

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	655868
RGB	101, 88, 104
RGB Percent	40%, 35%, 41%
CMY	0.6039, 0.6549, 0.5922
CMYK	0.03, 0.15, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	289°, 8%, 38%
HSV	289°, 15%, 41%
XYZ	11.3559, 10.7453, 14.5721
YIQ	93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

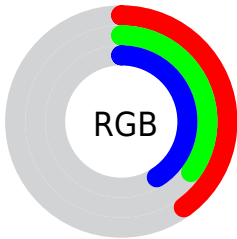
Format	Color
R_{YB}	101, 88, 104
Decimal	6641768
CIE _{Lab}	39.15, 8.55, -7.22
CIE _{LCh}	39, 11.194, 319.841
Yxy	10.7453, 0.3097, 0.2930
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284831848 (0xFF655868)
YUV	93.7110, 5.0725, 6.3925
Hunter-Lab	32.7801, 4.4723, -3.4108

Details

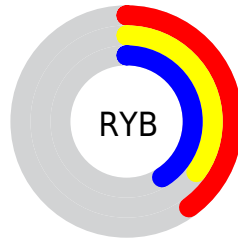
The YIQ color **93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1240, 2.8870, 8.2550**, and **47.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.2430, 4.1700, 12.5380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260**.

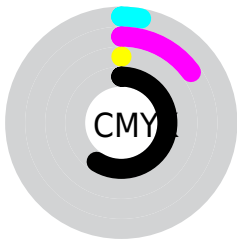
Distribution



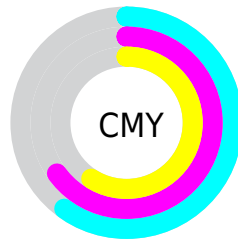
- Red (40%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320 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 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.7110, 2.6120,
7.7320

■ 93.7110, 2.6120,
7.7320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.2980, 2.3370,
7.2090

■ 144.1240, 2.8870,
8.2550

■ 47.8850, 2.0620,
6.6860

■ 170.5370, 3.1620,
8.7780

■ 26.7710, 2.3830,
6.3750

■ 197.6510, 2.8410,
9.0890

■ 3.3900, -0.9180,
5.6260

■ 225.9500, 3.4370,
9.3010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 93.7110, 2.6120,
7.7320

■ 93.7110, 2.6120,
7.7320

■ 87.2430, 4.1700,
12.5380

■ 100.1790, 1.0540,
2.9260

■ 80.1880, 6.0030,
17.8670

■ 107.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

■ 73.7200, 7.5610,
22.6730

■ 113.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 66.6650, 9.3940,
28.0020

■ 120.7570, -4.1700,
-12.5380

■ 60.1970, 10.9520,
32.8080

■ 127.2250, -5.7280,
-17.3440

■ 53.7290, 12.5100,
37.6140

■ 133.6930, -7.2860,
-22.1500

■ 46.6740, 14.3430,
42.9430

■ 140.7480, -9.1190,
-27.4790

■ 40.2060, 15.9010,

■ 147.2160,

47.7490

-10.6770, -32.2850

■ 37.2710, 17.2760,
50.3640

■ 153.9720,
-13.1060, -37.8260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860



93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



94.0170, 10.4980, 7.9860

Triad

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



93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



92.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550



88.4430, -17.6050, -5.8370

Complementary

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



93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



98.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320

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.



88.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760



93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



90.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

Square

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



93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



93.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530



89.9900, -3.2080, -7.9440



89.3660, -18.7060, -2.4020

Rectangle

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



93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



93.8170, 13.9370, 6.2330



89.9900, -3.2080, -7.9440



88.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810

Sweetspot

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



93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



130.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



91.5850, -5.9610, 3.4070



66.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320



119.7160, 4.2160, 11.7040



94.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



40.9170, 18.5130, 55.4810



86.4910, 39.7300, 117.0260

Inverse Universe

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



93.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250



118.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



97.9620, -6.0050, -6.8130



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.7790, 61.7990, 30.9110



77.4880, 129.7870, 65.2990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320 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 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

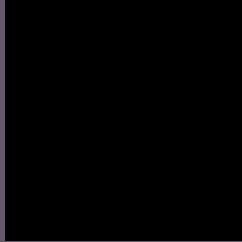
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320.

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

93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

Protanopia

92.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

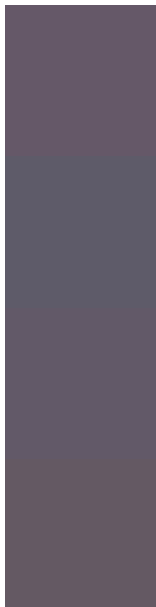
93.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



Tritanopia

93.0870, 4.3090, 4.5090

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

Protanomaly

93.4930, -2.7060, 4.9900

Deuteranomaly

93.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730

Tritanomaly

93.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320 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(101, 88, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 88, 104)  
}
```

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(101, 88, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 88, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320 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(101, 88, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 88, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 88, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 88, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 88, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 88,  
104) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 88, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101, 88,  
104) }
```

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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