

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.6150, -23.8410,
-2.9530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(107.6150, -23.8410,
-2.9530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	537481
RGB	83, 116, 129
RGB Percent	33%, 45%, 51%
CMY	0.6746, 0.5450, 0.4942
CMYK	0.36, 0.10, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	197°, 22%, 42%
HSV	197°, 36%, 51%
XYZ	13.7734, 15.9164, 23.1058
YIQ	107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

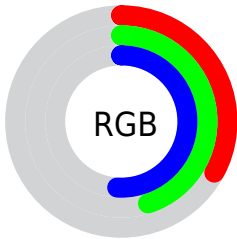
Format	Color
R_{YB}	83, 102, 129
Decimal	5469313
CIE _{Lab}	46.86, -8.34, -10.91
CIE _{LCh}	47, 13.731, 232.586
Yxy	15.9164, 0.2609, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283659393 (0xFF537481)
YUV	107.6150, 10.5428, -21.5874
Hunter-Lab	39.8954, -8.1922, -6.4116

Details

The YIQ color $107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $104.3850, 23.8410, 2.9530$, and the grayscale version is $108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $159.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540$, and $59.2020, -24.1160, -3.4760$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $101.3800, -30.4890, -3.6170$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $113.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890$.

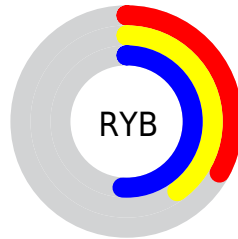
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (45%)

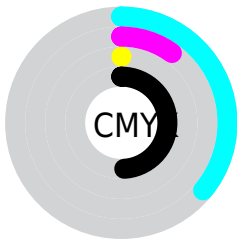
Blue (51%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (51%)

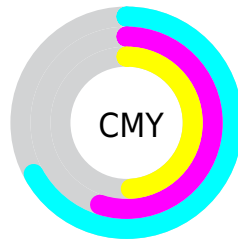


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530 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 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107.6150,
-23.8410, -2.9530

■ 107.6150,
-23.8410, -2.9530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 82.9140, -23.2450,
-2.7410

■ 159.4300,
-24.7580, -2.8540

■ 59.2020, -24.1160,
-3.4760

■ 186.4300,
-24.7580, -2.8540

■ 35.8920, -26.1790,
-4.6350

■ 214.2450,
-25.6750, -2.7550

■ 18.6650, -18.1100,
-2.1900

■ 241.5780,
-22.4190, -6.6990

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 107.6150,
-23.8410, -2.9530

■ 107.6150,
-23.8410, -2.9530

■ 101.3800,
-30.4890, -3.6170

■ 113.8500,
-17.1930, -2.2890

■ 95.7320, -37.4120,
-4.8040

■ 119.4980,
-10.2700, -1.1020

■ 89.4970, -44.0600,
-5.4680

■ 125.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 83.2620, -50.7080,
-6.1320

■ 131.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 77.6140, -57.6310,
-7.3190

■ 137.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

■ 71.6780, -63.6830,
-7.7710

■ 143.5520, 16.0010,
1.8650

■ 69.2970, -66.9840,
-8.5200

■ 149.2000, 22.9240,
3.0520

■ 155.4350, 29.5720,

3.7160

■ 161.6700, 36.2200,
4.3800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450



107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



109.7130, -18.0650, 2.5030

Triad

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



107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



112.9250, 13.7530, 9.5690



109.7800, 6.1910, -7.5770

Complementary

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



107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



104.3850, 23.8410, 2.9530

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.



110.7920, 15.0850, -3.5630



107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



112.5680, 19.0720, 6.7840

Square

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



107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



112.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



112.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690



108.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370

Rectangle

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



107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



110.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810



112.2920, 19.6690, 1.4690



110.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Sweetspot

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



107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



159.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



111.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260



78.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



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.



107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530



134.7320, -37.4120, -4.8040



94.7010, -17.7910, 8.5530



60.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



68.5960, -66.3880, -8.3080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



100.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150



123.4560, 26.2200, 31.4360



117.2990, 17.7910, -8.5530



59.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



48.7600, 46.7560, 55.7480



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530 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 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

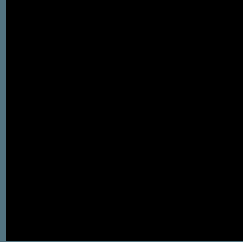
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530.

-2.9530.

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

107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530

Protanopia

111.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Deuteranopia

111.8180, -4.9990, 8.0010



Tritanopia

107.5610, -23.7490, -4.6210

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530

Protanomaly

109.7090, -12.2420, 1.5980

Deuteranomaly

110.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890

Tritanomaly

107.6750, -24.0700, -4.3100

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530

Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

107.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530 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(83, 116, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 116, 129)  
}
```

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(83, 116, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 116, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530 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(83, 116, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 116, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 116, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 116, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 116, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 116,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 116, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 116,  
129) }
```

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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