

Converting Colors

YIQ(107.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810)
contains.

YIQ(107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(107.8000, -14.8970,
-21.8810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	507E57
RGB	80, 126, 87
RGB Percent	31%, 49%, 34%
CMY	0.6864, 0.5058, 0.6588
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.31, 0.51
HSL	129°, 22%, 40%
HSV	129°, 37%, 49%
XYZ	12.4887, 17.3186, 11.6998
YIQ	107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

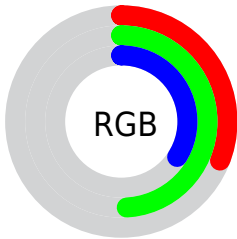
Format	Color
RYB	80, 120, 126
Decimal	5275223
CIELab	48.66, -24.51, 16.40
CIElCh	49, 29.490, 146.216
Yxy	17.3186, 0.3009, 0.4172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283465303 (0xFF507E57)
YUV	107.8000, -10.2544, -24.3806
Hunter-Lab	41.6156, -19.2602, 12.4621

Details

The YIQ color $107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669966 . A complement of this color would be $98.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810$, and the grayscale version is $108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $159.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380$, and $59.1420, -15.8600, -20.9480$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $102.6590, -19.1140, -28.0580$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $112.9410, -10.6800, -15.7040$.

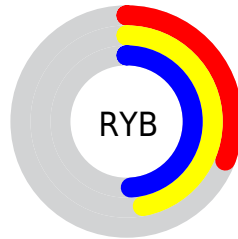
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (49%)

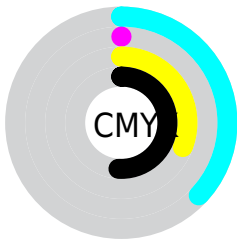
Blue (34%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (49%)

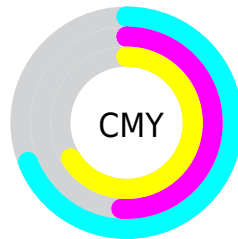


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 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 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 107.8000,
-14.8970, -21.8810

■ 107.8000,
-14.8970, -21.8810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.3270, -14.9430,
-21.0470

■ 159.8600,
-15.1260, -23.2380

■ 59.1420, -15.8600,
-20.9480

■ 187.3330,
-15.0800, -24.0720

■ 34.8860, -18.0150,
-20.4390

■ 215.0340,
-15.6760, -24.2840

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 238.2240,
-13.1550, -20.4110

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2010, -5.1800,
-5.2440

■ 107.8000,
-14.8970, -21.8810

■ 107.8000,
-14.8970, -21.8810

■ 102.6590,
-19.1140, -28.0580

■ 112.9410,
-10.6800, -15.7040

■ 97.9310, -23.0560,
-33.7120

■ 117.6690, -6.7380,
-10.0500

■ 92.7900, -27.2730,
-39.8890

■ 122.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 87.9480, -30.8940,
-45.8540

■ 127.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 82.9210, -35.4320,
-51.7200

■ 132.6790, 5.6380,
7.9580

■ 77.7800, -39.6490,
-57.8970

■ 137.8200, 9.8550,
14.1350

■ 76.1280, -40.7490,
-59.9890

■ 142.6620, 13.4760,
20.1000

■ 147.6890, 18.0140,

25.9660

■ 152.5310, 21.6350,
31.9310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.5980, 9.2190, -18.4050



107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



101.8320, -44.2860, -23.4060

Triad

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



107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



110.4900, -42.1820, 4.5540



117.3920, 40.2990, 13.0590

Complementary

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



107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



98.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810

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.



118.1710, 31.0360, 21.2440



107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



116.8960, -13.6660, 16.3980

Square

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



107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



97.7370, -71.3390, -12.1950



118.7590, 11.8250, 22.4890



115.6440, 39.1090, 1.5810

Rectangle

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



107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



94.3160, -69.1360, -24.5920



118.7590, 11.8250, 22.4890



117.1300, 38.2810, 16.5930

Sweetspot

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



107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



155.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810



118.6630, 10.5940, -15.7900



77.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



134.5180, -23.3310, -34.2350



110.4220, -22.2800, -14.7280



61.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



77.3020, -41.2990, -61.0350



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



98.2000, 14.8970, 21.8810



119.4820, 23.3310, 34.2350



95.5780, 22.2800, 14.7280



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



50.5840, 41.6200, 60.7240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 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 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 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 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810.

-21.8810.

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

107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Protanopia

113.9290, 15.9570, -8.3550

Deuteranopia

115.1950, 21.3200, -0.9200



Tritanopia

112.4580, -21.9610, -3.9850

Trichromacy



Original Color

107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Protanomaly

111.7210, 4.6790, -13.2170

Deuteranomaly

112.6230, 8.0710, -8.6090

Tritanomaly

110.9110, -19.1630, -10.6430

Monochromacy



Original Color

107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810

Achromatopsia

108.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

108.2070, -5.3170, -8.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 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(80, 126, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 126, 87)  
}
```

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(80, 126, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 126, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 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(80, 126, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 126, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 126, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 126, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 126, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 126,  
87) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 107.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 126, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 126,  
87) }
```

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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