

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.6710, 35.6200,  
26.2760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	904363
RGB	144, 67, 99
RGB Percent	56%, 26%, 39%
CMY	0.4351, 0.7374, 0.6116
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.31, 0.44
HSL	335°, 37%, 41%
HSV	335°, 54%, 56%
XYZ	15.7694, 10.8459, 13.0742
YIQ	93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

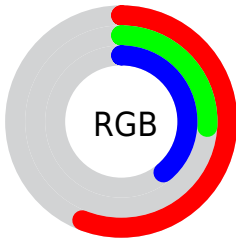
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	144, 67, 99
Decimal	9454435
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	39.32, 36.30, -3.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	39, 36.447, 354.820
Yxy	10.8459, 0.3973, 0.2733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287644515 (0xFF904363)
YUV	93.6710, 2.6272, 44.1385
Hunter-Lab	32.9330, 27.8389, -0.4845

# Details

The YIQ color **93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **117.3290, -35.6200, -26.2760**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.1660, 38.6000, 27.3360**, and **42.6430, 32.8230, 27.4070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.5410, 42.0380, 31.1100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102.8010, 29.2020, 21.4420**.

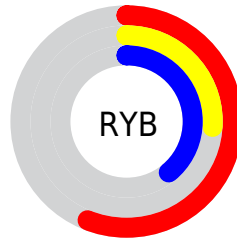
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (26%)

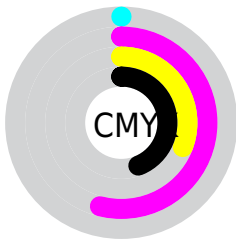
Blue (39%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (39%)

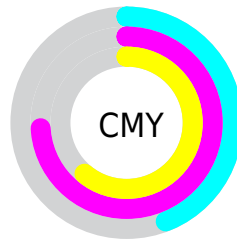


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (74%)


Yellow (61%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760 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 93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 93.6710, 35.6200,  
26.2760


 93.6710, 35.6200,  
26.2760


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 68.1870, 34.1070,  
26.1630


 146.1660, 38.6000,  
27.3360


 42.6430, 32.8230,  
27.4070

 173.0630, 40.3880,  
27.9720

 22.9690, 28.7890,  
23.4210

 199.8780, 39.4710,  
28.0710

 13.9540, 23.9770,  
11.5050

 219.5060, 22.7830,  
22.1350

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 238.5640, 7.7000,  
14.6440

93.6710, 35.6200,  
26.2760

93.6710, 35.6200,  
26.2760

84.5410, 42.0380,  
31.1100

102.8010, 29.2020,  
21.4420

74.7100, 49.0520,  
36.1560

112.6320, 22.1880,  
16.3960

65.5800, 55.4700,  
40.9900

121.7620, 15.7700,  
11.5620

55.7490, 62.4840,  
46.0360

131.5930, 8.7560,  
6.5160

49.8960, 66.5640,  
49.1880


140.7230, 2.3380,  
1.6820

149.9670, -4.4010,  
-2.8410

159.6840,  
-11.0940, -8.1980

168.8140,

-17.5120, -13.0320

 178.6450,  
-24.5260, -18.0780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.5790, 12.5120, 26.5600



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



92.3220, 46.4880, 16.5360

# Triad

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



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



87.0450, 12.1540, -22.0380



77.1220, -73.8610, -10.5410

# Complementary

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



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



117.3290, -35.6200, -26.2760

# 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.



76.1470, -66.9820, -19.5740



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



81.8980, -18.2890, -26.4890

# Square

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



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



89.8630, 33.5180, -12.7380



72.6130, -57.0310, -29.2150



74.2670, -75.4670, -3.4590



# Rectangle

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



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



91.5250, 46.9940, 7.3620



72.6130, -57.0310, -29.2150



76.9110, -71.8890, -13.2410

# Sweetspot

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



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



166.4520, 13.7070, 10.4030



89.2330, 2.1030, 33.4870



82.2940, 8.1600, 6.3040



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



108.2810, 54.8740, 40.7780



93.5450, 44.2420, 13.1860



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.7490, 62.4840, 46.0360



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



# Inverse Universe

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



93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760



108.2810, 54.8740, 40.7780



117.4550, -44.2420, -13.1860



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.7490, 62.4840, 46.0360

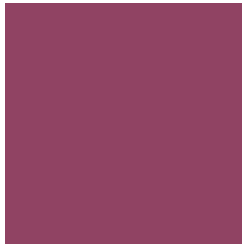


2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

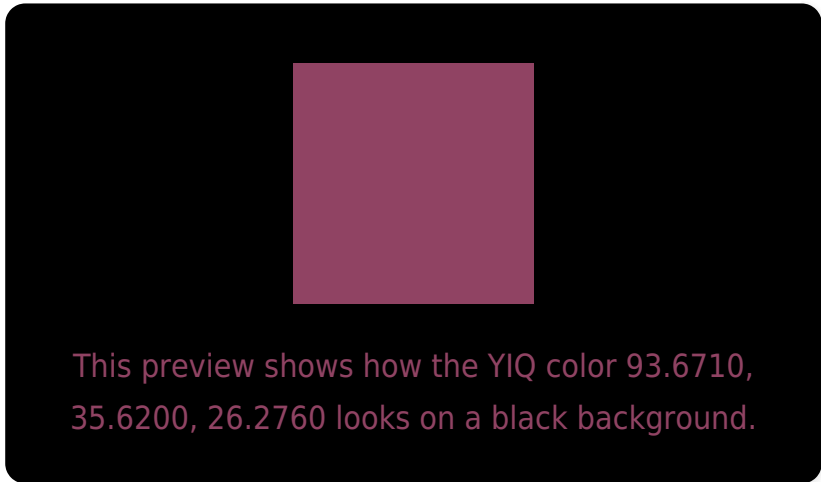
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

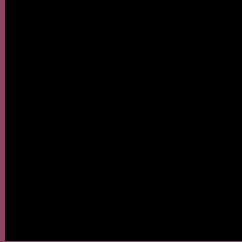
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.6710, 35.6200,



# 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

93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760

### Protanopia

93.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

### Deuteranopia

93.8590, 4.9510, 3.8870



## Tritanopia

92.9130, 40.3900, 16.9180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760

## Protanomaly

93.4390, 6.5540, 13.3860

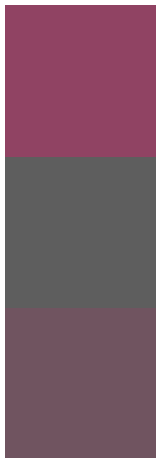
## Deuteranomaly

94.0610, 16.3660, 11.7740

## Tritanomaly

93.5370, 38.6930, 20.1410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.7400, 12.8360, 9.6680

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760 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(144, 67, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(144, 67, 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(144, 67, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(144, 67, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760 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(144, 67, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(144, 67, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(144, 67, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(144, 67, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 67, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(144, 67,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.6710, 35.6200, 26.2760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(144, 67, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(144, 67,  
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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