

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.9370, 38.7010,
-24.0750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74630A
RGB	116, 99, 10
RGB Percent	45%, 39%, 4%
CMY	0.5451, 0.6118, 0.9605
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.91, 0.55
HSL	50°, 84%, 25%
HSV	50°, 91%, 45%
XYZ	11.7182, 12.6571, 2.1142
YIQ	93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

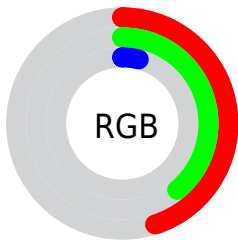
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 116, 10
Decimal	7627530
CIE _{Lab}	42.24, -2.19, 46.66
CIE _{LCh}	42, 46.712, 92.686
Yxy	12.6571, 0.4424, 0.4778
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285817610 (0xFF74630A)
YUV	93.9370, -41.3809, 19.3493
Hunter-Lab	35.5768, -3.4654, 21.3803

Details

The YIQ color **93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **32.0630, -38.7010, 24.0750**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146.0020, 40.0760, -21.4600**, and **50.2470, 23.5690, -14.1510** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.6230, 42.4610, -26.1390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.4790, 34.2990, -21.3890**.

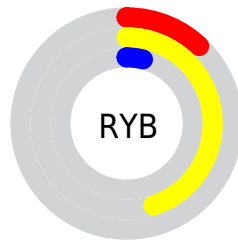
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (39%)

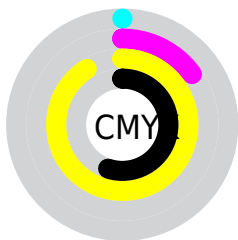
Blue (4%)



Red (12%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (4%)

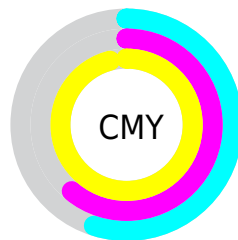


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750 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 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.9370, 38.7010,
-24.0750

■ 93.9370, 38.7010,
-24.0750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.6360, 32.4190,
-20.3570

■ 146.0020, 40.0760,
-21.4600

■ 50.2470, 23.5690,
-14.1510

■ 173.3720, 41.9100,
-21.6580

■ 30.4450, 14.4440,
-8.4680

■ 200.8560, 43.4230,
-21.5450

■ 7.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 228.0300, 42.8730,
-22.5910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.1960, 27.6060,
-26.7460

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 93.9370, 38.7010,
-24.0750

■ 93.9370, 38.7010,
-24.0750

■ 91.6230, 42.4610,
-26.1390

■ 96.4790, 34.2990,
-21.3890

■ 98.9070, 30.2180,
-19.0140

■ 101.4490, 25.8160,
-16.3280

■ 103.2900, 22.0100,
-13.4300

■ 105.8320, 17.6080,
-10.7440

■ 108.3740, 13.2060,
-8.0580

■ 110.8020, 9.1250,
-5.6830

■ 113.3440, 4.7230,
-2.9970

■ 115.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.5670, 55.2030, -3.7490



93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750



90.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750

Triad

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



93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750



84.6390, -77.1150, -17.6510



101.7320, 25.6230, 36.7510

Complementary

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



93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750



32.0630, -38.7010, 24.0750

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.



101.8610, -14.5850, 27.5510



93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750



85.4830, -85.0030, -6.8510

Square

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



93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750



80.8940, -65.1920, -29.9920



80.6390, -85.1420, 1.1780



97.7980, 51.6200, 33.6680

Rectangle

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



93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750



84.5780, -23.5600, -35.5920



80.6390, -85.1420, 1.1780



102.3330, 13.5650, 35.0130

Sweetspot

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



93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750



141.9180, 14.4900, -9.3020



43.7460, 57.3980, 28.0700



71.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750



118.8120, 54.7500, -34.0980



93.4510, 13.1660, -40.3860



57.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



96.9390, 44.3870, -28.0050



198.0200, 91.2500, -56.8300

Inverse Universe

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



32.0630, -38.7010, 24.0750



31.1880, -54.7500, 34.0980



32.5490, -13.1660, 40.3860



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



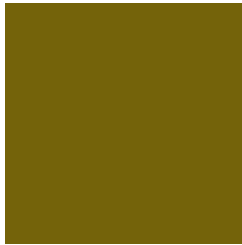
25.6480, -44.6620, 27.4820



51.9800, -91.2500, 56.8300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750 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 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

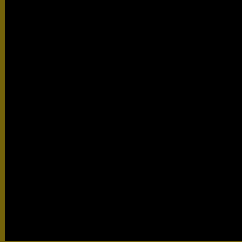
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750.

-24.0750.

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

93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750

Protanopia

93.7410, 36.3170, -24.9230

Deuteranopia

95.1490, 44.1560, -18.3080



Tritanopia

101.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750

Protanomaly

94.0400, 36.9130, -24.7110

Deuteranomaly

94.3120, 42.1390, -20.3010

Tritanomaly

98.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750 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(116, 99, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 99, 10)  
}
```

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(116, 99, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 99, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750 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(116, 99, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 99, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 99, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 99, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 99, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 99,  
10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.9370, 38.7010, -24.0750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 99, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116, 99,  
10) }
```

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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