

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.8570, 16.4600,
-0.9480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6C5949
RGB	108, 89, 73
RGB Percent	42%, 35%, 29%
CMY	0.5764, 0.6510, 0.7136
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.32, 0.58
HSL	27°, 19%, 35%
HSV	27°, 32%, 42%
XYZ	10.9604, 10.8134, 7.8163
YIQ	92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

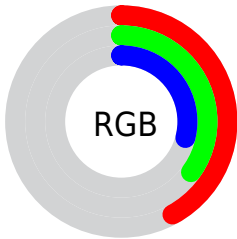
Format	Color
R_{YB}	108, 102, 73
Decimal	7100745
CIE _{Lab}	39.26, 5.16, 12.16
CIE _{LCh}	39, 13.212, 67.008
Yxy	10.8134, 0.3704, 0.3654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285290825 (0xFF6C5949)
YUV	92.8570, -9.7895, 13.2804
Hunter-Lab	32.8838, 1.9487, 8.9257




Details

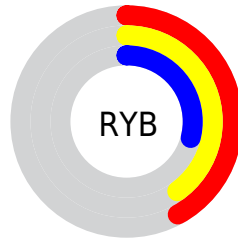
The YIQ color **92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **88.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.3410, 17.9730, -0.8350**, and **47.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650**.

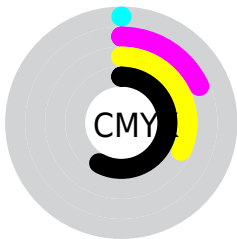
Distribution







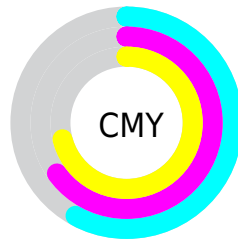
-  Red (42%)
-  Green (35%)
-  Blue (29%)






-  Red (42%)
-  Yellow (40%)
-  Blue (29%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (18%)
-  Yellow (32%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (58%)
-  Magenta (65%)
-  Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480 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 92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.8570, 16.4600,
-0.9480

■ 92.8570, 16.4600,
-0.9480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.2590, 15.2680,
-1.3720

■ 143.3410, 17.9730,
-0.8350

■ 47.0740, 14.3510,
-1.2730

■ 169.5260, 18.8900,
-0.9340

■ 25.3190, 15.0390,
-2.7290

■ 196.8250, 19.4860,
-0.7220

■ 1.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

■ 225.0100, 20.4030,
-0.8210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 248.6280, 9.6750,
-4.6370

■ 92.8570, 16.4600,
-0.9480

■ 92.8570, 16.4600,
-0.9480

■ 88.0810, 21.6410,
-1.2310

■ 97.6330, 11.2790,
-0.6650

■ 83.3050, 26.8220,
-1.5140

■ 102.4090, 6.0980,
-0.3820

■ 78.6430, 31.6820,
-1.4860

■ 107.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 74.4540, 36.5880,
-2.2920

■ 111.2600, -3.6680,
0.3960

■ 69.6780, 41.7690,
-2.5750

■ 116.0360, -8.8490,
0.6790

■ 64.9020, 46.9500,
-2.8580

■ 120.8120,
-14.0300, 0.9620

■ 61.0550, 50.8930,
-2.7310

■ 125.5880,
-19.2110, 1.2450

■ 130.2500,

-24.0710, 1.2170

■ 135.0260,
-29.2520, 1.5000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93.6880, 18.6140, 4.0700



92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



91.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820

Triad

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



92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



88.3780, -18.9800, -8.4520



94.0850, -1.3770, 8.4390

Complementary

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



92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



88.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480

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.



92.4040, -12.7010, 4.4110



92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



88.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430

Square

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



92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



89.2280, -9.8100, -9.4420



90.0500, -20.6320, -0.5360



94.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410

Rectangle

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



92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



90.9970, 4.0820, -7.9020



90.0500, -20.6320, -0.5360



93.4050, -5.2740, 7.4780

Sweetspot

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



92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



134.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930



85.6310, 14.7610, 13.3290



67.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



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.



92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



116.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270



102.8360, 11.7850, -9.8390



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



66.6810, 54.8820, -3.4380



138.9990, 115.2200, -6.6360

Inverse Universe

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



88.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480



109.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



78.1640, -11.7850, 9.8390



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



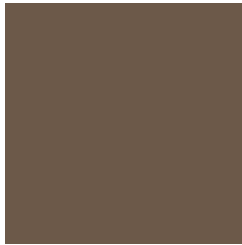
50.9060, -55.1570, 2.9150



106.0010, -115.2200, 6.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

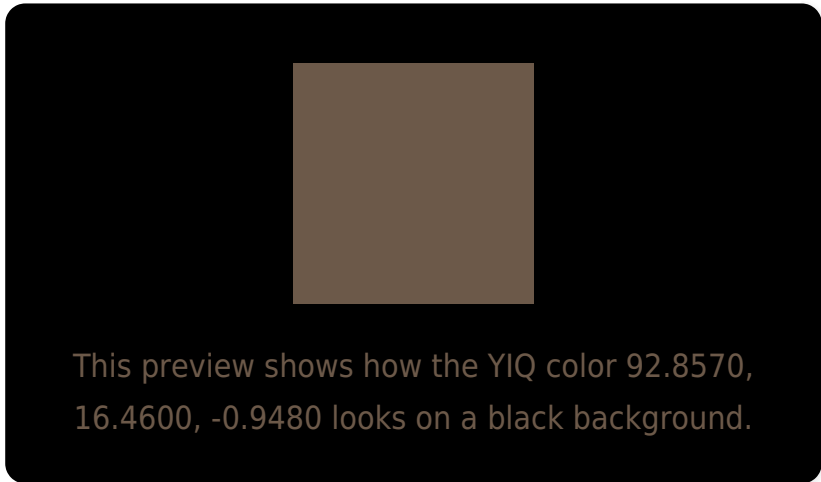
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

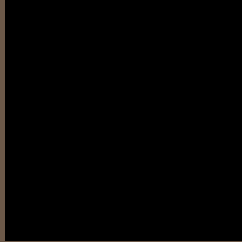
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480.



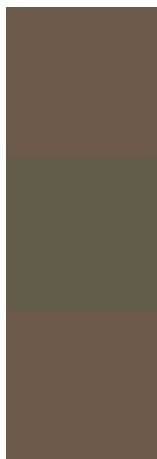
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.8570, 16.4600,

-0.9480.

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

92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

Protanopia

91.8560, 9.0330, -4.0150

Deuteranopia

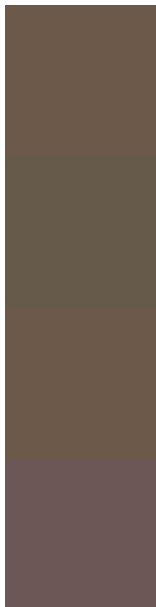
92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480



Tritanopia

93.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

Protanomaly

92.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550

Deuteranomaly

92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

Tritanomaly

93.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480 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(108, 89, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 89, 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(108, 89, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 89, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480 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(108, 89, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 89, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(108, 89, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 89, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 89, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 89,  
73) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.8570, 16.4600, -0.9480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 89, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108, 89,  
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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