

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	645A61
RGB	100, 90, 97
RGB Percent	39%, 35%, 38%
CMY	0.6078, 0.6471, 0.6196
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.03, 0.61
HSL	318°, 5%, 37%
HSV	318°, 10%, 39%
XYZ	11.0699, 10.8845, 12.8273
YIQ	93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

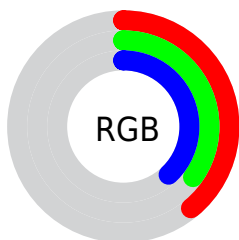
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">100, 90, 97</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6576737</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">39.39, 5.45, -2.55</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">39, 6.016, 334.896</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">10.8845, 0.3183, 0.3129</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284766817</a> (0xFF645A61)
YUV	<a href="#">93.7880, 1.5835, 5.4479</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">32.9916, 2.1581, 0.0419</a>

# Details

The YIQ color  $[93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[96.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[144.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200]$ , and  $[47.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[87.5760, 7.4260, 8.5940]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[100.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

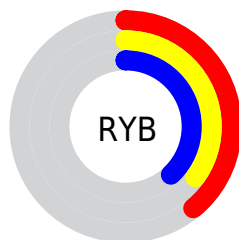
# Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (35%)

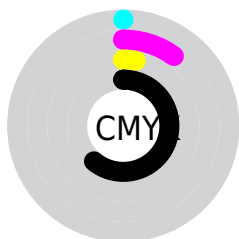
Blue (38%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (38%)

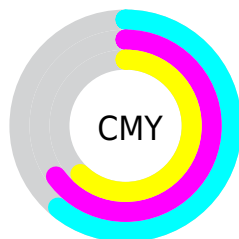


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (65%)


Yellow (62%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970 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 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 93.7880, 3.7130,  
4.2970


 93.7880, 3.7130,  
4.2970


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 70.3750, 3.4380,  
3.7740


 144.2010, 3.9880,  
4.8200


 47.4890, 3.1170,  
4.0850

 170.5000, 4.5840,  
5.0320


 27.0760, 2.8420,  
3.5620

 198.2010, 3.9880,  
4.8200

 2.2500, 2.2920,  
2.5160

 225.6140, 4.2630,  
5.3430

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

93.7880, 3.7130,  
4.2970

93.7880, 3.7130,  
4.2970

87.5760, 7.4260,  
8.5940

100.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

81.3640, 11.1390,  
12.8910

106.2120, -3.7130,  
-4.2970

75.1520, 14.8520,  
17.1880

112.4240, -7.4260,  
-8.5940

68.9400, 18.5650,  
21.4850

118.6360,  
-11.1390, -12.8910

62.7280, 22.2780,  
25.7820

124.8480,  
-14.8520, -17.1880

56.5160, 25.9910,  
30.0790

131.0600,  
-18.5650, -21.4850

50.3040, 29.7040,  
34.3760

137.2720,  
-22.2780, -25.7820

44.0920, 33.4170,

143.4840,

38.6730

-25.9910, -30.0790

■ 37.8800, 37.1300,  
42.9700

■ 149.6960,  
-29.7040, -34.3760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



93.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

# Triad

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



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



92.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740



91.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

# Complementary

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



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



96.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970

# 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.



91.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



91.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470

# Square

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



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



93.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570



91.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



91.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



# Rectangle

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



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



93.7730, 8.0690, 2.4450



91.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



91.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

# Sweetspot

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



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



127.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



92.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



64.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460



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.



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



120.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130



93.2180, 5.3180, 2.7420



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



43.5050, 42.8600, 49.2600



91.7380, 89.6620, 104.1740



# Inverse Universe

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



93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



120.0380, 6.0050, 6.8130



96.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



43.5050, 42.8600, 49.2600



91.7380, 89.6620, 104.1740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970 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 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

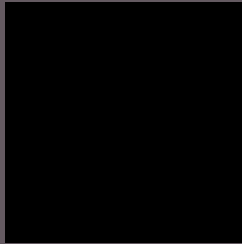
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

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

**YIQ 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970.

# 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

93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

### Protanopia

92.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

### Deuteranopia

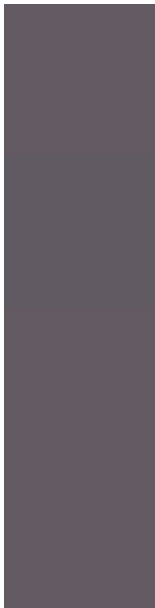
93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



## Tritanopia

93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

# Trichromacy



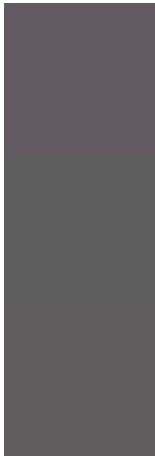
**Original Color**  
93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

**Protanomaly**  
93.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

**Deuteranomaly**  
93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

**Tritanomaly**  
93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970

**Achromatopsia**  
94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
94.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970 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, 90, 97) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 90, 97)  
}
```

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, 90, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 90, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970 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, 90, 97) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 90, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 90, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 90, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 90, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 90,  
97) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 90, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100, 90,  
97) }
```

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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