

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160)
contains.

YIQ(93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(93.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	516555
RGB	81, 101, 85
RGB Percent	32%, 40%, 33%
CMY	0.6824, 0.6039, 0.6667
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.16, 0.60
HSL	132°, 11%, 36%
HSV	132°, 20%, 40%
XYZ	9.6861, 11.7135, 10.3440
YIQ	93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

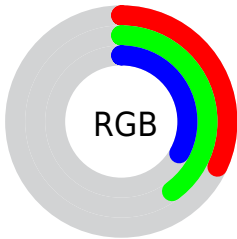
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 98, 101
Decimal	5334357
CIE _{Lab}	40.76, -11.10, 6.60
CIE _{LCh}	41, 12.910, 149.260
Yxy	11.7135, 0.3051, 0.3690
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283524437 (0xFF516555)
YUV	93.1960, -4.0406, -10.6959
Hunter-Lab	34.2250, -9.3758, 6.0380

Details

The YIQ color **93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **88.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390**, and **47.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.2940, -10.1760, -13.8240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080**.

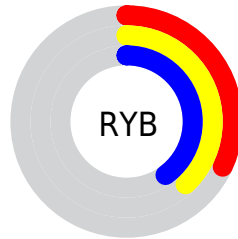
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (40%)

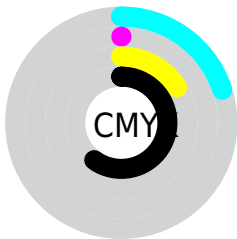
Blue (33%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (40%)

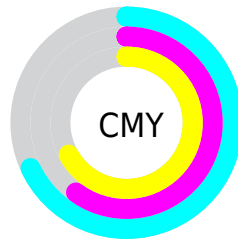


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160 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 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

93.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

93.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

69.6090, -6.5090,
-8.6930

143.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

47.0220, -6.2340,
-8.1700

170.3700, -7.3340,
-10.2620

26.1360, -6.5550,
-7.8590

197.3700, -7.3340,
-10.2620

2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

225.0710, -7.9300,
-10.4740

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.2610, -5.4090,
-6.6010

■ 93.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

■ 93.1960, -6.7840,
-9.2160

■ 89.2940, -10.1760,
-13.8240

■ 97.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 85.3920, -13.5680,
-18.4320

■ 101.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 81.4900, -16.9600,
-23.0400

■ 104.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 77.5880, -20.3520,
-27.6480

■ 108.8040, 6.7840,
9.2160

■ 73.3870, -24.3400,
-32.4680

■ 112.7060, 10.1760,
13.8240

■ 69.4850, -27.7320,
-37.0760

■ 116.9070, 14.1640,
18.6440

■ 65.4690, -30.8030,
-41.9950

■ 120.9230, 17.2350,
23.5630

■ 61.5670, -34.1950,

■ 124.8250, 20.6270,

-46.6030

28.1710

■ 128.7270, 24.0190,
32.7790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030



93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



91.9330, -16.2290, -8.7490

Triad

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



93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



95.3930, -14.1680, 3.4640



97.3290, 18.2470, 5.2150

Complementary

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



93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



88.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160

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.



98.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



96.8890, -3.7610, 7.5910

Square

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



93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



93.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820



97.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270



96.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980

Rectangle

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



93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



91.9480, -20.5850, -6.8970



97.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270



97.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590

Sweetspot

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



93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



126.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620



97.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680



64.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



117.8810, -10.4510, -14.3470



94.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060



49.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



70.1270, -39.0080, -52.9920



147.6400, -82.2790, -111.3270

Inverse Universe

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



88.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160



111.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470



87.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



44.8730, 39.0080, 52.9920



94.4740, 81.9580, 111.6380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

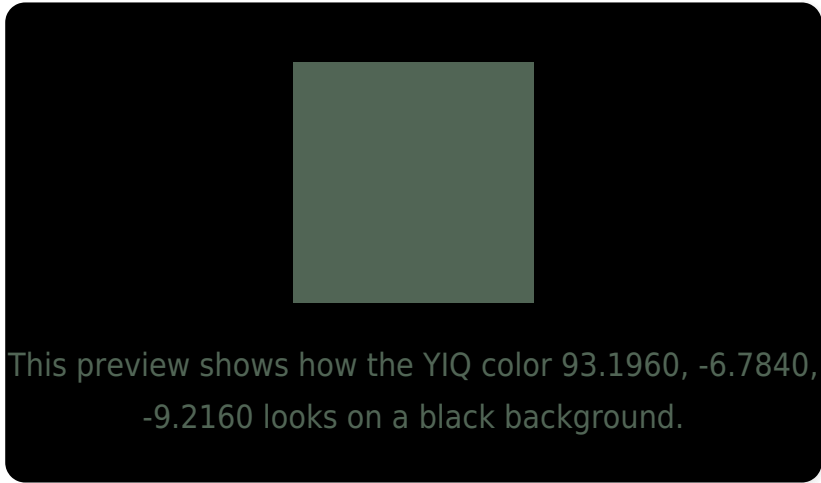
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160.

-9.2160.

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

93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160

Protanopia

95.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

Deuteranopia

96.2140, 11.1410, 1.8370



Tritanopia

95.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160

Protanomaly

95.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130

Deuteranomaly

94.8710, 4.6770, -2.1630

Tritanomaly

94.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160 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(81, 101, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 101, 85)  
}
```

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(81, 101, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 101, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160 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(81, 101, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 101, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(81, 101, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 101, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 101, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 101,  
85) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 101, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 101,  
85) }
```

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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