

# Converting Colors

YIQ(97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(97.5420, -13.5700,  
-7.3780)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	506A64
RGB	80, 106, 100
RGB Percent	31%, 42%, 39%
CMY	0.6863, 0.5843, 0.6079
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.06, 0.58
HSL	166°, 14%, 36%
HSV	166°, 25%, 42%
XYZ	10.7617, 12.9349, 13.9829
YIQ	97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

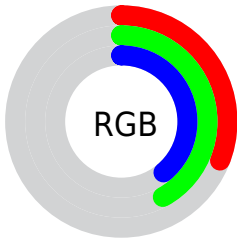
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	80, 95, 106
Decimal	5270116
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	42.67, -10.98, 0.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	43, 10.980, 178.735
Yxy	12.9349, 0.2856, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283460196 (0xFF506A64)
YUV	97.5420, 1.2118, -15.3843
Hunter-Lab	35.9652, -9.5274, 2.1242

# Details

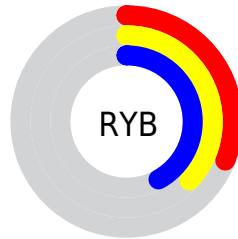
The YIQ color **97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **88.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780**, and the grayscale version is **98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.2430, -14.1660, -7.5900**, and **50.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240**.

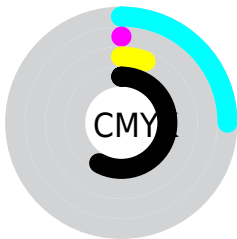
# Distribution



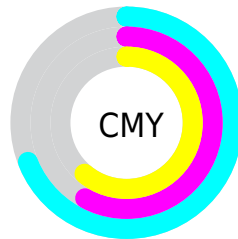
- Red (31%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780 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 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 97.5420, -13.5700,  
-7.3780

■ 97.5420, -13.5700,  
-7.3780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 73.8410, -12.9740,  
-7.1660

■ 148.2430,  
-14.1660, -7.5900

■ 50.8410, -12.9740,  
-7.1660

■ 174.8300,  
-14.4410, -8.1130

■ 29.2540, -12.6990,  
-6.6430

■ 202.5310,  
-15.0370, -8.3250

■ 11.0050, -7.5640,  
-6.0920

■ 230.5310,  
-15.0370, -8.3250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

■ 97.5420, -13.5700,  
-7.3780

■ 97.5420, -13.5700,  
-7.3780

■ 94.0250, -19.4840,  
-10.3320

■ 101.0590, -7.6560,  
-4.4240

■ 90.6930, -24.4810,  
-13.3850

■ 104.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 87.1760, -30.3950,  
-16.3390

■ 107.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

■ 83.8440, -35.3920,  
-19.3920

■ 111.2400, 8.2520,  
4.6360

■ 80.3270, -41.3060,  
-22.3460

■ 114.7570, 14.1660,  
7.5900

■ 76.6960, -46.8990,  
-25.6110

■ 118.3880, 19.7590,  
10.8550

■ 73.4780, -52.2170,  
-28.3530

■ 121.6060, 25.0770,  
13.5970

■ 71.4560, -55.1510,

■ 125.2370, 30.6700,

-30.2470

16.8620

■ 128.4550, 35.9880,  
19.6040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



97.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150

# Triad

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



97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



101.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340



101.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070

# Complementary

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



97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



88.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780

# 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.



102.1330, 15.8630, 4.3670



97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



102.3800, 5.0420, 7.7460

# Square

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



97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



100.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430



102.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540



100.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910



# Rectangle

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



97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



98.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130



102.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540



101.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650

# Sweetspot

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



97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



134.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



97.0560, -3.5740, -12.3260



67.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780



124.9000, -20.6300, -11.5900



94.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510



51.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



78.9390, -61.0650, -33.2010



165.2470, -127.7230, -69.6670



# Inverse Universe

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



88.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780



110.9860, 20.9510, 11.2790



91.8830, 13.5710, 1.8510



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.0610, 61.0650, 33.2010



79.7530, 127.7230, 69.6670



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780 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 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

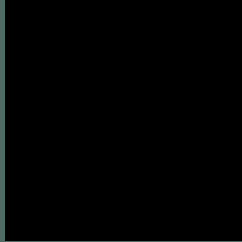
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 97.5420, -13.5700,

-7.3780.

# 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

97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780

### Protanopia

100.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

### Deuteranopia

101.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990



## Tritanopia

98.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780

## Protanomaly

99.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

## Deuteranomaly

99.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

## Tritanomaly

98.4650, -14.6710, -3.9430

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780

## Achromatopsia

98.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

97.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780 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, 106, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 106, 100)  
}
```

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, 106, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 106, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780 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, 106, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 106, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 106, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 106, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 106, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 106,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 97.5420, -13.5700, -7.3780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 106, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 106,  
100) }
```

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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