

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.5620, -7.1540,
8.5100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5D5B75
RGB	93, 91, 117
RGB Percent	36%, 36%, 46%
CMY	0.6353, 0.6431, 0.5412
CMYK	0.20, 0.22, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	245°, 12%, 41%
HSV	245°, 22%, 46%
XYZ	11.4659, 11.0935, 18.3628
YIQ	94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

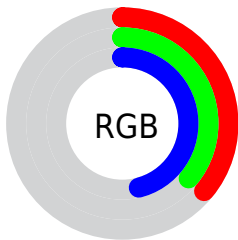
Format	Color
R_{YB}	93, 91, 117
Decimal	6118261
CIE Lab	39.74, 6.81, -14.40
CIE LCh	40, 15.927, 295.301
Yxy	11.0935, 0.2802, 0.2711
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284308341 (0xFF5D5B75)
YUV	94.5620, 11.0619, -1.3699
Hunter-Lab	33.3070, 3.1614, -9.3728

Details

The YIQ color $94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666699 . A complement of this color would be $113.4380, 7.1540, -8.5100$, and the grayscale version is $94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $145.0890, -7.2000, 9.3440$, and $48.0350, -7.1080, 7.6760$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $84.2290, -10.4100, 12.4540$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $104.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660$.

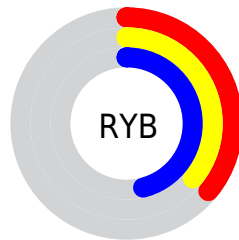
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (36%)

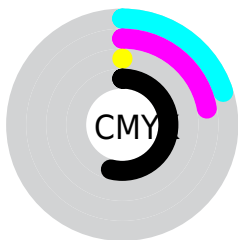
Blue (46%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (46%)

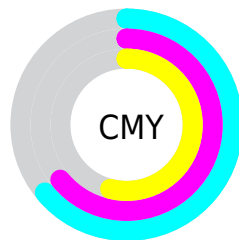


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100 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 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.5620, -7.1540,
8.5100

■ 94.5620, -7.1540,
8.5100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.0350, -7.1080,
7.6760

■ 145.0890, -7.2000,
9.3440

■ 48.0350, -7.1080,
7.6760

■ 171.2030, -7.5210,
9.6550

■ 27.3940, -6.7410,
6.5310

■ 199.2030, -7.5210,
9.6550

■ 2.9640, -8.3460,
8.0860

■ 227.3170, -7.8420,
9.9660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 252.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 94.5620, -7.1540,
8.5100

■ 94.5620, -7.1540,
8.5100

■ 84.2290, -10.4100,
12.4540

■ 104.8950, -3.8980,
4.5660

■ 74.4830, -13.9410,
15.8750

■ 114.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 64.4490, -16.6010,
20.0310

■ 124.6750, 2.2930,
-3.0110

■ 54.1160, -19.8570,
23.9750

■ 135.0080, 5.5490,
-6.9550

■ 44.3700, -23.3880,
27.3960

■ 144.7540, 9.0800,
-10.3760

■ 34.0370, -26.6440,
31.3400

■ 155.0870, 12.3360,
-14.3200

■ 23.7040, -29.9000,
35.2840

■ 165.4200, 15.5920,
-18.2640

■ 16.0290, -32.1930,

■ 175.4540, 18.2520,

38.2950

-22.4200

■ 185.2000, 21.7830,
-25.8410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.7560, -19.6240, 3.2240



94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



95.7870, 5.4540, 11.2940

Triad

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



94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



94.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590



88.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660

Complementary

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



94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



113.4380, 7.1540, -8.5100

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.



90.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



93.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080

Square

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



94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



95.2370, 21.5020, 6.7980



91.8400, 5.9620, -8.9340



87.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070

Rectangle

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



94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



96.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480



91.8400, 5.9620, -8.9340



88.6510, -15.4950, -11.0390

Sweetspot

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



94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



143.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



108.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660



71.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



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.



94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100



117.5710, -11.3730, 13.3870



98.4490, 0.5940, 11.2660



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



16.5990, -33.7980, 39.8500



34.1810, -68.9260, 81.7780

Inverse Universe

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



101.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760



128.5910, 12.2380, 20.5100



109.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



49.3600, 36.4390, 61.0070



101.0840, 74.8490, 124.8410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100 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 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

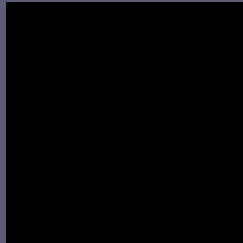
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.5620, -7.1540,

8.5100.

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

94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100

Protanopia

94.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030

Deuteranopia

94.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630



Tritanopia

93.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100

Protanomaly

94.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Deuteranomaly

94.8500, -8.0250, 7.7750

Tritanomaly

93.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100 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(93, 91, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 91, 117)  
}
```

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(93, 91, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 91, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100 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(93, 91, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 91, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 91, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 91, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 91, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 91,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.5620, -7.1540, 8.5100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 91, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 91,  
117) }
```

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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