

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.5480, 12.6560,
-9.1040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	646040
RGB	100, 96, 64
RGB Percent	39%, 38%, 25%
CMY	0.6079, 0.6235, 0.7489
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.36, 0.61
HSL	53°, 22%, 32%
HSV	53°, 36%, 39%
XYZ	10.3639, 11.4450, 6.5162
YIQ	93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

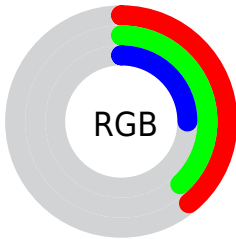
Format	Color
RYB	69, 100, 64
Decimal	6578240
CIELab	40.32, -3.89, 18.87
CIELCh	40, 19.269, 101.637
Yxy	11.4450, 0.3659, 0.4041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284768320 (0xFF646040)
YUV	93.5480, -14.5672, 5.6584
Hunter-Lab	33.8304, -4.5200, 12.2612

Details

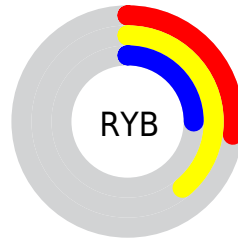
The YIQ color **93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **70.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.6190, 13.8940, -9.5140**, and **47.2920, 10.5010, -8.5950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.8210, 16.1410, -11.6910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170**.

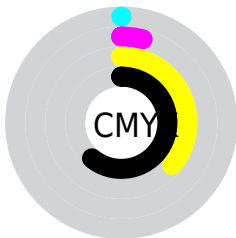
Distribution



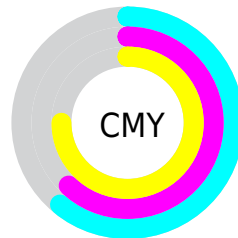
- Red (39%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040 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 93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.5480, 12.6560,
-9.1040

■ 93.5480, 12.6560,
-9.1040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.7760, 12.0140,
-8.4820

■ 143.6190, 13.8940,
-9.5140

■ 47.2920, 10.5010,
-8.5950

■ 170.5050, 14.2150,
-9.8250

■ 26.5910, 11.0970,
-8.3830

■ 197.6900, 15.1320,
-9.9240

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 225.5760, 15.4530,
-10.2350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,
-11.1960

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 93.5480, 12.6560,
-9.1040

■ 93.5480, 12.6560,
-9.1040

■ 91.8210, 16.1410,
-11.6910

■ 95.2750, 9.1710,
-6.5170

■ 90.0940, 19.6260,
-14.2780

■ 97.0020, 5.6860,
-3.9300

■ 88.3670, 23.1110,
-16.8650

■ 98.7290, 2.2010,
-1.3430

■ 86.6400, 26.5960,
-19.4520

■ 100.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 84.3260, 30.3560,
-21.5160

■ 102.7700, -5.0440,
3.3080

■ 82.5990, 33.8410,
-24.1030

■ 104.4970, -8.5290,
5.8950

■ 82.1430, 35.1250,
-25.3470

■ 106.2240,
-12.0140, 8.4820

■ 107.9510,
-15.4990, 11.0690

■ 109.6780,
-18.9840, 13.6560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.2120, 22.6500, -2.9980



93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040



91.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350

Triad

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



93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040



87.3250, -37.8240, -8.3520



97.7450, 14.4400, 13.6400

Complementary

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



93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040



70.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040

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.



97.2040, -0.0940, 12.7220



93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040



90.4880, -30.6730, -0.2810

Square

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



93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040



87.2130, -31.8170, -12.5930



94.6580, -16.2320, 7.8320



96.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

Rectangle

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



93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040



89.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260



94.6580, -16.2320, 7.8320



97.7060, 10.1760, 13.8240

Sweetspot

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



93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040



127.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080



75.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



64.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



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.



93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040



120.0940, 19.6260, -14.2780



91.7100, 3.2120, -14.1640



49.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



94.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660



198.5630, 85.1070, -61.1410

Inverse Universe

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



70.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040



83.9060, -19.6260, 14.2780



72.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640



46.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



20.7410, -40.4900, 28.9660



43.4370, -85.1070, 61.1410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

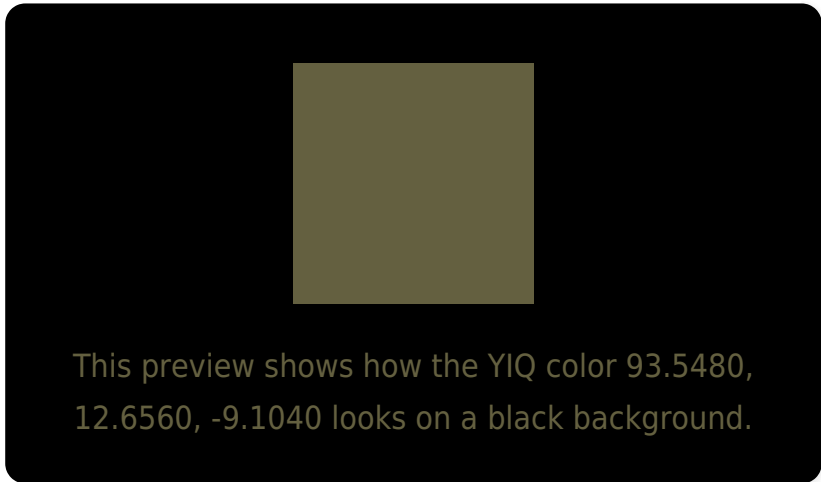
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

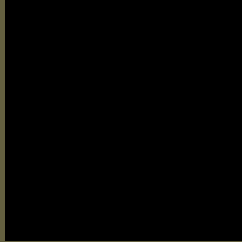
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.5480, 12.6560,

-9.1040.

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

93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040

Protanopia

93.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

Deuteranopia

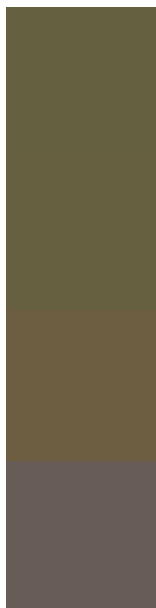
94.9130, 22.0540, -3.2100



Tritanopia

96.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040

Protanomaly

93.5590, 14.1230, -8.1570

Deuteranomaly

94.5920, 18.5240, -5.3160

Tritanomaly

95.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040 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(100, 96, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 96, 64)  
}
```

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(100, 96, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 96, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040 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(100, 96, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 96, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(100, 96, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 96, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 96,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.5480, 12.6560, -9.1040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 96, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 96,  
64) }
```

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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