

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.2860, -6.5570,  
3.1950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	595D6A
RGB	89, 93, 106
RGB Percent	35%, 36%, 42%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6353, 0.5843
CMYK	0.16, 0.12, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	226°, 9%, 38%
HSV	226°, 16%, 42%
XYZ	10.6353, 10.9932, 15.1945
YIQ	93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

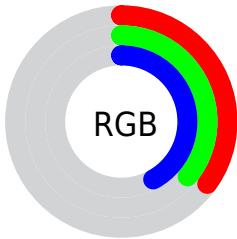
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	89, 92, 106
Decimal	5856618
CIE Lab	39.57, 1.42, -7.93
CIE LCh	40, 8.055, 280.134
Yxy	10.9932, 0.2888, 0.2985
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284046698 (0xFF595D6A)
YUV	93.2860, 6.2680, -3.7588
Hunter-Lab	33.1561, -0.7664, -3.9618

# Details

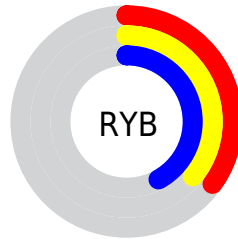
The YIQ color  $93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $101.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950$ , and the grayscale version is  $93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $143.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060$ , and  $47.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $85.3010, -10.9130, 5.0470$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $101.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430$ .

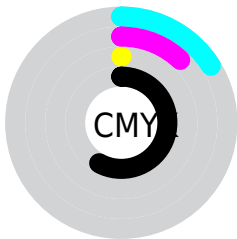
# Distribution



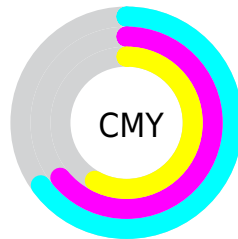
- Red (35%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950 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 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.2860, -6.5570,  
3.1950

■ 93.2860, -6.5570,  
3.1950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 69.5850, -5.9610,  
3.4070

■ 143.4000, -6.8780,  
3.5060

■ 47.1720, -6.2360,  
2.8840

■ 170.1010, -7.4740,  
3.2940

■ 26.0580, -5.9150,  
2.5730

■ 197.5140, -7.1990,  
3.8170

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 225.5140, -7.1990,  
3.8170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.6190, -3.3010,  
-0.7490

■ 93.2860, -6.5570,  
3.1950

■ 93.2860, -6.5570,  
3.1950

■ 85.3010, -10.9130,  
5.0470

■ 101.2710, -2.2010,  
1.3430

■ 77.6150, -14.6730,  
7.1110

■ 108.9570, 1.5590,  
-0.7210

■ 69.6300, -19.0290,  
8.9630

■ 116.9420, 5.9150,  
-2.5730

■ 61.9440, -22.7890,  
11.0270

■ 124.6280, 9.6750,  
-4.6370

■ 53.3720, -26.8700,  
13.4020

■ 133.2000, 13.7560,  
-7.0120

■ 45.3870, -31.2260,  
15.2540

■ 141.1850, 18.1120,  
-8.8640

■ 37.7010, -34.9860,  
17.3180

■ 148.8710, 21.8720,  
-10.9280

■ 29.7160, -39.3420,

■ 156.8560, 26.2280,

19.1700

-12.7800

■ 26.7590, -40.9010,  
19.8910

■ 164.5420, 29.9880,  
-14.8440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



94.1620, -0.2760, 5.0040

# Triad

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



93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



94.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490



91.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680

# Complementary

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



93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



101.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

# 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.



91.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040



93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



93.4480, 10.3620, -0.5660

# Square

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



93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



94.6100, 10.0860, 4.4380



92.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070



90.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620



# Rectangle

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



93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



94.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



92.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070



91.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430

# Sweetspot

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



93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



132.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



100.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



66.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



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.



93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



118.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



92.1340, -3.0730, 6.1350



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



29.7740, -45.2570, 21.7430



61.9760, -94.5950, 45.8610



# Inverse Universe

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



94.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



120.4580, 13.5700, 7.3780



102.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.1750, 60.7440, 33.5120

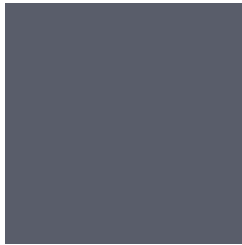


79.8670, 127.4020, 69.9780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950 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 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

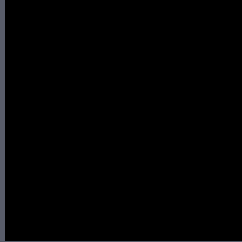
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

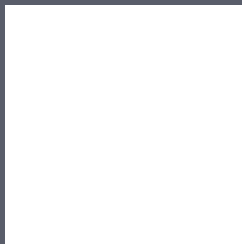
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950.



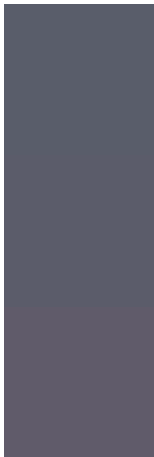
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2860, -6.5570,



# 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

93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

### Protanopia

93.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

### Deuteranopia

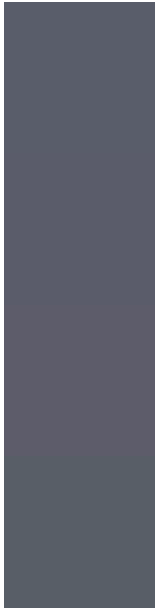
94.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250



## Tritanopia

93.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

## Protanomaly

92.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

## Deuteranomaly

93.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

## Tritanomaly

93.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950 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(89, 93, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 93, 106)  
}
```

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(89, 93, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 93, 106) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950 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(89, 93, 106) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 93, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 93, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 93, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 93, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 93,  
106) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 93, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 93,  
106) }
```

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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