

# Converting Colors

YIQ(107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(107.7150, 32.3200,  
20.0000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	97566A
RGB	151, 86, 106
RGB Percent	59%, 34%, 42%
CMY	0.4077, 0.6628, 0.5842
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.30, 0.41
HSL	342°, 27%, 46%
HSV	342°, 43%, 59%
XYZ	18.6990, 14.2758, 15.4135
YIQ	107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

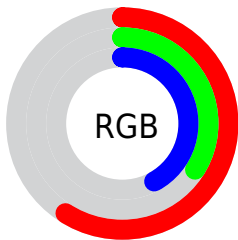
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 86, 106
Decimal	9918058
CIE Lab	44.63, 29.48, 0.29
CIE LCh	45, 29.485, 0.570
Yxy	14.2758, 0.3864, 0.2950
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288108138 (0xFF97566A)
YUV	107.7150, -0.8455, 37.9609
Hunter-Lab	37.7834, 22.2190, 2.2614

# Details

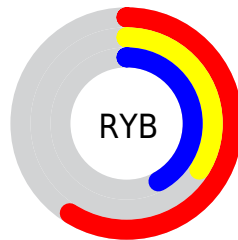
The YIQ color **107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **129.2850, -32.3200, -20.0000**, and the grayscale version is **108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **160.2100, 35.3000, 21.0600**, and **58.3340, 29.0190, 19.2510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **97.7700, 39.6550, 24.7350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **117.6600, 24.9850, 15.2650**.

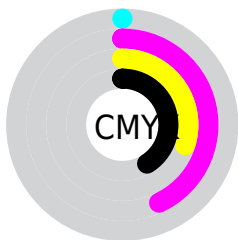
# Distribution



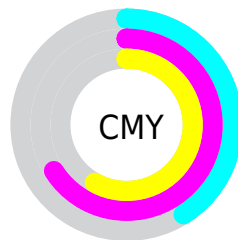
- Red (59%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (58%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000 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 107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 107.7150, 32.3200,  
20.0000


 107.7150, 32.3200,  
20.0000


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 82.8180, 30.5320,  
19.3640


 160.2100, 35.3000,  
21.0600


 58.3340, 29.0190,  
19.2510


 187.8080, 36.4920,  
21.4840


 33.9640, 27.1850,  
19.4490

 212.5300, 31.4030,  
20.0990

 16.4750, 24.0680,  
15.3640

 232.1580, 14.7150,  
14.1630

 4.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

 250.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 107.7150, 32.3200,  
20.0000

■ 107.7150, 32.3200,  
20.0000

■ 97.7700, 39.6550,  
24.7350

■ 117.6600, 24.9850,  
15.2650

■ 87.7110, 47.3110,  
29.1590

■ 127.7190, 17.3290,  
10.8410

■ 77.7660, 54.6460,  
33.8940

■ 137.6640, 9.9940,  
6.1060

■ 67.7070, 62.3020,  
38.3180

■ 147.7230, 2.3380,  
1.6820

■ 57.1750, 69.9120,  
43.5760

■ 157.6680, -4.9970,  
-3.0530


■ 50.5070, 74.9090,  
46.6290

■ 168.3140,  
-12.9280, -8.0000

■ 178.2590,  
-20.2630, -12.7350

■ 188.3180,

-27.9190, -17.1590

 198.2630,  
-35.2540, -21.8940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.6130, 15.1720, 22.4040



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



106.4520, 40.0700, 11.7020

# Triad

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



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



100.6300, 6.1930, -18.6310



84.9860, -76.4740, -12.7460

# Complementary

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



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



129.2850, -32.3200, -20.0000

# 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.



84.0860, -74.1800, -21.2840



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



96.7610, -19.1610, -21.6970

# Square

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



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



103.6110, 25.5400, -11.3240



88.7110, -51.2550, -23.7590



101.2840, -38.6060, 5.8260



# Rectangle

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



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



105.8120, 38.6960, 3.5600



88.7110, -51.2550, -23.7590



84.3940, -77.8030, -16.1950

# Sweetspot

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



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



179.3870, 12.3320, 7.7880



106.5660, 5.3590, 29.5430



88.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



128.1460, 50.5200, 31.5760



112.4790, 35.4400, 7.5040



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.7620, 69.6370, 43.0530



4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000



128.1460, 50.5200, 31.5760



124.5210, -35.4400, -7.5040



71.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



46.7620, 69.6370, 43.0530

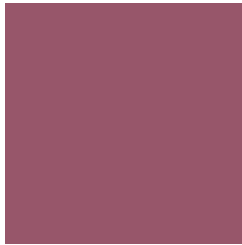


4.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

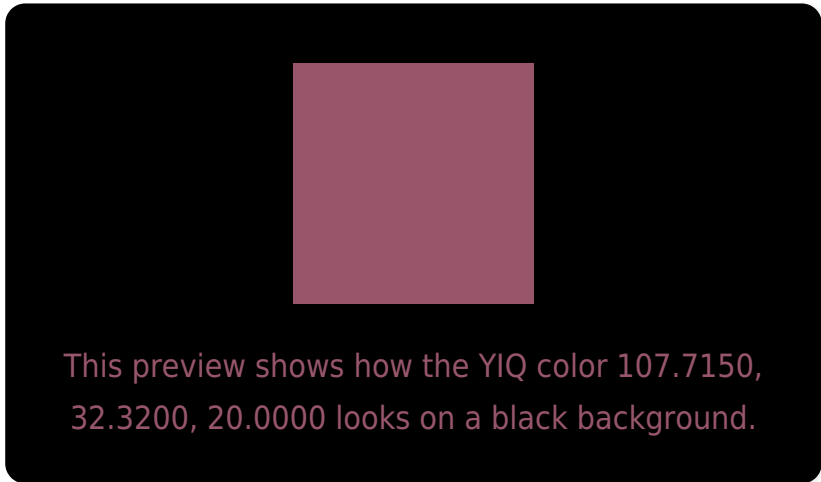
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

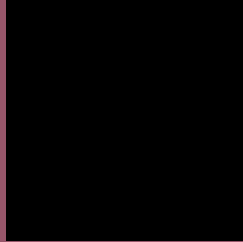
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.7150, 32.3200,

20.0000.

# 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

107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000

### Protanopia

106.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

### Deuteranopia

107.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



## Tritanopia

107.3360, 34.7050, 15.3210

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000

## Protanomaly

107.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640

## Deuteranomaly

107.3660, 16.8250, 8.9610

## Tritanomaly

107.2050, 33.6960, 17.0880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000

## Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

107.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000 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(151, 86, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 86, 106)  
}
```

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(151, 86, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 86, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000 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(151, 86, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 86, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 86, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 86, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 86, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 86,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.7150, 32.3200, 20.0000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 86, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151, 86,  
106) }
```

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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