

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.1180, -50.8430,  
-20.2110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.1180, -50.8430,  
-20.2110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	207873
RGB	32, 120, 115
RGB Percent	13%, 47%, 45%
CMY	0.8747, 0.5293, 0.5492
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.04, 0.53
HSL	177°, 58%, 30%
HSV	177°, 73%, 47%
XYZ	10.4065, 14.9847, 18.5483
YIQ	93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

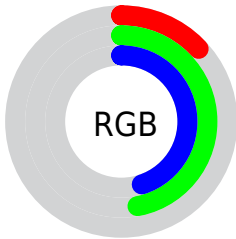
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	32, 77, 120
Decimal	2127987
CIELab	45.61, -26.38, -4.64
CIELCh	46, 26.780, 189.977
Yxy	14.9847, 0.2368, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280318067 (0xFF207873)
YUV	93.1180, 10.7878, -53.6005
Hunter-Lab	38.7101, -19.7561, -1.3123

# Details

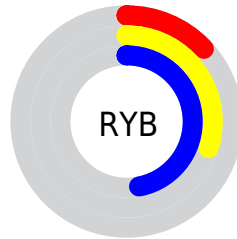
The YIQ color **93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **58.8820, 50.8430, 20.2110**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.7980, -46.9460, -19.2500**, and **49.3150, -41.0320, -16.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.4160, -57.6740, -23.0660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8200, -44.0120, -17.3560**.

# Distribution



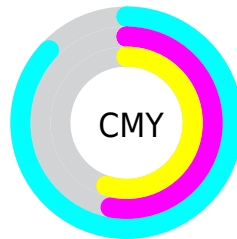
- Red (13%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110 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 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.1180, -50.8430,  
-20.2110

93.1180, -50.8430,  
-20.2110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.0250, -55.0150,  
-21.6950

147.7980,  
-46.9460, -19.2500

49.3150, -41.0320,  
-16.2960

175.0970,  
-46.3500, -19.0380

33.3060, -27.6450,  
-11.1090

203.6840,  
-46.6250, -19.5610

19.7590, -15.6790,  
-7.7030

230.5100,  
-46.0750, -18.5150

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.7510,  
-30.3960, -10.8120

248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 93.1180, -50.8430,  
-20.2110

■ 93.1180, -50.8430,  
-20.2110

■ 89.4160, -57.6740,  
-23.0660

■ 96.8200, -44.0120,  
-17.3560

■ 85.8280, -64.8260,  
-25.6100

■ 100.4080,  
-36.8600, -14.8120

■ 83.3220, -69.2730,  
-27.6170

■ 104.1100,  
-30.0290, -11.9570

■ 107.8120,  
-23.1980, -9.1020

■ 111.4000,  
-16.0460, -6.5580

■ 115.1020, -9.2150,  
-3.7030

■ 118.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 122.3920, 4.7680,  
1.6960

■ 126.0940, 11.5990,  
4.5510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.1780, -24.7090, -20.2690



93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



89.8420, -67.4410, -16.7610

# Triad

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



93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



110.1810, -1.2870, 17.8250



107.4750, 32.0950, -3.4650

# Complementary

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



93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



58.8820, 50.8430, 20.2110

# 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.



108.8490, 37.2740, 7.3060



93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



111.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290

# Square

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



93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



107.0360, -26.0440, 9.4440



110.0800, 32.5500, 15.8300



105.5500, 18.3420, -13.0340



# Rectangle

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



93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



95.5000, -57.3100, -7.6300



110.0800, 32.5500, 15.8300



108.2520, 34.3410, -0.1150

# Sweetspot

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



93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



145.3070, -20.2180, -8.0420



85.4500, -20.6240, -44.7520



72.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



114.1250, -79.0840, -31.5320



71.3820, -41.9980, 1.2180



59.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



86.8270, -72.2530, -28.6770



175.0560, -145.6980, -57.7780



# Inverse Universe

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



58.8820, 50.8430, 20.2110



60.8750, 79.0840, 31.5320



80.6180, 41.9980, -1.2180



56.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



38.1730, 72.2530, 28.6770

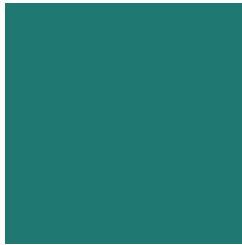


77.0580, 145.3770, 58.0890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

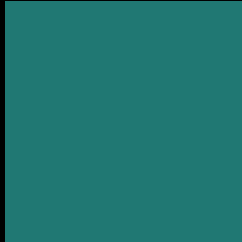
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

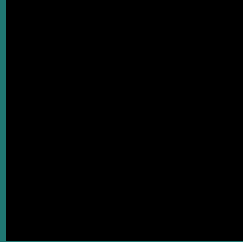
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.1180, -50.8430,



# 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

93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110

### Protanopia

107.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

108.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620



## Tritanopia

95.8180, -49.6980, -13.4260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110

## Protanomaly

102.5030, -17.8340, -7.1940

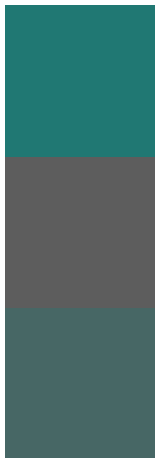
## Deuteranomaly

103.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

## Tritanomaly

94.9380, -50.1560, -16.1400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110

## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.2040, -18.4300, -7.4060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110 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(32, 120, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 120, 115)  
}
```

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(32, 120, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 120, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110 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(32, 120, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 120, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 120, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 120, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 120, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 120,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 120, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 120,  
115) }
```

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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