

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B5D65
RGB	91, 93, 101
RGB Percent	36%, 36%, 40%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6353, 0.6039
CMYK	0.10, 0.08, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	228°, 5%, 38%
HSV	228°, 10%, 40%
XYZ	10.5775, 10.9925, 13.8748
YIQ	93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

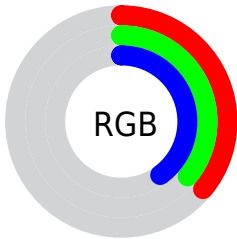
Format	Color
RYB	91, 93, 101
Decimal	5987685
CIELab	39.57, 0.99, -4.84
CIELCh	40, 4.936, 281.516
Yxy	10.9925, 0.2984, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284177765 (0xFF5B5D65)
YUV	93.3140, 3.7892, -2.0294
Hunter-Lab	33.1549, -1.0737, -1.6035

Details

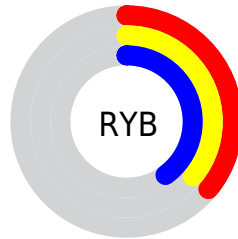
The YIQ color **93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750**, and **47.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution



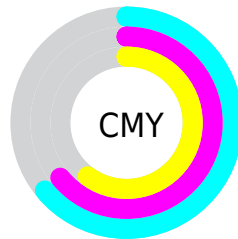
- Red (36%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 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 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

■ 93.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 143.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 47.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 170.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 26.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 197.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 225.4280, -4.0810,
2.3750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 253.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 93.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

■ 93.3140, -3.7600,
2.0640

■ 85.6280, -7.5200,
4.1280

■ 101.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 77.9420, -11.2800,
6.1920

■ 108.6860, 3.7600,
-2.0640

■ 70.2560, -15.0400,
8.2560

■ 116.3720, 7.5200,
-4.1280

■ 62.5700, -18.8000,
10.3200

■ 124.0580, 11.2800,
-6.1920

■ 54.8840, -22.5600,
12.3840

■ 131.7440, 15.0400,
-8.2560

■ 46.8990, -26.9160,
14.2360

■ 139.7290, 19.3960,
-10.1080

■ 38.6260, -30.4010,
16.8230

■ 148.0020, 22.8810,
-12.6950

■ 30.9400, -34.1610,

■ 155.6880, 26.6410,

18.8870

-14.7590

■ 23.2540, -37.9210,
20.9510

■ 163.3740, 30.4010,
-16.8230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.4060, -7.0150, 0.4810



93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



93.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Triad

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



93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



93.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990



91.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520

Complementary

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



93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



98.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640

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.



92.5930, -0.4120, -3.5480



93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



93.4090, 6.0980, -0.3820

Square

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



93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



94.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



92.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



92.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Rectangle

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



93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



94.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



92.6860, 3.7600, -2.0640



91.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620

Sweetspot

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



93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



127.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



97.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



64.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



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.



93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



118.1720, -6.2360, 2.8840



93.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



26.6110, -43.2400, 23.7360



56.3510, -91.1570, 49.6350

Inverse Universe

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



94.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



119.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360



98.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



37.0070, 61.1570, 31.5330



77.9440, 128.5030, 66.5430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 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 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

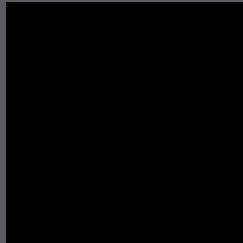
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

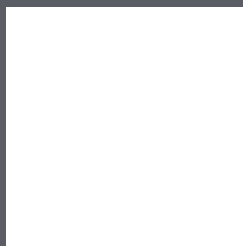
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3140, -3.7600,

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

93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Protanopia

93.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Deuteranopia

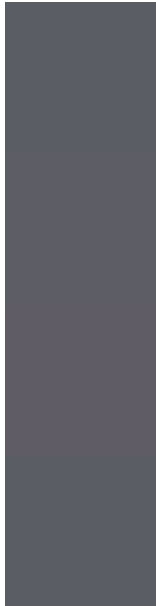
94.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



Tritanopia

93.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Protanomaly

93.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

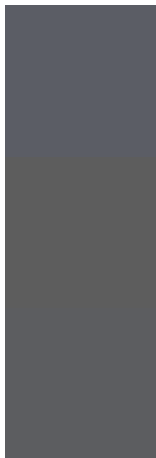
Deuteranomaly

93.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350

Tritanomaly

93.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 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(91, 93, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 93, 101)  
}
```

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(91, 93, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 93, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 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(91, 93, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 93, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 93, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 93, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 93, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 93,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 93, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 93,  
101) }
```

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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