

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(93.5680, 35.1260,  
-30.8740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6C6802
RGB	108, 104, 2
RGB Percent	42%, 41%, 1%
CMY	0.5765, 0.5922, 0.9919
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.98, 0.58
HSL	58°, 96%, 22%
HSV	58°, 98%, 42%
XYZ	11.1440, 13.0920, 1.9987
YIQ	93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

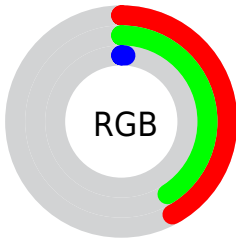
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	6, 108, 2
Decimal	7104514
CIELab	42.90, -9.16, 48.80
CIELCh	43, 49.649, 100.637
Yxy	13.0920, 0.4248, 0.4990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285294594 (0xFF6C6802)
YUV	93.5680, -45.1430, 12.6569
Hunter-Lab	36.1829, -8.3435, 22.0529

# Details

The YIQ color **93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **16.4320, -35.1260, 30.8740**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.6760, 34.9420, -27.5380**, and **50.2030, 17.7010, -17.9390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.3400, 35.7680, -31.4960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8220, 31.5950, -27.4530**.

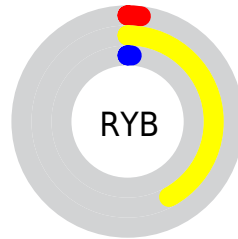
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (41%)

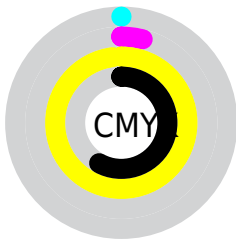
Blue (1%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (1%)

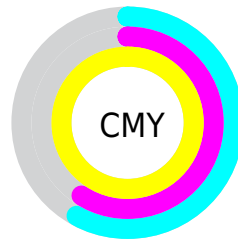


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740 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 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.5680, 35.1260,  
-30.8740

93.5680, 35.1260,  
-30.8740

254.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

71.4780, 26.8720,  
-24.4560

146.6760, 34.9420,  
-27.5380

50.2030, 17.7010,  
-17.9390

173.8610, 35.8590,  
-27.6370

30.7000, 9.1720,  
-12.0440

201.3450, 37.3720,  
-27.5240

9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

229.4160, 38.6100,  
-27.9340

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

244.8540, 28.5690,  
-27.6790

248.0460, 19.5810,

-18.9710

■ 251.2380, 10.5930,  
-10.2630

■ 93.5680, 35.1260,  
-30.8740

■ 93.5680, 35.1260,  
-30.8740

■ 93.3400, 35.7680,  
-31.4960

■ 94.8220, 31.5950,  
-27.4530

■ 96.6630, 27.7890,  
-24.5550

■ 97.8030, 24.5790,  
-21.4450

■ 99.6440, 20.7730,  
-18.5470

■ 100.8980, 17.2420,  
-15.1260

■ 102.1520, 13.7110,  
-11.7050

■ 103.9930, 9.9050,  
-8.8070

■ 105.1330, 6.6950,  
-5.6970

■ 106.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.8240, 55.6170, -11.2550



93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



89.5170, -4.3950, -36.0030

# Triad

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



93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



87.4090, -82.1590, -14.3430



101.5870, 36.3970, 39.7330

# Complementary

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



93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



16.4320, -35.1260, 30.8740

# 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.



104.4820, -3.0320, 32.9360



93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



86.7370, -88.5340, -3.4300

# Square

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



93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



84.1370, -70.1900, -27.5180



90.5000, -65.3370, 11.1990



97.5770, 59.5520, 33.0880



# Rectangle

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



93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



75.4050, -51.1140, -42.8420



90.5000, -65.3370, 11.1990



103.0140, 24.8890, 39.0410

# Sweetspot

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



93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



134.8530, 13.1150, -11.9170



34.2640, 61.5710, 24.0270



67.5630, 8.3000, -7.2520



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740



121.1050, 46.3150, -40.9250



81.5640, 5.4180, -43.1420



52.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



101.3140, 38.6570, -34.2950



211.7870, 81.1200, -71.4880



# Inverse Universe

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



16.4320, -35.1260, 30.8740



18.8950, -46.3150, 40.9250



28.4360, -5.4180, 43.1420



48.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



15.6860, -38.6570, 34.2950



33.2130, -81.1200, 71.4880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740 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 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740 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 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740.

-30.8740.

# 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

93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740

### Protanopia

94.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

### Deuteranopia

96.3340, 45.0730, -18.4070



## Tritanopia

103.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740

## Protanomaly

94.0630, 38.1060, -29.8140

## Deuteranomaly

95.4320, 41.6810, -23.0150

## Tritanomaly

99.8260, 17.7450, -7.7190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.0810, 12.4730, -11.2950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740 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(108, 104, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 104, 2)  
}
```

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(108, 104, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 104, 2) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740 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(108, 104, 2) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 104, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 104, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 104, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 104, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 104,  
2) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.5680, 35.1260, -30.8740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 104, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
104, 2) }
```

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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