87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770

### Protanopia

99.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670

### Deuteranopia

100.4330, -2.4770, 6.3470



## Tritanopia

89.3950, -44.0130, -11.8290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770

## Protanomaly

95.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680

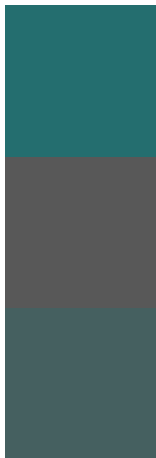
## Deuteranomaly

96.0780, -17.8350, -1.6670

## Tritanomaly

88.7540, -43.6460, -12.9740

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770 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(36, 110, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 110, 111)  
}
```

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(36, 110, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 110, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770 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(36, 110, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 110, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 110, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 110, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 110, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 110,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.9880, -44.4250, -15.3770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 110, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 110,  
111) }
```

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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