

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.2360, 4.9070,
-6.3330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5F614E
RGB	95, 97, 78
RGB Percent	37%, 38%, 31%
CMY	0.6275, 0.6196, 0.6941
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.20, 0.62
HSL	66°, 11%, 34%
HSV	66°, 20%, 38%
XYZ	10.3691, 11.5324, 8.8888
YIQ	94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

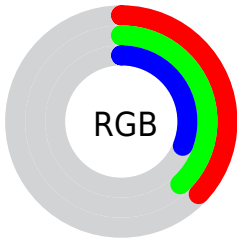
Format	Color
R_{YB}	78, 97, 80
Decimal	6250830
CIE Lab	40.46, -4.46, 10.59
CIE LCh	40, 11.491, 112.856
Yxy	11.5324, 0.3368, 0.3745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284440910 (0xFF5F614E)
YUV	94.2360, -8.0043, 0.6700
Hunter-Lab	33.9594, -4.9260, 8.2525

Details

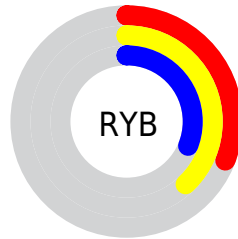
The YIQ color **94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80.7640, -4.9070, 6.3330**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550**, and **48.4640, 4.2650, -5.7110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110**.

Distribution



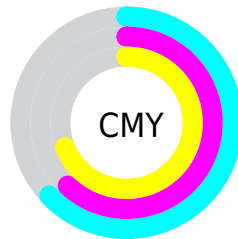
- Red (37%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330 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 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.2360, 4.9070,
-6.3330

■ 94.2360, 4.9070,
-6.3330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.3500, 4.5860,
-6.0220

■ 145.0080, 5.5490,
-6.9550

■ 48.4640, 4.2650,
-5.7110

■ 171.0080, 5.5490,
-6.9550

■ 27.3500, 4.5860,
-6.0220

■ 198.3070, 6.1450,
-6.7430

■ 1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 226.7800, 6.1910,
-7.5770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 94.2360, 4.9070,
-6.3330

■ 94.2360, 4.9070,
-6.3330

■ 92.7970, 7.5210,
-9.6550

■ 95.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 91.4720, 9.8140,
-12.6660

■ 97.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 90.0330, 12.4280,
-15.9880

■ 98.4390, -2.6140,
3.3220

■ 88.5940, 15.0420,
-19.3100

■ 99.8780, -5.2280,
6.6440

■ 87.2690, 17.3350,
-22.3210

■ 101.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660

■ 85.8300, 19.9490,
-25.6430

■ 102.6420,
-10.1350, 12.9770

■ 84.3910, 22.5630,
-28.9650

■ 104.0810,
-12.7490, 16.2990

■ 82.9520, 25.1770,

■ 105.5200,

-32.2870

-15.3630, 19.6210

■ 106.8450,
-17.6560, 22.6320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



92.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Triad

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



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



92.4800, -19.0270, -2.0910



97.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870

Complementary

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



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



80.7640, -4.9070, 6.3330

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.



97.0100, 3.2080, 7.9440



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



94.4530, -14.3970, 2.1070

Square

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



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



91.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610



96.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



96.6600, 15.8170, 5.2010

Rectangle

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



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



92.2820, -9.9020, -7.7740



96.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



96.9460, 9.2600, 8.3960

Sweetspot

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



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



123.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000



84.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820



63.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330



120.7970, 7.5210, -9.6550



91.5450, -0.4570, -8.2410



47.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



95.6440, 28.8000, -37.3760



204.8660, 61.5440, -80.1520

Inverse Universe

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



80.7640, -4.9070, 6.3330



100.2030, -7.5210, 9.6550



83.4550, 0.4570, 8.2410



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



16.3560, -28.8000, 37.3760



34.8350, -62.1400, 79.9400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330 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 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

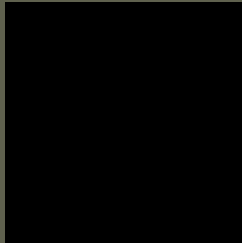
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.2360, 4.9070,

-6.3330.

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

94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Protanopia

94.7420, 9.3540, -4.3260

Deuteranopia

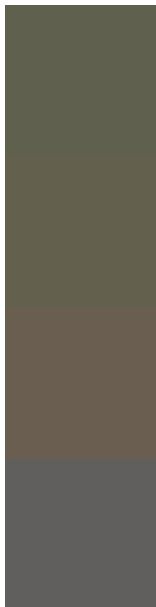
95.9000, 14.9010, -0.2270



Tritanopia

95.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Protanomaly

94.7310, 7.8870, -5.2730

Deuteranomaly

95.5790, 11.3710, -2.3330

Tritanomaly

95.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330 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(95, 97, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(95, 97, 78)  
}
```

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(95, 97, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(95, 97, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330 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(95, 97, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(95, 97, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(95, 97, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(95, 97, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 97, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(95, 97, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(95, 97, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(95, 97,  
78) }
```

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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