

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.5090, 17.5600,
1.1440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6E574B
RGB	110, 87, 75
RGB Percent	43%, 34%, 29%
CMY	0.5686, 0.6589, 0.7058
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.32, 0.57
HSL	21°, 19%, 36%
HSV	21°, 32%, 43%
XYZ	11.1100, 10.6389, 8.1282
YIQ	92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

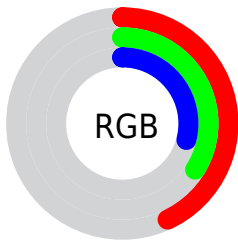
Format	Color
R_{YB}	110, 93, 75
Decimal	7231307
CIE _{Lab}	38.97, 7.55, 10.56
CIE _{LCh}	39, 12.979, 54.420
Yxy	10.6389, 0.3719, 0.3561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285421387 (0xFF6E574B)
YUV	92.5090, -8.6319, 15.3396
Hunter-Lab	32.6173, 3.7200, 8.0571

Details

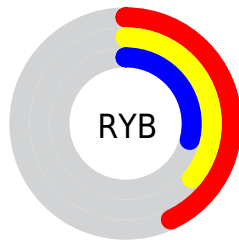
The YIQ color $[92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[92.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440]$, and the grayscale version is $[93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[142.9930, 19.0730, 1.2570]$, and $[46.4270, 14.8550, 0.6070]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[87.1460, 23.0160, 1.3840]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[97.8720, 12.1040, 0.9040]$.

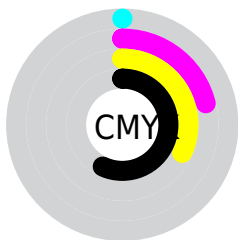
Distribution



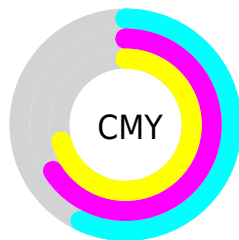
- Red (43%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440 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 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.5090, 17.5600,
1.1440

■ 92.5090, 17.5600,
1.1440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.9110, 16.3680,
0.7200

■ 142.9930, 19.0730,
1.2570

■ 46.4270, 14.8550,
0.6070

■ 169.5910, 20.2650,
1.6810

■ 24.7860, 15.2220,
-0.5380

■ 196.7760, 21.1820,
1.5820

■ 2.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 224.7760, 21.1820,
1.5820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.0950, 9.8580,
-2.4460

■ 92.5090, 17.5600,
1.1440

■ 92.5090, 17.5600,
1.1440

■ 87.1460, 23.0160,
1.3840

■ 97.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

■ 81.7830, 28.4720,
1.6240

■ 103.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 75.8330, 34.2030,
2.3870

■ 109.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 70.4700, 39.6590,
2.6270

■ 114.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 65.1070, 45.1150,
2.8670

■ 119.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 59.7440, 50.5710,
3.1070

■ 125.2740,
-15.4510, -0.8190

■ 55.1960, 55.1100,
3.4460

■ 131.2240,
-21.1820, -1.5820

■ 136.5870,

-26.6380, -1.8220

■ 141.9500,
-32.0940, -2.0620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.5570, 17.6050, 5.8370



92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



91.4220, 13.2510, -3.3650

Triad

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



92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



88.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590



92.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430

Complementary

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



92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



92.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440

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.



90.3820, -15.6350, 2.5170



92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



87.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980

Square

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



92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



88.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



88.5120, -22.0530, -2.3170



93.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140

Rectangle

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



92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



91.0900, 8.2540, -6.4180



88.5120, -22.0530, -2.3170



91.8990, -9.7210, 5.4710

Sweetspot

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



92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



135.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760



88.0870, 13.4770, 14.5730



67.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



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.



92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440



115.7120, 27.2340, 2.0340



102.4880, 12.8850, -7.7470



52.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260



59.9470, 60.2450, 3.9970



123.7480, 123.8370, 7.9090

Inverse Universe

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



92.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440



115.7010, -26.9590, -1.5110



82.5120, -12.8850, 7.7470



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



60.0530, -60.2450, -3.9970



123.8390, -124.1120, -8.4320

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440 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 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

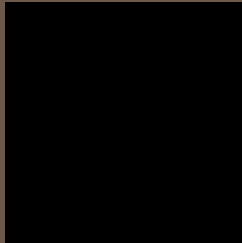
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5090, 17.5600,

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

92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440

Protanopia

91.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

92.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150



Tritanopia

93.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440

Protanomaly

91.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100

Deuteranomaly

92.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970

Tritanomaly

93.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.8220, 6.3730, 0.1410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440 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(110, 87, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 87, 75)  
}
```

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(110, 87, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 87, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440 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(110, 87, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 87, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 87, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 87, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 87, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 87,  
75) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.5090, 17.5600, 1.1440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 87, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110, 87,  
75) }
```

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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