

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010)
contains.

YIQ(93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010)	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(93.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6F5B3C
RGB	111, 91, 60
RGB Percent	44%, 36%, 24%
CMY	0.5647, 0.6432, 0.7646
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.46, 0.56
HSL	36°, 30%, 34%
HSV	36°, 46%, 44%
XYZ	11.1132, 11.1872, 5.8525
YIQ	93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

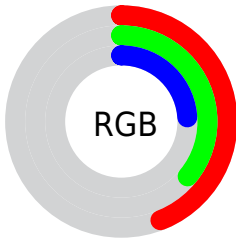
Format	Color
RYB	93, 111, 60
Decimal	7297852
CIELab	39.89, 3.57, 20.89
CIELCh	40, 21.194, 80.296
Yxy	11.1872, 0.3947, 0.3974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285487932 (0xFF6F5B3C)
YUV	93.4460, -16.4889, 15.3949
Hunter-Lab	33.4473, 0.7754, 13.0388

Details

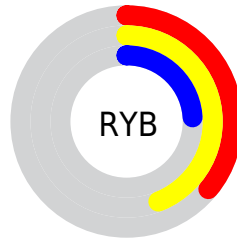
The YIQ color **93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **77.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1150, 24.3010, -5.3870**, and **46.8910, 19.1200, -5.1040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720**.

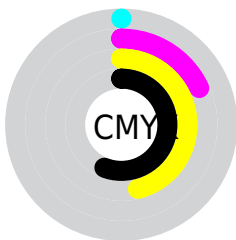
Distribution



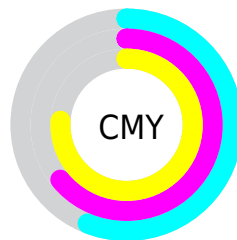
- Red (44%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 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 93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010

■ 93.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.9620, 20.3580,
-5.5140

■ 144.1150, 24.3010,
-5.3870

■ 46.8910, 19.1200,
-5.1040

■ 170.3000, 25.2180,
-5.4860

■ 26.3360, 16.3690,
-4.8070

■ 198.3710, 26.4560,
-5.8960

■ 2.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 225.7840, 26.7310,
-5.3730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.9780, 14.2610,
-10.6590

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,

-3.7320

■ 93.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010

■ 93.4460, 21.8710,
-5.4010

■ 89.8440, 26.5020,
-6.7300

■ 97.0480, 17.2400,
-4.0720

■ 85.6550, 31.4080,
-7.5360

■ 101.2370, 12.3340,
-3.2660

■ 82.0530, 36.0390,
-8.8650

■ 104.8390, 7.7030,
-1.9370

■ 78.4510, 40.6700,
-10.1940

■ 108.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 74.2620, 45.5760,
-11.0000

■ 112.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 72.5180, 47.7310,
-11.5090

■ 116.3460, -6.7860,
1.8380

■ 119.9480,
-11.4170, 3.1670

■ 124.1370,
-16.3230, 3.9730

■ 127.7390,
-20.9540, 5.3020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.4240, 28.1050, 2.7690



93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



91.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320

Triad

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



93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



83.4940, -39.9780, -13.3700



96.5960, 4.6740, 14.4180

Complementary

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



93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



77.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010

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.



94.6800, -13.2980, 9.7260



93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



84.6280, -43.0510, -7.2350

Square

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



93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



86.6390, -24.3890, -15.0530



90.0690, -30.8110, 2.2210



96.0230, 19.5290, 15.0250

Rectangle

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



93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



90.5570, -0.7310, -14.2910



90.0690, -30.8110, 2.2210



95.8450, -0.4610, 13.8670

Sweetspot

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



93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



138.0240, 8.6200, -2.0360



77.5290, 23.9760, 17.0320



69.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010



117.6830, 34.2050, -8.6670



103.6910, 13.3910, -16.9210



54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



78.7310, 51.4450, -12.7390



161.9030, 105.9620, -26.0860

Inverse Universe

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



77.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010



92.9040, -34.4800, 8.1440



67.3090, -13.3910, 16.9210



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



41.2690, -51.4450, 12.7390



85.0970, -105.9620, 26.0860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

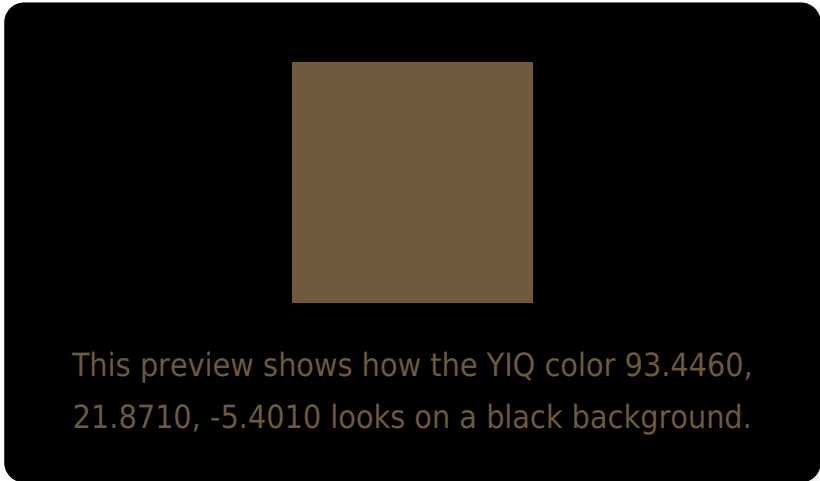
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

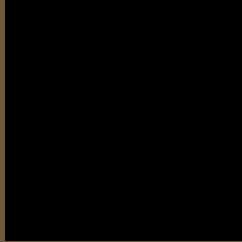
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.4460, 21.8710,

-5.4010.

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

93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Protanopia

92.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Deuteranopia

93.4570, 23.3380, -4.4540



Tritanopia

95.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Protanomaly

92.9400, 17.4240, -7.4080

Deuteranomaly

93.1580, 22.7420, -4.6660

Tritanomaly

94.7910, 16.8260, 3.4340

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 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(111, 91, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 91, 60)  
}
```

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(111, 91, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 91, 60) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 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(111, 91, 60) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 91, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 91, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 91, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 91, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 91,  
60) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.4460, 21.8710, -5.4010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 91, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 91,  
60) }
```

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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