

Converting Colors

YIQ(97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630)
contains.

YIQ(97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630)	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(97.1580, 14.7150,
14.1630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	785469
RGB	120, 84, 105
RGB Percent	47%, 33%, 41%
CMY	0.5293, 0.6706, 0.5882
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.13, 0.53
HSL	325°, 18%, 40%
HSV	325°, 30%, 47%
XYZ	13.4687, 11.3533, 14.8490
YIQ	97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

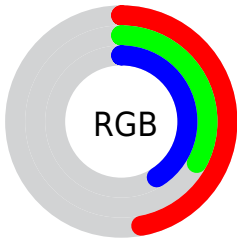
Format	Color
R_{YB}	120, 84, 105
Decimal	7885929
CIE Lab	40.17, 18.57, -6.10
CIE LCh	40, 19.543, 341.805
Yxy	11.3533, 0.3395, 0.2862
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286076009 (0xFF785469)
YUV	97.1580, 3.8661, 20.0324
Hunter-Lab	33.6947, 12.3859, -2.5424

Details

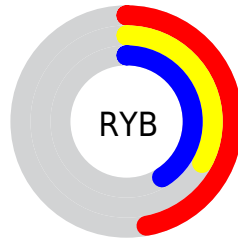
The YIQ color **97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **106.8420, -14.7150, -14.1630**, and the grayscale version is **97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.1690, 16.1820, 15.1100**, and **50.1470, 13.2480, 13.2160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.5440, 19.6200, 18.8840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104.7720, 9.8100, 9.4420**.

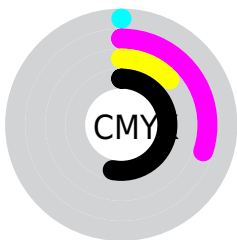
Distribution



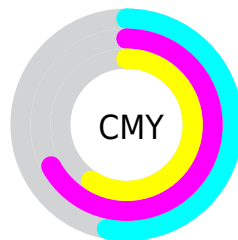
- Red (47%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630 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 97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 97.1580, 14.7150,
14.1630

■ 97.1580, 14.7150,
14.1630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 73.4460, 13.8440,
13.4280

■ 148.1690, 16.1820,
15.1100

■ 50.1470, 13.2480,
13.2160

■ 174.5820, 16.4570,
15.6330

■ 28.4350, 12.3770,
12.4810

■ 202.2940, 17.3280,
16.3680

■ 10.6800, 13.0650,
11.0250

■ 229.6960, 16.1360,
15.9440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

97.1580, 14.7150,
14.1630

97.1580, 14.7150,
14.1630

89.5440, 19.6200,
18.8840

104.7720, 9.8100,
9.4420

81.9300, 24.5250,
23.6050

112.3860, 4.9050,
4.7210

74.3160, 29.4300,
28.3260

120.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

66.7020, 34.3350,
33.0470

127.6140, -4.9050,
-4.7210

59.0880, 39.2400,
37.7680

135.2280, -9.8100,
-9.4420

51.4740, 44.1450,
42.4890


142.8420,
-14.7150, -14.1630

43.8600, 49.0500,
47.2100

150.4560,
-19.6200, -18.8840

158.0700,

-24.5250, -23.6050

 165.6840,
-29.4300, -28.3260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



96.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940

Triad

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



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



93.4340, 12.9770, -9.4150



86.4390, -38.1450, -8.0410

Complementary

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



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



106.8420, -14.7150, -14.1630

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.



86.9140, -32.4130, -12.8050



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



91.1980, -1.0980, -13.1460

Square

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



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



94.3260, 22.3290, -2.6870



88.8740, -17.7410, -14.3890



90.3030, -31.5900, -0.1820

Rectangle

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



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



95.9880, 26.6370, 7.3490



88.8740, -17.7410, -14.3890



85.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320

Sweetspot

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



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



147.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



92.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



73.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



120.3920, 23.1040, 21.8240



95.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.6970, 51.0670, 49.2030



92.1060, 103.0050, 99.1410

Inverse Universe

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



97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630



120.3920, 23.1040, 21.8240



108.7800, -20.1720, -8.8760



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



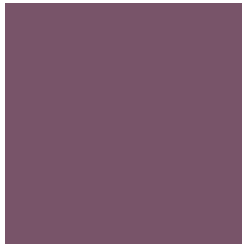
45.6970, 51.0670, 49.2030



92.1060, 103.0050, 99.1410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

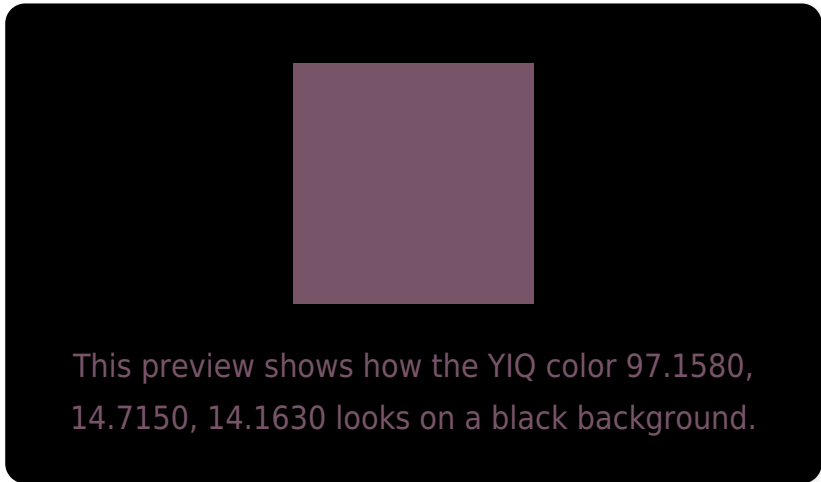
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

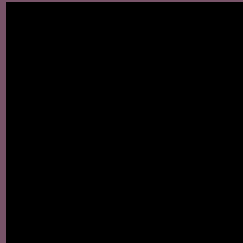
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.1580, 14.7150,

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

97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630

Protanopia

95.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740

Deuteranopia

95.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



Tritanopia

96.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730

Trichromacy



Original Color

97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630

Protanomaly

95.7540, 1.0530, 8.4530

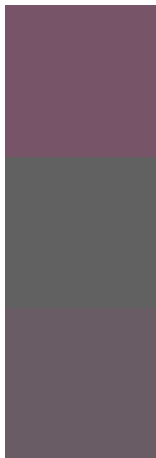
Deuteranomaly

96.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810

Tritanomaly

96.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400

Monochromacy



Original Color

97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630

Achromatopsia

97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630 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(120, 84, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 84, 105)  
}
```

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(120, 84, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 84, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630 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(120, 84, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 84, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 84, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 84, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 84, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 84,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.1580, 14.7150, 14.1630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 84, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 84,  
105) }
```

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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