

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.0610, -3.1110,  
-37.2470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	437621
RGB	67, 118, 33
RGB Percent	26%, 46%, 13%
CMY	0.7374, 0.5372, 0.8705
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.72, 0.54
HSL	96°, 56%, 30%
HSV	96°, 72%, 46%
XYZ	9.0673, 14.2635, 3.7151
YIQ	93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

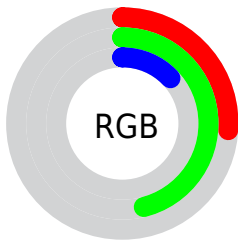
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 118, 84
Decimal	4421153
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.61, -32.78, 39.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 51.429, 129.596
Yxy	14.2635, 0.3353, 0.5274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282611233 (0xFF437621)
YUV	93.0610, -29.6101, -22.8555
Hunter-Lab	37.7670, -23.2369, 20.6047

# Details

The YIQ color **93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **57.9390, 3.1110, 37.2470**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.4200, -2.7440, -38.3920**, and **44.3900, -11.2270, -33.3310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.6000, -3.4310, -42.4630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.5220, -2.7910, -32.0310**.

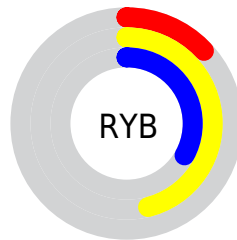
# Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (46%)

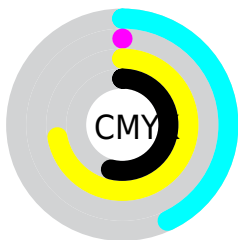
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (33%)

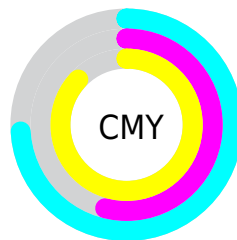


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470 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 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 93.0610, -3.1110,  
-37.2470

■ 93.0610, -3.1110,  
-37.2470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 67.3060, -2.4230,  
-38.7030

■ 145.4200, -2.7440,  
-38.3920

■ 44.3900, -11.2270,  
-33.3310

■ 172.1920, -2.1020,  
-39.0140

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

■ 199.9640, -1.4600,  
-39.6360

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

■ 228.4370, -1.4140,  
-40.4700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 240.1860, 7.2030,  
-25.9250

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,

-11.8180

253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

93.0610, -3.1110,  
-37.2470

93.0610, -3.1110,  
-37.2470

89.6000, -3.4310,  
-42.4630

96.5220, -2.7910,  
-32.0310

86.1390, -3.7510,  
-47.6790

99.9830, -2.4710,  
-26.8150

83.3190, -4.4380,  
-51.7500

103.3300, -1.8300,  
-21.9100

106.7910, -1.5100,  
-16.6940

110.2520, -1.1900,  
-11.4780

■ 113.7130, -0.8700,  
-6.2620

■ 117.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 120.8200, 0.6870,  
4.0710

■ 124.2810, 1.0070,  
9.2870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.4820, 38.2440, -32.3160



93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470



81.2240, -57.8540, -41.8380

# Triad

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



93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470



90.4700, -92.1560, -3.8680



101.5280, 61.2480, 35.3920

# Complementary

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



93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470



57.9390, 3.1110, 37.2470

# 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.



105.9400, 36.9010, 41.6130



93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470



91.9550, -74.0480, 9.3760

# Square

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



93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470



90.9140, -85.1390, -15.4030



108.6390, -4.9120, 33.9680



101.8050, 66.9370, 14.8810



# Rectangle

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



93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470



85.2310, -67.7590, -33.0310



108.6390, -4.9120, 33.9680



102.5260, 55.5620, 39.3220

# Sweetspot

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



93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470



143.1440, -1.0060, -14.8140



88.3520, 36.6350, -8.6530



71.1320, -0.7320, -8.7640



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.



93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470



114.3310, -4.7120, -57.8000



83.9210, -26.2640, -41.6560



57.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



86.2650, -4.3460, -53.4180



176.6500, -9.1500, -109.5500



# Inverse Universe

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



57.9390, 3.1110, 37.2470



59.6690, 4.7120, 57.8000



67.1930, 25.9430, 41.9670



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



36.0340, 4.9420, 53.6300



73.3500, 9.1500, 109.5500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470 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 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470 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 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.0610, -3.1110,



# 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

93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470

### Protanopia

100.3370, 31.8230, -20.5690

### Deuteranopia

102.4290, 37.7360, -12.0880



## Tritanopia

102.0560, -20.7690, -3.5610

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470

## Protanomaly

97.7050, 18.8030, -26.9010

## Deuteranomaly

99.3190, 23.0660, -21.5580

## Tritanomaly

98.7880, -14.6230, -15.8310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470 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(67, 118, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 118, 33)  
}
```

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(67, 118, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 118, 33) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470 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(67, 118, 33) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 118, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 118, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 118, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 118, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 118,  
33) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.0610, -3.1110, -37.2470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 118, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 118,  
33) }
```

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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