

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.3190, -11.3240,  
-4.0280)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	506363
RGB	80, 99, 99
RGB Percent	31%, 39%, 39%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6117, 0.6118
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	180°, 11%, 35%
HSV	180°, 19%, 39%
XYZ	10.0215, 11.5308, 13.4990
YIQ	93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

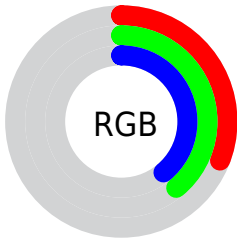
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	80, 90, 99
Decimal	5268323
CIE Lab	40.46, -7.15, -2.38
CIE LCh	40, 7.538, 198.411
Yxy	11.5308, 0.2859, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283458403 (0xFF506363)
YUV	93.3190, 2.8007, -11.6808
Hunter-Lab	33.9570, -6.7455, 0.2003

# Details

The YIQ color **93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **85.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.0200, -11.9200, -4.2400**, and **47.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080**.

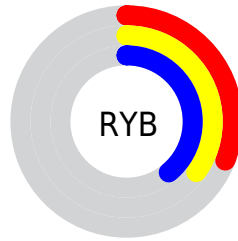
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (39%)

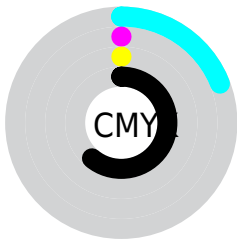
Blue (39%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (39%)

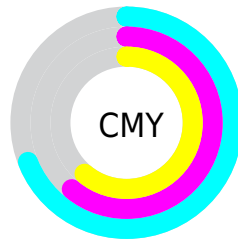


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280 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 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.3190, -11.3240,  
-4.0280

■ 93.3190, -11.3240,  
-4.0280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 69.6180, -10.7280,  
-3.8160

■ 144.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 47.0310, -10.4530,  
-3.2930

■ 170.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 25.9170, -10.1320,  
-3.6040

■ 197.7210,  
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 2.5590, -3.0720,  
0.6080

■ 225.4220,  
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,  
-3.3920

■ 93.3190, -11.3240,  
-4.0280

■ 93.3190, -11.3240,  
-4.0280

■ 90.3290, -17.2840,  
-6.1480

■ 96.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

■ 87.3390, -23.2440,  
-8.2680

■ 99.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 84.3490, -29.2040,  
-10.3880

■ 102.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

■ 81.3590, -35.1640,  
-12.5080

■ 105.2790, 12.5160,  
4.4520

■ 78.3690, -41.1240,  
-14.6280

■ 107.9700, 17.8800,  
6.3600

■ 75.6780, -46.4880,  
-16.5360

■ 110.9600, 23.8400,  
8.4800

■ 72.6880, -52.4480,  
-18.6560

■ 113.9500, 29.8000,  
10.6000

■ 69.6980, -58.4080,

■ 116.9400, 35.7600,

-20.7760

12.7200

■ 69.3990, -59.0040,  
-20.9880

■ 119.9300, 41.7200,  
14.8400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.5320, -7.6100, -5.2580



93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



93.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380

# Triad

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



93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



96.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



95.4370, 8.8950, -1.5130

# Complementary

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



93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



85.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280

# 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.



95.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140



93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



96.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

# Square

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



93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



96.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200



96.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



94.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



# Rectangle

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



93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



94.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540



96.4960, 10.4070, 4.1270



95.5620, 10.0410, -0.2550

# Sweetspot

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



93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



125.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



91.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370



62.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280



118.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710



88.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



78.5120, -66.7520, -23.7440



168.1260, -142.7190, -51.1910



# Inverse Universe

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



85.6810, 11.3240, 4.0280



106.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



90.9640, 8.8490, -0.6790



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.4880, 66.7520, 23.7440



71.7600, 143.0400, 50.8800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280 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 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

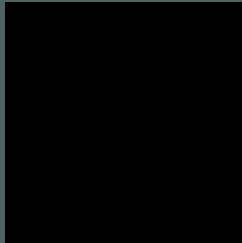
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

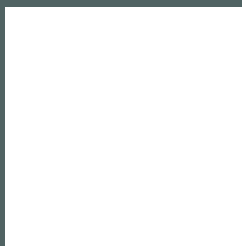
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3190, -11.3240,

-4.0280.

# 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

93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

### Protanopia

95.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

### Deuteranopia

95.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



## Tritanopia

93.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

## Protanomaly

94.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610

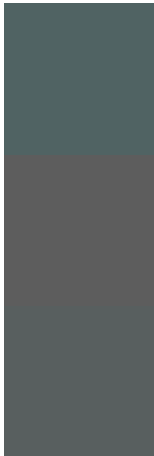
## Deuteranomaly

95.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

## Tritanomaly

93.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

92.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280 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(80, 99, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 99, 99)  
}
```

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(80, 99, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 99, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280 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(80, 99, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 99, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 99, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 99, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 99, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 99, 99)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.3190, -11.3240, -4.0280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 99, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 99,  
99) }
```

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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