

# Converting Colors

YIQ(107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(107.4830, -23.1090,  
5.8110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	596E8F
RGB	89, 110, 143
RGB Percent	35%, 43%, 56%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5686, 0.4393
CMYK	0.38, 0.23, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	217°, 23%, 45%
HSV	217°, 38%, 56%
XYZ	14.6517, 15.2595, 28.1479
YIQ	107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

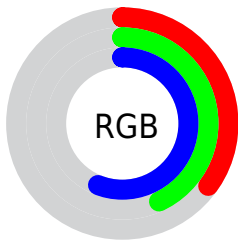
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 104, 143
Decimal	5861007
CIE Lab	45.99, 0.91, -20.53
CIE LCh	46, 20.551, 272.525
Yxy	15.2595, 0.2524, 0.2628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284051087 (0xFF596E8F)
YUV	107.4830, 17.5099, -16.2096
Hunter-Lab	39.0634, -1.4104, -15.3781

# Details

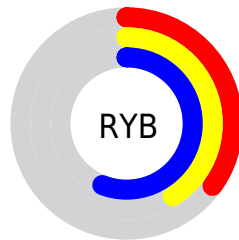
The YIQ color **107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **124.5170, 23.1090, -5.8110**, and the grayscale version is **107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.1240, -23.4760, 6.9560**, and **59.5430, -23.3380, 4.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **98.0140, -28.9780, 7.5500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **116.9520, -17.2400, 4.0720**.

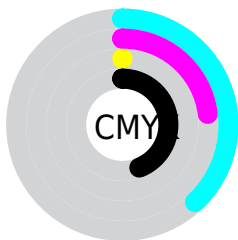
# Distribution



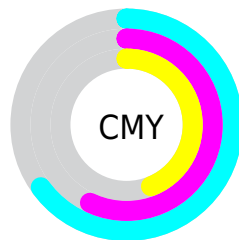
- Red (35%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110 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 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 107.4830,  
-23.1090, 5.8110

■ 107.4830,  
-23.1090, 5.8110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 82.9560, -23.0630,  
4.9770

■ 159.1240,  
-23.4760, 6.9560

■ 59.5430, -23.3380,  
4.4540

■ 186.2380,  
-23.7970, 7.2670

■ 36.1190, -25.0800,  
2.9840

■ 214.0530,  
-24.7140, 7.3660

■ 16.9840, -20.2660,  
3.8460

■ 239.8610,  
-15.7260, -1.3420

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 107.4830,  
-23.1090, 5.8110

■ 107.4830,  
-23.1090, 5.8110

■ 98.0140, -28.9780,  
7.5500

■ 116.9520,  
-17.2400, 4.0720

■ 88.8330, -35.7180,  
8.5540

■ 126.1330,  
-10.5000, 3.0680

■ 79.3640, -41.5870,  
10.2930

■ 135.6020, -4.6310,  
1.3290

■ 69.8950, -47.4560,  
12.0320

■ 145.0710, 1.2380,  
-0.4100

■ 60.4260, -53.3250,  
13.7710

■ 154.5400, 7.1070,  
-2.1490

■ 51.2450, -60.0650,  
14.7750

■ 163.7210, 13.8470,  
-3.1530

■ 49.1740, -61.3030,  
15.1850

■ 173.1900, 19.7160,  
-4.8920

■ 182.6590, 25.5850,

-6.6310

■ 192.4270, 32.0500,  
-8.1580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.0850, -36.9080, -2.9240



107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



110.5670, -5.5500, 12.4820

# Triad

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



107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



110.6570, 29.0670, 7.3630



103.5000, -13.7520, -15.0960

# Complementary

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



107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



124.5170, 23.1090, -5.8110

# 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.



105.6500, 3.4410, -12.8070



107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



108.9460, 26.4550, -0.3690

# Square

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



107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



111.1220, 23.5640, 13.4840



107.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190



100.6430, -30.2120, -14.1480



# Rectangle

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



107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



111.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540



107.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190



104.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440

# Sweetspot

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



107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



172.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360



124.3460, -25.1220, -18.2900



86.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110



130.9470, -36.0390, 8.8650



96.6510, -14.3540, 17.8540



66.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



46.5010, -57.9100, 14.2660



2.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



# Inverse Universe

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



107.5400, 25.4430, 17.9790



130.8780, 39.4710, 28.0710



135.3490, 14.3540, -17.8540



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.4070, 63.4470, 45.1030



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110 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 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110 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

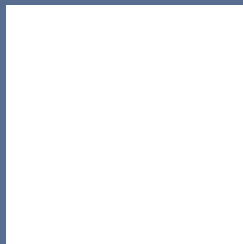
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.4830, -23.1090,



# 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

107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110

### Protanopia

108.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900

### Deuteranopia

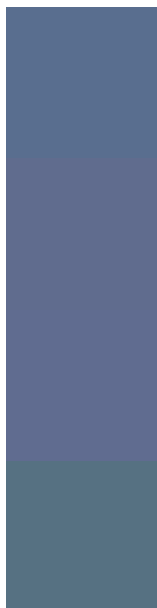
109.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



## Tritanopia

106.0560, -20.7690, -3.5610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110

## Protanomaly

108.2880, -18.0660, 8.0300

## Deuteranomaly

108.5160, -18.7080, 8.6520

## Tritanomaly

106.8650, -21.5490, -0.4370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110

## Achromatopsia

107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

106.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110 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(89, 110, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 110, 143)  
}
```

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(89, 110, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 110, 143) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110 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(89, 110, 143) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 110, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 110, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 110, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 110, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 110,  
143) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.4830, -23.1090, 5.8110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 110, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 110,  
143) }
```

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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