

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.0260, 14.3060,
-5.9660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	675D43
RGB	103, 93, 67
RGB Percent	40%, 36%, 26%
CMY	0.5961, 0.6353, 0.7372
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.35, 0.60
HSL	43°, 21%, 33%
HSV	43°, 35%, 40%
XYZ	10.5214, 11.1171, 6.9046
YIQ	93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

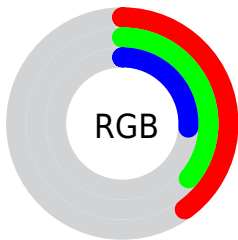
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 103, 67
Decimal	6774083
CIE Lab	39.78, -0.34, 16.41
CIE LCh	40, 16.416, 91.195
Yxy	11.1171, 0.3686, 0.3895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284964163 (0xFF675D43)
YUV	93.0260, -12.8308, 8.7472
Hunter-Lab	33.3423, -2.0221, 11.0618

Details


The YIQ color **93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **76.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.


A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.3960, 16.1400, -6.1640**, and **46.7700, 12.1510, -5.4570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.1250, 18.3410, -7.5070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250**.

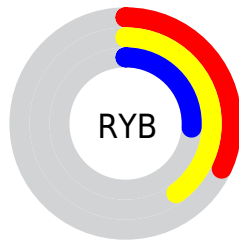
Distribution



 Red (40%)

 Green (36%)

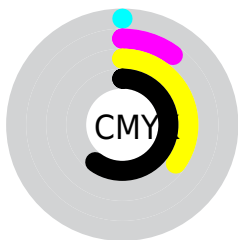
 Blue (26%)





 Red (32%)

 Yellow (40%)

 Blue (26%)

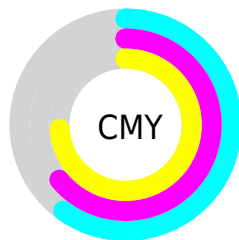



 Cyan (0%)


 Magenta (10%)

 Yellow (35%)

 Black (60%)



 Cyan (60%)

 Magenta (64%)

 Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660 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 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.0260, 14.3060,
-5.9660

■ 93.0260, 14.3060,
-5.9660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.2540, 13.6640,
-5.3440

■ 143.3960, 16.1400,
-6.1640

■ 46.7700, 12.1510,
-5.4570

■ 170.2820, 16.4610,
-6.4750

■ 25.7270, 13.7100,
-6.1780

■ 197.1680, 16.7820,
-6.7860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 225.4670, 17.3780,
-6.5740

■ 250.1780, 10.8220,
-8.9060

■ 254.5440, 1.2840,

-1.2440

■ 93.0260, 14.3060,
-5.9660

■ 93.0260, 14.3060,
-5.9660

■ 90.1250, 18.3410,
-7.5070

■ 95.9270, 10.2710,
-4.4250

■ 87.1100, 22.6970,
-9.3590

■ 98.9420, 5.9150,
-2.5730

■ 84.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

■ 101.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

■ 81.8950, 30.4920,
-12.9640

■ 104.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 78.9940, 34.5270,
-14.5050

■ 107.1720, -6.2360,
2.8840

■ 75.9790, 38.8830,
-16.3570

■ 110.0730,
-10.2710, 4.4250

■ 74.2350, 41.0380,
-16.8660

■ 112.9740,
-14.3060, 5.9660

■ 115.8750,
-18.3410, 7.5070

■ 118.8900,
-22.6970, 9.3590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980



93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



91.6440, 3.5780, -9.7820

Triad

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



93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



87.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980



95.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310

Complementary

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



93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



76.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660

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.



95.1710, -4.4950, 9.8810



93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



89.6900, -28.4260, -2.4580

Square

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



93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



87.9430, -22.1890, -10.8690



92.7670, -18.1570, 4.1710



95.9040, 18.2460, 10.7420

Rectangle

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



93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



90.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940



92.7670, -18.1570, 4.1710



95.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040

Sweetspot

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



93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



131.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



78.9040, 18.2460, 10.7420



66.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



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.



93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660



119.1100, 22.6970, -9.3590



96.5040, 6.7880, -12.8920



49.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



83.1060, 45.7150, -19.0290



175.0830, 96.1070, -40.2210

Inverse Universe

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



76.9740, -14.3060, 5.9660



93.8900, -22.6970, 9.3590



73.4960, -6.7880, 12.8920



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



31.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



66.9170, -96.1070, 40.2210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

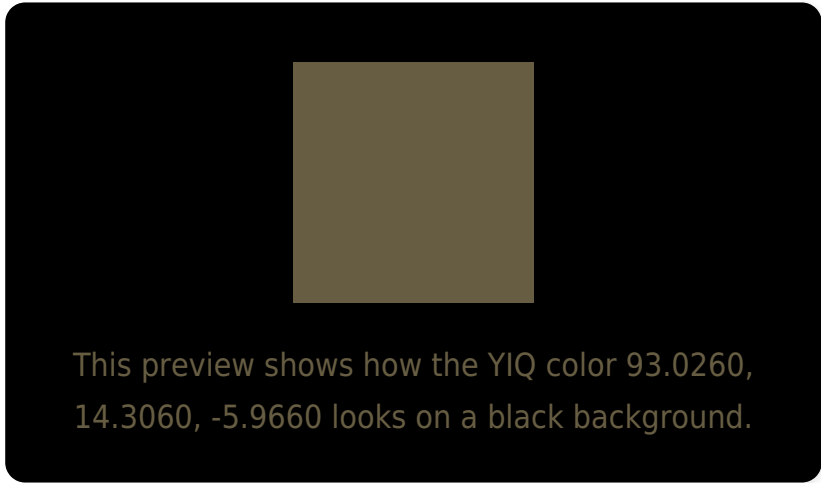
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

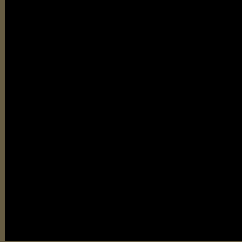
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660.



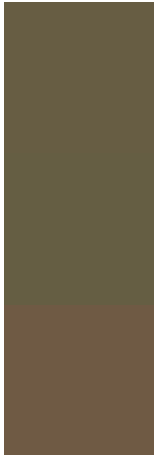
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660.

-5.9660.

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

93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Protanopia

93.0150, 12.8390, -6.9130

Deuteranopia

93.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900



Tritanopia

94.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Protanomaly

93.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010

Deuteranomaly

93.4610, 17.5150, -3.5490

Tritanomaly

93.9150, 10.5450, 1.6250

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660 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(103, 93, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 93, 67)  
}
```

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(103, 93, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 93, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660 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(103, 93, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 93, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 93, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 93, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 93, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 93,  
67) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 93, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 93,  
67) }
```

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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