

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.1640, -20.9530,
-0.2250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(107.1640, -20.9530,
-0.2250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	577182
RGB	87, 113, 130
RGB Percent	34%, 44%, 51%
CMY	0.6589, 0.5568, 0.4903
CMYK	0.33, 0.13, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	204°, 20%, 43%
HSV	204°, 33%, 51%
XYZ	13.8632, 15.4494, 23.3618
YIQ	107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

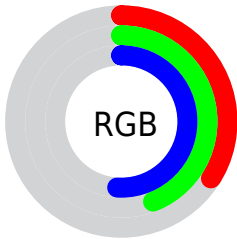
Format	Color
R_{YB}	87, 103, 130
Decimal	5730690
CIE _{Lab}	46.24, -5.10, -12.42
CIE _{LCh}	46, 13.421, 247.685
Yxy	15.4494, 0.2632, 0.2933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283920770 (0xFF577182)
YUV	107.1640, 11.2581, -17.6838
Hunter-Lab	39.3057, -5.8274, -7.7258

Details

The YIQ color $107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $109.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250$, and the grayscale version is $107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $158.9790, -21.8700, -0.1260$, and $59.0500, -20.6320, -0.5360$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $100.3420, -27.3260, -0.3660$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $113.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840$.

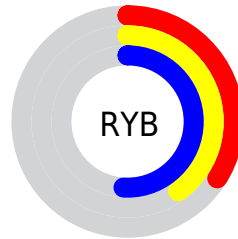
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (44%)

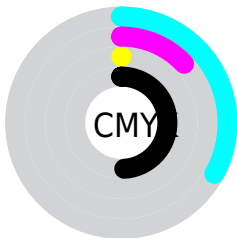
Blue (51%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (51%)

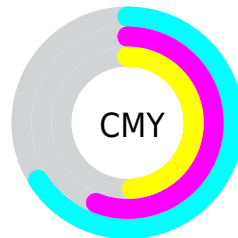


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250 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 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107.1640,
-20.9530, -0.2250

■ 107.1640,
-20.9530, -0.2250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.0500, -20.6320,
-0.5360

■ 158.9790,
-21.8700, -0.1260

■ 59.0500, -20.6320,
-0.5360

■ 186.0930,
-22.1910, 0.1850

■ 36.3380, -21.5030,
-1.2710

■ 213.7940,
-22.7870, -0.0270

■ 17.6050, -17.8810,
-0.8330

■ 240.4260,
-18.9350, -3.7590

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 107.1640,
-20.9530, -0.2250

■ 107.1640,
-20.9530, -0.2250

■ 100.3420,
-27.3260, -0.3660

■ 113.9860,
-14.5800, -0.0840

■ 93.5200, -33.6990,
-0.5070

■ 120.8080, -8.2070,
0.0570

■ 86.6980, -40.0720,
-0.6480

■ 127.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 79.2890, -46.1700,
-0.2660

■ 135.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 72.4670, -52.5430,
-0.4070

■ 141.8610, 10.6370,
-0.0430

■ 65.6450, -58.9160,
-0.5480


■ 148.6830, 17.0100,
0.0980

■ 61.1930, -63.4550,
-0.8870

■ 155.5050, 23.3830,
0.2390

■ 162.3270, 29.7560,

0.3800

 169.1490, 36.1290,
0.5210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320



107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



109.8170, -12.4260, 4.9340

Triad

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



107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



111.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



107.6160, 0.7810, -8.6510

Complementary

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



107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



109.8360, 20.9530, 0.2250

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.



108.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930



107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



110.8730, 19.5310, 3.9710

Square

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



107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



111.8860, 9.4890, 9.7530



110.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



105.9290, -10.4060, -9.6540

Rectangle

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



107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



110.4050, -5.2740, 7.4780



110.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



107.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020

Sweetspot

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



107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



159.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660



114.0650, -16.9610, -17.5130



78.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



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.



107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250



132.7050, -32.7820, -0.6060



94.8370, -15.1780, 10.7580



60.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



59.7910, -62.2630, -0.4630



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



102.8210, 17.2820, 17.2020



125.7070, 26.7710, 26.9550



122.1630, 15.1780, -10.7580



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250 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 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

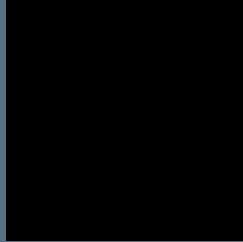
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250.

-0.2250.

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

107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

Protanopia

109.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850

Deuteranopia

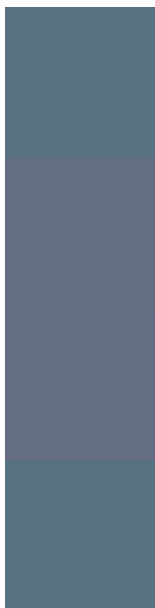
110.3340, -6.5120, 7.8880



Tritanopia

106.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

Protanomaly

108.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660

Deuteranomaly

109.1160, -11.8300, 5.1460

Tritanomaly

106.9960, -20.5400, -2.2040

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250

Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

106.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250 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(87, 113, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 113, 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(87, 113, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 113, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250 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(87, 113, 130) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 113, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 113, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 113, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 113, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 113,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.1640, -20.9530, -0.2250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 113, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 113,  
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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