

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.8350, 13.5260,
-2.8420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	685B49
RGB	104, 91, 73
RGB Percent	41%, 36%, 29%
CMY	0.5921, 0.6431, 0.7137
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.30, 0.59
HSL	35°, 18%, 35%
HSV	35°, 30%, 41%
XYZ	10.6533, 10.9059, 7.8499
YIQ	92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

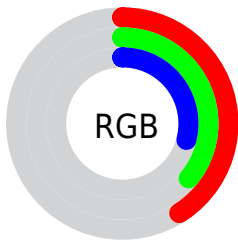
Format	Color
RYB	95, 104, 73
Decimal	6839113
CIELab	39.42, 2.19, 12.31
CIELCh	39, 12.508, 79.919
Yxy	10.9059, 0.3622, 0.3708
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285029193 (0xFF685B49)
YUV	92.8350, -9.7787, 9.7917
Hunter-Lab	33.0240, -0.2093, 9.0234

Details

The YIQ color **92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **84.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290**, and **46.4650, 11.6920, -2.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.3470, 17.8360, -3.8600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.3230, 9.2160, -1.8240**.

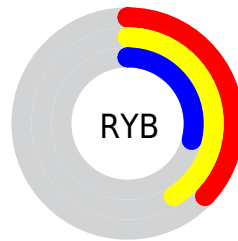
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (36%)

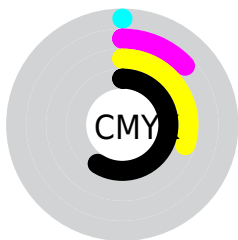
Blue (29%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (29%)

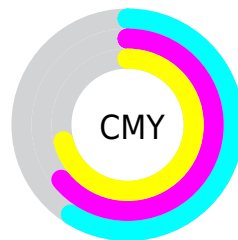


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420 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 92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.8350, 13.5260,
-2.8420

■ 92.8350, 13.5260,
-2.8420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.5360, 12.9300,
-3.0540

■ 143.3190, 15.0390,
-2.7290

■ 46.4650, 11.6920,
-2.6440

■ 169.5040, 15.9560,
-2.8280

■ 25.5960, 12.7010,
-4.4110

■ 197.0910, 15.6810,
-3.3510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 225.2760, 16.5980,
-3.4500

■ 249.8020, 9.1250,
-5.6830

■ 92.8350, 13.5260,
-2.8420

■ 92.8350, 13.5260,
-2.8420

■ 89.3470, 17.8360,
-3.8600

■ 96.3230, 9.2160,
-1.8240

■ 85.1580, 22.7420,
-4.6660

■ 100.5120, 4.3100,
-1.0180

■ 81.6700, 27.0520,
-5.6840

■ 104.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.0680, 31.6830,
-7.0130

■ 107.6020, -4.6310,
1.3290

■ 73.9930, 36.2680,
-7.5080

■ 111.6770, -9.2160,
1.8240

■ 70.5050, 40.5780,
-8.5260

■ 115.1650,
-13.5260, 2.8420

■ 66.3160, 45.4840,
-9.3320

■ 119.3540,
-18.4320, 3.6480

■ 122.8420,

-22.7420, 4.6660

■ 126.4440,
-27.3730, 5.9950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.7370, 16.9180, 1.7660



92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



91.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320

Triad

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



92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



88.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



94.5370, 3.1620, 8.7780

Complementary

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



92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



84.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420

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.



93.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190



92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



89.2840, -21.4110, -2.9390

Square

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



92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



89.4880, -13.4780, -9.0460



91.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



94.7290, 11.3690, 8.7210

Rectangle

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



92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



90.8440, 0.1390, -8.0290



91.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820



94.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290

Sweetspot

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



92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



130.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170



83.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



66.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190



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.



92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



117.6740, 21.2290, -4.7790



99.8680, 8.7590, -10.0650



49.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



73.7140, 50.1150, -10.6610



155.1250, 105.4570, -22.4390

Inverse Universe

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



84.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420



103.9130, -21.5040, 4.2560



77.1320, -8.7590, 10.0650



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



41.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610



87.4620, -105.7320, 21.9160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

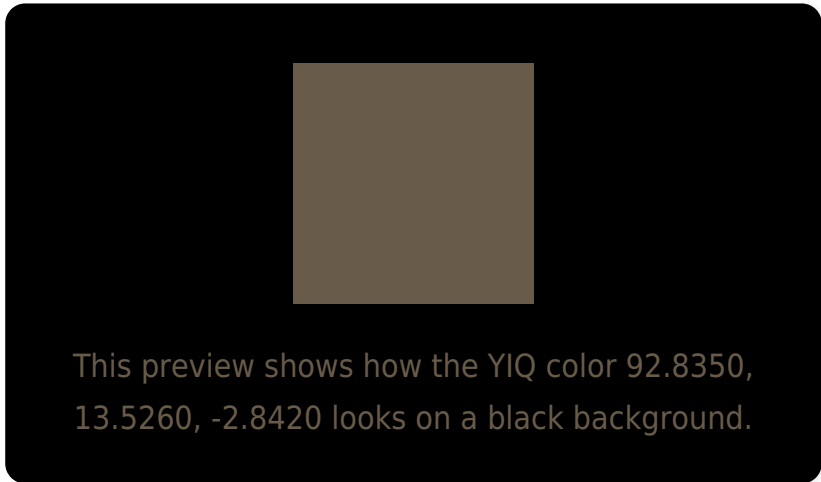
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

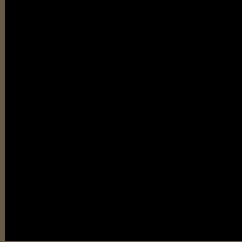
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420.



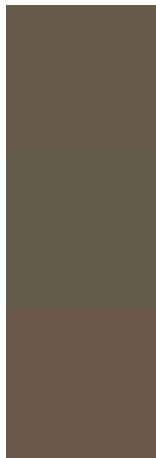
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.8350, 13.5260,

-2.8420.

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

92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420

Protanopia

92.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

Deuteranopia

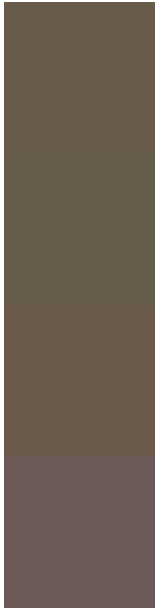
93.1560, 17.0560, -0.7360



Tritanopia

94.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420

Protanomaly

92.6390, 11.1420, -3.6900

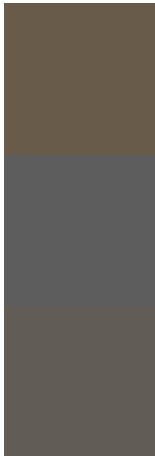
Deuteranomaly

93.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830

Tritanomaly

93.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420 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(104, 91, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 91, 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(104, 91, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 91, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420 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(104, 91, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 91, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 91, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 91, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 91, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 91,  
73) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 91, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104, 91,  
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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