

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E6446
RGB	94, 100, 70
RGB Percent	37%, 39%, 27%
CMY	0.6314, 0.6078, 0.7254
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.30, 0.61
HSL	72°, 18%, 33%
HSV	72°, 30%, 39%
XYZ	10.2785, 11.9364, 7.5586
YIQ	94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

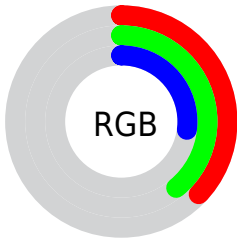
Format	Color
R_{YB}	70, 100, 76
Decimal	6186054
CIE _{Lab}	41.11, -7.97, 16.28
CIE _{LCh}	41, 18.124, 116.091
Yxy	11.9364, 0.3452, 0.4009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284376134 (0xFF5E6446)
YUV	94.7860, -12.2195, -0.6893
Hunter-Lab	34.5491, -7.3564, 11.2130

Details

The YIQ color **94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **75.2140, -6.0540, 10.6020**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.5580, 6.6960, -11.2240**, and **48.1280, 5.0910, -9.6690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.0480, 8.0720, -14.1360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680**.

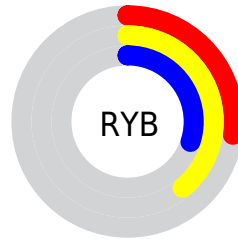
Distribution



Red (37%)

Green (39%)

Blue (27%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (30%)

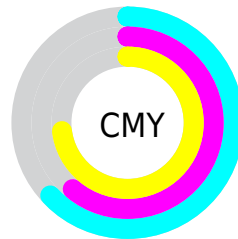


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (63%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020 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 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020

■ 94.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.9000, 5.7330,
-10.2910

■ 145.5580, 6.6960,
-11.2240

■ 48.1280, 5.0910,
-9.6690

■ 171.4440, 7.0170,
-11.5350

■ 26.8570, 7.2920,
-11.0120

■ 199.3300, 7.3380,
-11.8460

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 227.2160, 7.6590,
-12.1570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 94.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020

■ 94.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020

■ 93.0480, 8.0720,
-14.1360

■ 96.5240, 4.0360,
-7.0680

■ 91.3100, 10.0900,
-17.6700

■ 98.2620, 2.0180,
-3.5340

■ 89.5720, 12.1080,
-21.2040

■ 100.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 87.8340, 14.1260,
-24.7380

■ 101.7380, -2.0180,
3.5340

■ 86.0960, 16.1440,
-28.2720

■ 103.4760, -4.0360,
7.0680

■ 84.3580, 18.1620,
-31.8060

■ 105.2140, -6.0540,
10.6020

■ 82.6200, 20.1800,
-35.3400

■ 106.9520, -8.0720,
14.1360

■ 108.6900,

-10.0900, 17.6700

■ 110.4280,
-12.1080, 21.2040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.2930, 17.9280, -5.5280



94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



92.6040, -8.1130, -12.6650

Triad

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



94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



91.2980, -33.1940, -4.1540



99.1430, 19.0710, 12.3110

Complementary

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



94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



75.2140, -6.0540, 10.6020

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.



99.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750



94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



94.9020, -22.9710, 3.3090

Square

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



94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



89.6090, -32.8720, -9.9920



98.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



98.7320, 24.4820, 7.8580

Rectangle

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



94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



91.5150, -18.1080, -13.2440



98.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660



99.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180

Sweetspot

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



94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



128.0340, 2.6600, -4.1560



82.4920, 16.2300, 3.2220



64.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020



121.9510, 9.7230, -16.5250



90.3010, -2.8860, -13.7820



50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



95.0130, 23.2070, -40.6410



200.0600, 49.0740, -85.4380

Inverse Universe

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



75.2140, -6.0540, 10.6020



91.3480, -9.1270, 16.7370



79.6990, 2.8860, 13.7820



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



19.9870, -23.2070, 40.6410



42.2390, -48.4780, 85.6500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020 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 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020 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 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.7860, 6.0540,

-10.6020.

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

94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020

Protanopia

95.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

Deuteranopia

96.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



Tritanopia

97.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020

Protanomaly

95.2920, 10.5010, -8.5950

Deuteranomaly

96.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430

Tritanomaly

96.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020 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(94, 100, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 100, 70)  
}
```

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(94, 100, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 100, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020 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(94, 100, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 100, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 100, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 100, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 100, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 100,  
70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.7860, 6.0540, -10.6020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 100, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 100,  
70) }
```

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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