

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.1590, 38.1960,
-20.4280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	756010
RGB	117, 96, 16
RGB Percent	46%, 38%, 6%
CMY	0.5412, 0.6236, 0.9370
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.86, 0.54
HSL	48°, 76%, 26%
HSV	48°, 86%, 46%
XYZ	11.6121, 12.1836, 2.2320
YIQ	93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

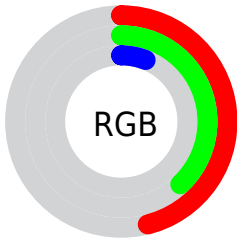
Format	Color
RYB	43, 117, 16
Decimal	7692304
CIELab	41.51, 0.23, 44.41
CIElCh	42, 44.413, 89.706
Yxy	12.1836, 0.4461, 0.4681
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285882384 (0xFF756010)
YUV	93.1590, -38.0394, 20.9086
Hunter-Lab	34.9050, -1.7008, 20.6422

Details

The YIQ color **93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **39.8410, -38.1960, 20.4280**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.8820, 40.5340, -18.7460**, and **48.7850, 24.9900, -12.3700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.6170, 42.5980, -23.1140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.7010, 33.7940, -17.7420**.

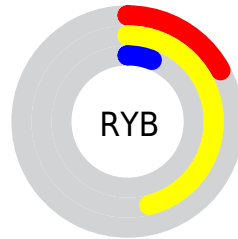
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (38%)

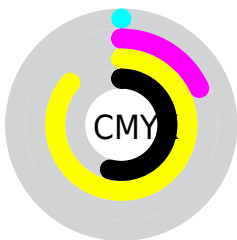
Blue (6%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (6%)

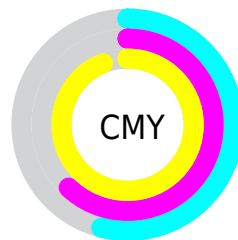


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280 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 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.1590, 38.1960,
-20.4280

■ 93.1590, 38.1960,
-20.4280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.1740, 33.8400,
-18.5760

■ 144.8820, 40.5340,
-18.7460

■ 48.7850, 24.9900,
-12.3700

■ 172.2520, 42.3680,
-18.9440

■ 29.5700, 15.5900,
-7.2100

■ 199.6220, 44.2020,
-19.1420

■ 5.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 226.6110, 42.7350,
-20.0890

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.5380, 26.6430,
-25.8130

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,

-17.1050

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 93.1590, 38.1960,
-20.4280

■ 93.1590, 38.1960,
-20.4280

■ 90.6170, 42.5980,
-23.1140

■ 95.7010, 33.7940,
-17.7420

■ 89.5740, 44.1570,
-23.8350

■ 98.7160, 29.4380,
-15.8900

■ 101.2580, 25.0360,
-13.2040

■ 104.3870, 20.3590,
-11.0410

■ 106.9290, 15.9570,
-8.3550

■ 109.9440, 11.6010,
-6.5030

■ 112.4860, 7.1990,
-3.8170

■ 115.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

■ 118.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.3650, 52.9560, -1.5720



93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280



89.7470, 9.8170, -29.2470

Triad

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



93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280



82.6670, -74.3180, -18.7820



100.6990, 21.2220, 33.9100

Complementary

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



93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280



39.8410, -38.1960, 20.4280

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.



99.1270, -18.3900, 24.9220



93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280



83.5110, -82.2060, -7.9820

Square

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



93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280



78.4490, -62.4410, -30.2890



79.3680, -82.9410, -0.1650



96.8190, 47.1270, 32.4950

Rectangle

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



93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280



85.2800, -16.7290, -32.7370



79.3680, -82.9410, -0.1650



101.3000, 9.1640, 32.1720

Sweetspot

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



93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280



143.7440, 15.0400, -8.2560



48.7070, 53.1340, 28.2540



71.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280



116.7740, 57.9130, -30.8470



96.8150, 15.1370, -37.5590



57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



93.4170, 46.0370, -24.8670



190.9760, 94.5500, -50.5540

Inverse Universe

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



39.8410, -38.1960, 20.4280



36.2260, -57.9130, 30.8470



36.1850, -15.1370, 37.5590



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



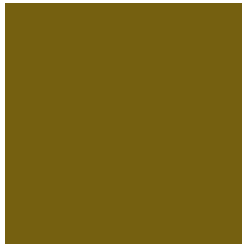
28.5830, -46.0370, 24.8670



59.0240, -94.5500, 50.5540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280 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 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

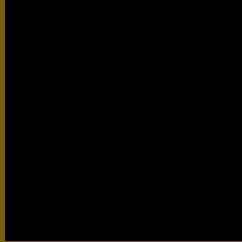
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280.



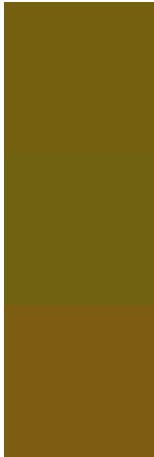
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1590, 38.1960,

-20.4280.

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

93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280

Protanopia

92.6530, 33.7490, -22.4350

Deuteranopia

93.7190, 42.5510, -16.7530



Tritanopia

99.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280

Protanomaly

92.6640, 35.2160, -21.4880

Deuteranomaly

93.2950, 40.8090, -18.2230

Tritanomaly

97.5220, 24.7130, -1.8390

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.0860, 14.0770, -7.3230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280 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(117, 96, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 96, 16)  
}
```

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(117, 96, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 96, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280 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(117, 96, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 96, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 96, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 96, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 96, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 96,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.1590, 38.1960, -20.4280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 96, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 96,  
16) }
```

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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