

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.7380, 6.0090,
-15.2950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A663D
RGB	90, 102, 61
RGB Percent	35%, 40%, 24%
CMY	0.6471, 0.6000, 0.7607
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.40, 0.60
HSL	78°, 25%, 32%
HSV	78°, 40%, 40%
XYZ	9.8097, 12.0138, 6.2187
YIQ	93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

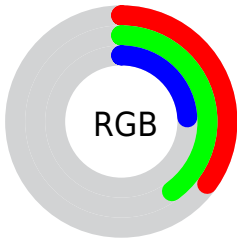
Format	Color
RYB	61, 102, 73
Decimal	5924413
CIELab	41.24, -12.18, 21.66
CIElCh	41, 24.854, 119.345
Yxy	12.0138, 0.3498, 0.4284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284114493 (0xFF5A663D)
YUV	93.7380, -16.1398, -3.2782
Hunter-Lab	34.6609, -10.1378, 13.6250

Details

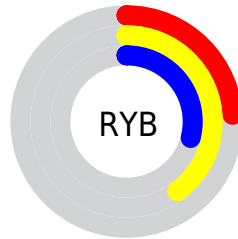
The YIQ color **93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **69.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.3960, 6.9720, -16.2280**, and **47.0800, 5.0460, -14.3620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.7010, 7.4310, -19.0410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.7750, 4.5870, -11.5490**.

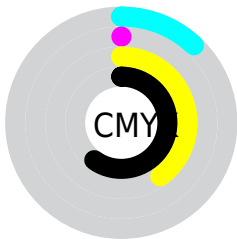
Distribution



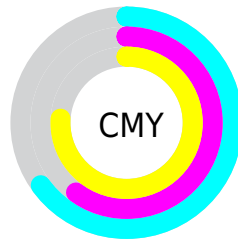
- Red (35%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950 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 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

93.7380, 6.0090,
-15.2950

93.7380, 6.0090,
-15.2950

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

69.9660, 5.3670,
-14.6730

144.3960, 6.9720,
-16.2280

47.0800, 5.0460,
-14.3620

170.9830, 6.6970,
-16.7510

26.8350, 4.3580,
-12.9060

198.1680, 7.6140,
-16.8500

4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

226.6410, 7.6600,
-17.6840

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

249.6570, 10.7310,
-12.7650

253.7460, 3.5310,

-3.4210

■ 93.7380, 6.0090,
-15.2950

■ 93.7380, 6.0090,
-15.2950

■ 91.7010, 7.4310,
-19.0410

■ 95.7750, 4.5870,
-11.5490

■ 89.6640, 8.8530,
-22.7870

■ 97.8120, 3.1650,
-7.8030

■ 87.5130, 10.5960,
-26.8440

■ 99.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 85.4760, 12.0180,
-30.5900

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 83.4390, 13.4400,
-34.3360

■ 104.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

■ 81.4020, 14.8620,
-38.0820

■ 106.0740, -2.8440,
7.4920

■ 108.1110, -4.2660,
11.2380

■ 110.2620, -6.0090,
15.2950

■ 112.2990, -7.4310,
19.0410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.9250, 21.7800, -9.2600



93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



90.6200, -14.2100, -17.8100

Triad

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



93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



85.9520, -52.7710, -7.2910



99.0840, 26.7270, 16.7350

Complementary

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



93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



69.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950

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.



100.1240, 12.0550, 18.3190



93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



93.8780, -31.5910, 5.3450

Square

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



93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



80.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530



98.7670, -8.9890, 14.2350



98.2770, 33.1930, 9.6810

Rectangle

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



93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



87.8940, -29.6610, -18.6290



98.7670, -8.9890, 14.2350



99.5720, 22.4170, 17.7530

Sweetspot

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



93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



129.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360



80.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160



64.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230



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.



93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



120.0230, 9.2200, -23.9320



87.7580, -5.9110, -19.5350



50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



91.7240, 16.6510, -42.9730



193.1830, 35.3660, -90.3140

Inverse Universe

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



69.2620, -6.0090, 15.2950



81.9770, -9.2200, 23.9320



75.2420, 5.9110, 19.5350



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



23.2760, -16.6510, 42.9730



48.8170, -35.3660, 90.3140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950 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 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

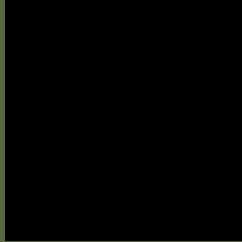
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7380, 6.0090,

-15.2950.

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

93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950

Protanopia

95.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100

Deuteranopia

96.7560, 23.9340, -4.2420



Tritanopia

97.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950

Protanomaly

94.8530, 13.1150, -11.9170

Deuteranomaly

95.4130, 17.4700, -8.2420

Tritanomaly

96.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.0940, 2.4310, -5.5130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950 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(90, 102, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 102, 61)  
}
```

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(90, 102, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 102, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950 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(90, 102, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 102, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 102, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 102, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 102, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 102,  
61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 102, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 102,  
61) }
```

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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