

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.0400, -59.3710,
-19.8430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.0400, -59.3710,
-19.8430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	187A7D
RGB	24, 122, 125
RGB Percent	9%, 48%, 49%
CMY	0.9061, 0.5214, 0.5100
CMYK	0.81, 0.02, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	182°, 68%, 29%
HSV	182°, 81%, 49%
XYZ	11.0377, 15.6018, 21.8114
YIQ	93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

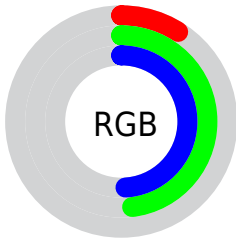
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 74, 125
Decimal	1604221
CIE _{Lab}	46.45, -25.23, -9.35
CIE _{LCh}	46, 26.909, 200.343
Yxy	15.6018, 0.2278, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279794301 (0xFF187A7D)
YUV	93.0400, 15.7563, -60.5481
Hunter-Lab	39.4991, -19.2431, -5.0906

Details

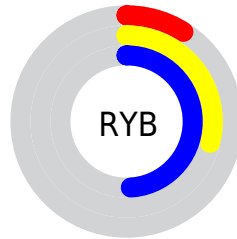
The YIQ color **93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **55.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.6280, -52.2190, -17.2990**, and **51.5150, -44.4710, -14.5430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.1530, -67.1190, -22.5990**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.6280, -52.2190, -17.2990**.

Distribution



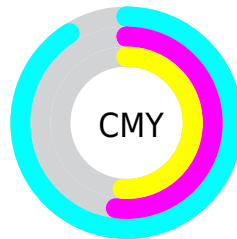
- Red (9%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430 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 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

93.0400, -59.3710,
-19.8430

93.0400, -59.3710,
-19.8430

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

68.3390, -58.7750,
-19.6310

149.5140,
-51.8980, -17.6100

51.5150, -44.4710,
-14.5430

176.9270,
-51.6230, -17.0870

35.3920, -30.7630,
-9.6670

205.5140,
-51.8980, -17.6100

21.8450, -18.7970,
-6.2610

230.4820,
-48.8720, -17.3840

0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

239.1530,
-31.5880, -11.2360

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 93.0400, -59.3710,
-19.8430

■ 93.0400, -59.3710,
-19.8430

■ 89.1530, -67.1190,
-22.5990

■ 96.6280, -52.2190,
-17.2990

■ 85.2770, -73.4000,
-24.4080

■ 101.1020,
-44.7460, -15.0660

■ 104.6900,
-37.5940, -12.5220

■ 108.5770,
-29.8460, -9.7660

■ 112.7520,
-22.9690, -7.7450

■ 116.6390,
-15.2210, -4.9890

■ 120.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 124.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 128.2890, 6.5560,
2.3320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99.6870, -33.5120, -20.4240



93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



94.9290, -63.1320, -12.2520

Triad

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



93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



113.1280, 6.2320, 19.2240



109.2140, 28.3360, -6.9280

Complementary

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



93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



55.9600, 59.3710, 19.8430

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.



110.4420, 36.8620, 3.7580



93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



112.5940, 25.3510, 19.6470

Square

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



93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



110.6350, -17.4250, 12.9350



111.4670, 35.7140, 13.5540



106.5600, 12.3820, -15.1540

Rectangle

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



93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



101.5550, -49.9750, -2.8950



111.4670, 35.7140, 13.5540



110.0620, 31.8200, -3.9880

Sweetspot

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



93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



150.7520, -22.9690, -7.7450



83.5150, -28.4170, -52.2010



74.2370, -14.0290, -4.5650



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430



113.4100, -93.0680, -31.4040



64.2770, -45.8960, 5.7840



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



85.2770, -73.4000, -24.4080



172.5430, -148.2670, -49.7630

Inverse Universe

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



65.3710, 28.7380, 51.8900



69.7980, 44.7340, 81.3900



84.7230, 45.8960, -5.7840



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



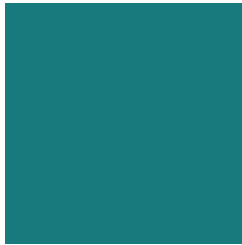
51.1690, 35.6590, 64.1310



103.2780, 71.5470, 129.6190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430 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 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

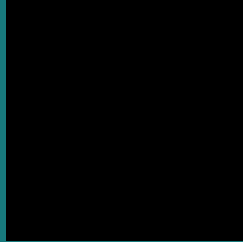
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0400, -59.3710,

-19.8430.

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

93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430

Protanopia

109.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880

Deuteranopia

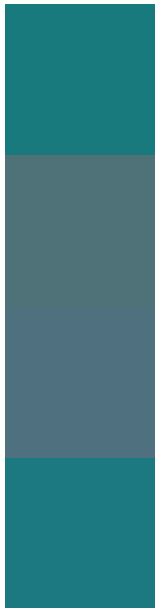
110.5900, -4.3570, 7.3790



Tritanopia

94.9310, -57.4460, -16.1820

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430

Protanomaly

103.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

Deuteranomaly

103.8430, -24.4830, -2.3310

Tritanomaly

94.1050, -57.9960, -17.2280

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430 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(24, 122, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 122, 125)  
}
```

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(24, 122, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 122, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430 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(24, 122, 125) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 122, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 122, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 122, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 122, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 122,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.0400, -59.3710, -19.8430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 122, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 122,  
125) }
```

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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