

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.3600, -10.5420,
-18.2060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.3600, -10.5420,
-18.2060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	476B49
RGB	71, 107, 73
RGB Percent	28%, 42%, 29%
CMY	0.7217, 0.5803, 0.7137
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.32, 0.58
HSL	123°, 20%, 35%
HSV	123°, 34%, 42%
XYZ	9.0583, 12.3381, 8.2067
YIQ	92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

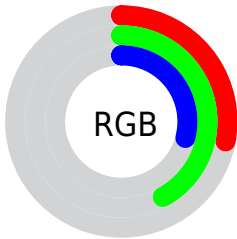
Format	Color
RYB	71, 105, 107
Decimal	4680521
CIELab	41.75, -20.53, 15.08
CIElCh	42, 25.474, 143.692
Yxy	12.3381, 0.3060, 0.4168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282870601 (0xFF476B49)
YUV	92.3600, -9.5445, -18.7327
Hunter-Lab	35.1256, -15.4378, 10.7355

Details

The YIQ color **92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **85.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.4200, -10.7710, -19.5630**, and **45.1150, -11.2300, -16.7500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9310, -13.8880, -23.6480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.7890, -7.1960, -12.7640**.

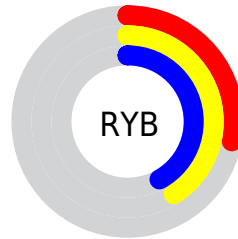
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (42%)

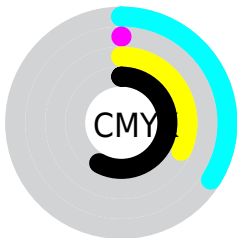
Blue (29%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (42%)

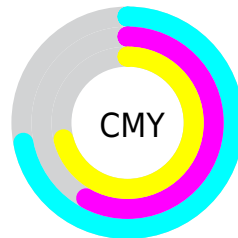


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060 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 92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.3600, -10.5420,
-18.2060

■ 92.3600, -10.5420,
-18.2060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.4740, -10.8630,
-17.8950

■ 143.4200,
-10.7710, -19.5630

■ 45.1150, -11.2300,
-16.7500

■ 170.0070,
-11.0460, -20.0860

■ 23.1860, -9.9920,
-17.1600

■ 196.8930,
-10.7250, -20.3970

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 225.1810,
-11.5960, -21.1320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 92.3600, -10.5420,
-18.2060

■ 92.3600, -10.5420,
-18.2060

■ 87.9310, -13.8880,
-23.6480

■ 96.7890, -7.1960,
-12.7640

■ 83.8010, -16.6380,
-28.8780

■ 100.9190, -4.4460,
-7.5340

■ 79.3720, -19.9840,
-34.3200

■ 105.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 74.9430, -23.3300,
-39.7620

■ 109.7770, 2.2460,
3.3500

■ 70.4000, -26.3550,
-45.5150

■ 114.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

■ 66.2700, -29.1050,
-50.7450

■ 118.4500, 8.0210,
14.3330

■ 63.4930, -31.3510,
-54.0950

■ 122.8790, 11.3670,
19.7750

■ 127.3080, 14.7130,

25.2170

■ 131.4380, 17.4630,
30.4470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.0050, 9.6310, -14.8570



92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



87.4420, -34.2000, -18.9680

Triad

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



92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



93.7740, -37.2300, 2.9140



99.7440, 33.3760, 11.8720

Complementary

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



92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



85.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060

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.



101.2410, 24.8470, 17.7670



92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



99.7880, -13.4820, 13.0620

Square

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



92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



84.4350, -58.6850, -10.2450



101.3840, 8.3870, 18.7150



98.5340, 33.6070, 2.1750

Rectangle

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



92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



83.4600, -51.8060, -19.2780



101.3840, 8.3870, 18.7150



99.9550, 31.4040, 14.5720

Sweetspot

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



92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



134.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110



102.2980, 10.3640, -11.6200



67.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



117.2140, -16.3630, -28.3550



94.4120, -16.3200, -12.6080



51.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



69.4770, -34.4220, -59.0140



145.4110, -71.8690, -123.7810

Inverse Universe

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



85.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060



106.7860, 16.3630, 28.3550



83.5880, 16.3200, 12.6080



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.6370, 34.1010, 59.3250



99.5890, 71.8690, 123.7810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

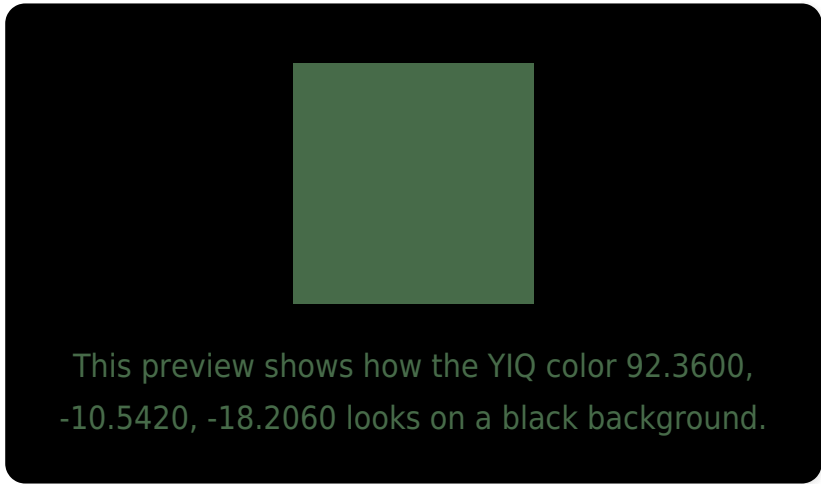
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.3600, -10.5420,

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

92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060

Protanopia

97.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

Deuteranopia

98.2270, 18.2940, -1.1460



Tritanopia

95.7360, -16.8720, -2.6000

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060

Protanomaly

95.0740, 5.1830, -11.3370

Deuteranomaly

96.2640, 7.7040, -7.4640

Tritanomaly

94.5310, -15.0370, -8.3250

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060 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(71, 107, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 107, 73)  
}
```

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(71, 107, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 107, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060 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(71, 107, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 107, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(71, 107, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 107, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 107, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 107,  
73) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 107, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 107,  
73) }
```

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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