

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	466868
RGB	70, 104, 104
RGB Percent	27%, 41%, 41%
CMY	0.7256, 0.5921, 0.5922
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	180°, 20%, 34%
HSV	180°, 33%, 41%
XYZ	9.9737, 12.2039, 14.9212
YIQ	93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

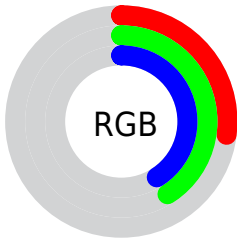
Format	Color
RYB	70, 87, 104
Decimal	4614248
CIELab	41.54, -12.17, -3.91
CIELCh	42, 12.787, 197.798
Yxy	12.2039, 0.2688, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282804328 (0xFF466868)
YUV	93.8340, 5.0118, -20.9024
Hunter-Lab	34.9341, -10.1727, -0.8703

Details

The YIQ color $93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336666 . A complement of this color would be $80.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080$, and the grayscale version is $94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $144.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200$, and $46.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $90.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $96.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880$.

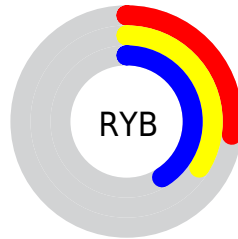
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (41%)

Blue (41%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (41%)

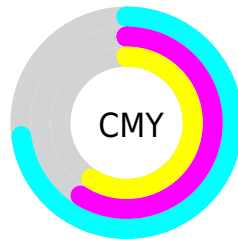


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (59%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080 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 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 93.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 144.5350,
-20.8600, -7.4200

■ 46.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 171.2360,
-21.4560, -7.6320

■ 24.6490, -21.1810,
-7.1090

■ 198.8230,
-21.7310, -8.1550

■ 8.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 226.6380,
-22.6480, -8.0560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 93.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 93.8340, -20.2640,
-7.2080

■ 90.8440, -26.2240,
-9.3280

■ 96.8240, -14.3040,
-5.0880

■ 87.5550, -32.7800,
-11.6600

■ 100.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 84.5650, -38.7400,
-13.7800

■ 103.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 81.2760, -45.2960,
-16.1120

■ 106.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 78.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

■ 109.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 75.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

■ 112.3720, 16.6880,
5.9360

■ 72.9040, -61.9840,
-22.0480

■ 115.6610, 23.2440,
8.2680

■ 118.6510, 29.2040,

10.3880

■ 121.9400, 35.7600,
12.7200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450



93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



94.5720, -22.2820, -3.6740

Triad

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



93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



99.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770



98.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300

Complementary

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



93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



80.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080

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.



99.3350, 18.1100, 2.1900



93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



99.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320

Square

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



93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



98.4970, -8.5290, 5.8950



99.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



96.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310

Rectangle

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



93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



95.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120



99.7850, 16.9630, 6.4590



98.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Sweetspot

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



93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



131.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



90.2570, -8.7540, -17.5700



66.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



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.



93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080



119.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360



84.4420, -15.8640, 1.1600



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



169.6420, -144.2320, -51.3040

Inverse Universe

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



80.1660, 20.2640, 7.2080



97.8470, 31.5880, 11.2360



89.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080 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 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

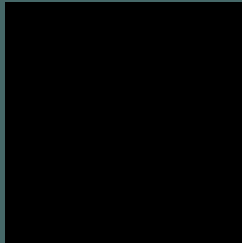
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.8340, -20.2640,

-7.2080.

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

93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

Protanopia

97.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

Deuteranopia

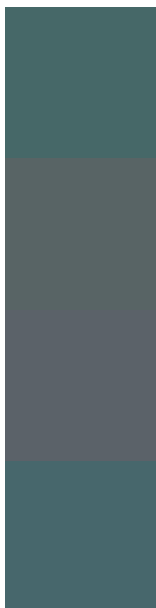
98.6460, 1.2370, 5.1170



Tritanopia

94.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

Protanomaly

96.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Deuteranomaly

96.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Tritanomaly

94.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080 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(70, 104, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 104, 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(70, 104, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 104, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080 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(70, 104, 104) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 104, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 104, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 104, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 104, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 104,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.8340, -20.2640, -7.2080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 104, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 104,  
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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