

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.9330, -7.0610,  
1.3150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	585F68
RGB	88, 95, 104
RGB Percent	35%, 37%, 41%
CMY	0.6549, 0.6274, 0.5922
CMYK	0.15, 0.09, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	214°, 8%, 38%
HSV	214°, 15%, 41%
XYZ	10.6149, 11.2588, 14.7080
YIQ	93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

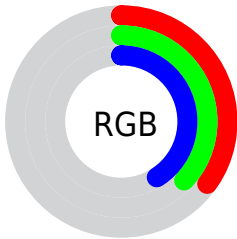
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	88, 93, 104
Decimal	5791592
CIE Lab	40.01, -0.65, -6.04
CIE LCh	40, 6.080, 263.861
Yxy	11.2588, 0.2902, 0.3078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283981672 (0xFF585F68)
YUV	93.9330, 4.9630, -5.2032
Hunter-Lab	33.5542, -2.2508, -2.5011

# Details

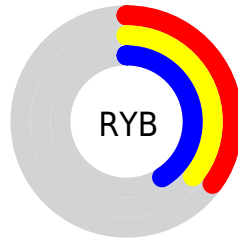
The YIQ color **93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **98.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260**, and **47.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970**.

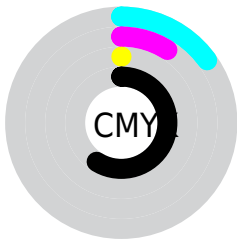
# Distribution



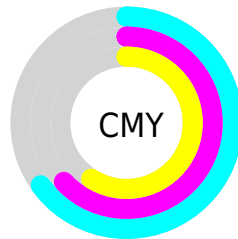
- Red (35%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150 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 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.9330, -7.0610,  
1.3150

■ 93.9330, -7.0610,  
1.3150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 70.2320, -6.4650,  
1.5270

■ 144.0470, -7.3820,  
1.6260

■ 47.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

■ 170.7480, -7.9780,  
1.4140

■ 27.1180, -6.1440,  
1.2160

■ 197.7480, -7.9780,  
1.4140

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,  
3.8310

■ 225.8620, -8.2990,  
1.7250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

■ 93.9330, -7.0610,  
1.3150

■ 93.9330, -7.0610,  
1.3150

■ 87.4210, -11.3710,  
2.3330

■ 100.4450, -2.7510,  
0.2970

■ 80.6100, -16.2770,  
3.1390

■ 107.2560, 2.1550,  
-0.5090

■ 74.0980, -20.5870,  
4.1570

■ 113.7680, 6.4650,  
-1.5270

■ 67.8740, -25.7680,  
4.4400

■ 119.9920, 11.6460,  
-1.8100

■ 61.3620, -30.0780,  
5.4580

■ 126.5040, 15.9560,  
-2.8280

■ 54.8500, -34.3880,  
6.4760

■ 133.0160, 20.2660,  
-3.8460

■ 48.0390, -39.2940,  
7.2820

■ 139.8270, 25.1720,  
-4.6520

■ 41.5270, -43.6040,

■ 146.3390, 29.4820,

8.3000

-5.6700

■ 38.8580, -46.0340,  
8.2860

■ 153.1500, 34.3880,  
-6.4760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



94.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220

# Triad

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



93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



95.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



92.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840

# Complementary

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



93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



98.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150

# 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.



93.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



94.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780

# Square

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



93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



95.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000



94.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270



92.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



# Rectangle

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



93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



94.8200, 0.6870, 4.0710



94.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270



93.1800, -0.6870, -4.0710

# Sweetspot

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



93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



130.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



98.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



66.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



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.



93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



119.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340



90.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



42.4600, -50.6650, 9.6150



89.8100, -106.8320, 19.8240



# Inverse Universe

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



93.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690



119.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980



101.8770, 4.5400, -5.1880



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.0850, 52.4900, 39.9300



84.4420, 110.2060, 84.2700



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150 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 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

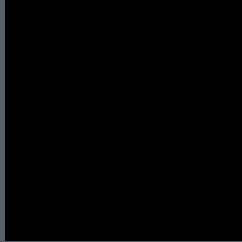
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

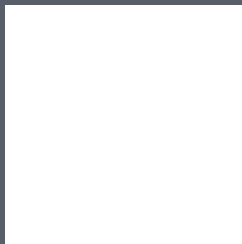
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150.



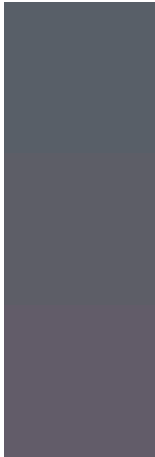
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9330, -7.0610,



# 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

93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150

### Protanopia

94.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

### Deuteranopia

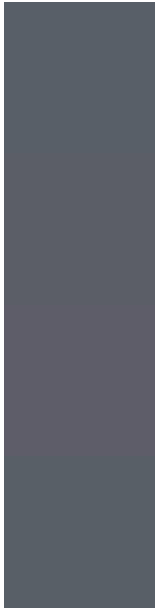
95.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150



## Tritanopia

93.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150

## Protanomaly

94.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630

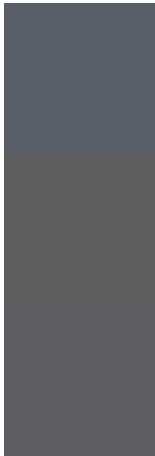
## Deuteranomaly

94.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

## Tritanomaly

93.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150 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(88, 95, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 95, 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(88, 95, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 95, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150 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(88, 95, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 95, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 95, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 95, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 95, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 95,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 95, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 95,  
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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