

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E626C
RGB	78, 98, 108
RGB Percent	31%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.6942, 0.6156, 0.5765
CMYK	0.28, 0.09, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	200°, 16%, 36%
HSV	200°, 28%, 42%
XYZ	10.2153, 11.4385, 15.8520
YIQ	93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

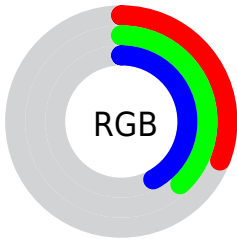
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 90, 108
Decimal	5137004
CIE _{Lab}	40.31, -4.99, -8.13
CIE _{LCh}	40, 9.537, 238.462
Yxy	11.4385, 0.2724, 0.3050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283327084 (0xFF4E626C)
YUV	93.1600, 7.3161, -13.2953
Hunter-Lab	33.8209, -5.2720, -4.1148

Details

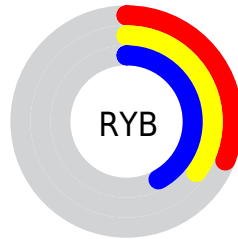
The YIQ color **93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **92.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420**, and **47.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900**.

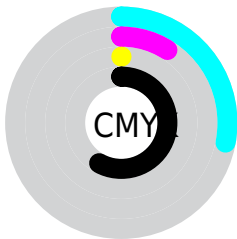
Distribution



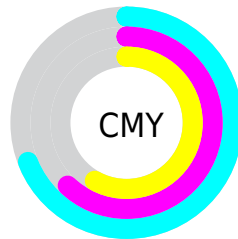
- Red (31%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 93.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 143.8610,
-15.7260, -1.3420

■ 47.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 169.9750,
-16.0470, -1.0310

■ 25.6330, -15.0840,
-1.9640

■ 197.6760,
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 3.9270, -6.9240,
4.3400

■ 225.6760,
-16.6430, -1.2430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 93.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 93.1600, -15.1300,
-1.1300

■ 87.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

■ 98.7970, -9.6740,
-0.8900

■ 82.4730, -26.3170,
-2.1330

■ 103.8470, -3.9430,
-0.1270

■ 77.1350, -31.1770,
-2.1610

■ 109.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 72.0850, -36.9080,
-2.9240

■ 114.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 66.4480, -42.3640,
-3.1640

■ 119.8720, 12.1040,
0.9040

■ 60.8110, -47.8200,
-3.4040

■ 125.5090, 17.5600,
1.1440

■ 55.7610, -53.5510,
-4.1670

■ 130.5590, 23.2910,
1.9070

■ 54.5760, -54.4680,

■ 135.8970, 28.1510,

-4.0680

1.9350

■ 140.9470, 33.8820,
2.6980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.1660, -15.2670, -4.1550



93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



94.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340

Triad

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



93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



96.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



93.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

Complementary

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



93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



92.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300

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.



94.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580



93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



96.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Square

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



93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



96.5540, 4.4920, 6.7000



95.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



93.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Rectangle

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



93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



95.5250, -5.7320, 4.7640



95.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820



94.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760

Sweetspot

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



93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



134.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



96.6360, -11.1390, -12.8910



67.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380



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.



93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



117.4410, -23.2910, -1.9070



84.3550, -11.0050, 6.7150



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



59.1240, -59.0070, -4.4070



123.6110, -123.4700, -9.0540

Inverse Universe

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



89.2500, 11.4600, 12.5800



111.2880, 17.4650, 19.3930



101.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.8750, 44.6940, 49.0620



91.8370, 93.6970, 102.6330

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1600, -15.1300,

-1.1300.

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

93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Protanopia

94.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

Deuteranopia

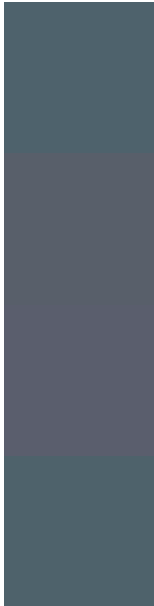
95.4330, -2.4770, 6.3470



Tritanopia

92.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Protanomaly

94.1610, -7.7030, 1.9370

Deuteranomaly

94.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170

Tritanomaly

93.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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(78, 98, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 98, 108)  
}
```

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(78, 98, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 98, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 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(78, 98, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 98, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 98, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 98, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 98, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 98,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 98, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 98,  
108) }
```

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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