

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.1210, -19.3940,
-0.9460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(107.1210, -19.3940,
-0.9460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58717F
RGB	88, 113, 127
RGB Percent	35%, 44%, 50%
CMY	0.6549, 0.5568, 0.5020
CMYK	0.31, 0.11, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	201°, 18%, 42%
HSV	201°, 31%, 50%
XYZ	13.7589, 15.4184, 22.3219
YIQ	107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

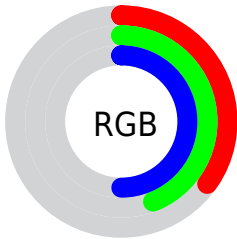
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 103, 127
Decimal	5796223
CIE _{Lab}	46.20, -5.58, -10.68
CIE _{LCh}	46, 12.053, 242.429
Yxy	15.4184, 0.2672, 0.2994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283986303 (0xFF58717F)
YUV	107.1210, 9.8003, -16.7691
Hunter-Lab	39.2663, -6.1697, -6.2185

Details

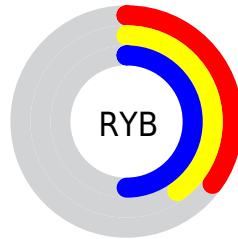
The YIQ color **107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **107.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470**, and **59.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **100.2990, -25.7670, -1.0870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050**.

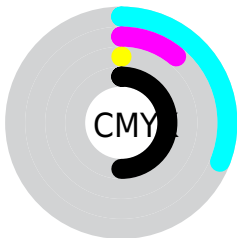
Distribution



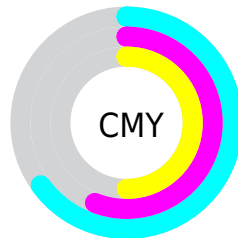
- Red (35%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460 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 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107.1210,
-19.3940, -0.9460

■ 107.1210,
-19.3940, -0.9460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.0070, -19.0730,
-1.2570

■ 158.9360,
-20.3110, -0.8470

■ 59.0070, -19.0730,
-1.2570

■ 185.9360,
-20.3110, -0.8470

■ 36.5940, -19.3480,
-1.7800

■ 213.6370,
-20.9070, -1.0590

■ 17.3770, -17.2390,
-1.4550

■ 240.7250,
-18.3390, -3.5470

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 107.1210,
-19.3940, -0.9460

■ 107.1210,
-19.3940, -0.9460

■ 100.2990,
-25.7670, -1.0870

■ 113.9430,
-13.0210, -0.8050

■ 94.3630, -31.8190,
-1.5390

■ 119.8790, -6.9690,
-0.3530

■ 87.5410, -38.1920,
-1.6800

■ 126.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 81.3060, -44.8400,
-2.3440

■ 132.9360, 6.0520,
0.4520

■ 74.4840, -51.2130,
-2.4850

■ 139.4590, 11.8290,
0.3810

■ 68.5480, -57.2650,
-2.9370

■ 145.6940, 18.4770,
1.0450

■ 62.0250, -63.0420,
-2.8660

■ 152.5160, 24.8500,
1.1860

■ 158.7510, 31.4980,

1.8500

■ 165.2740, 37.2750,
1.7790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290



107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



108.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770

Triad

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



107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



111.1700, 14.4410, 8.1130



107.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Complementary

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



107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



107.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460

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.



109.1120, 11.1880, -4.5240



107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



110.6170, 17.3760, 4.4800

Square

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



107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



111.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



110.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140



106.4240, -7.4260, -8.5940

Rectangle

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



107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



110.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



110.3840, 16.4140, -0.1140



108.1220, 5.2280, -6.6440

Sweetspot

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



107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



157.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420



112.4890, -15.2190, -16.0430



79.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



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.



107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



134.5480, -30.9020, -1.6380



95.9680, -14.1690, 8.9910



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



62.7260, -63.6380, -3.0780



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



102.5110, 15.2190, 16.0430



127.0980, 24.1120, 25.5840



119.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.6200, 49.9660, 52.6380



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460 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 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460 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

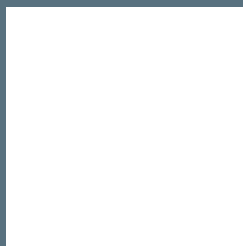
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.1210, -19.3940,

-0.9460.

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

107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460

Protanopia

109.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640

Deuteranopia

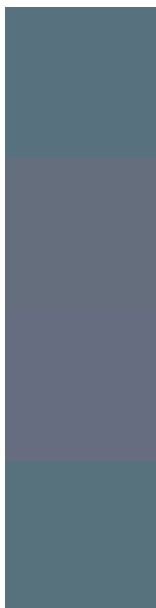
110.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



Tritanopia

106.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460

Protanomaly

108.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450

Deuteranomaly

109.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250

Tritanomaly

107.0670, -19.3020, -2.6140

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460

Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460 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(88, 113, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 113, 127)  
}
```

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(88, 113, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 113, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460 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(88, 113, 127) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 113, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 113, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 113, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 113, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 113,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 113, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 113,  
127) }
```

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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