

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.2450, -45.1520,
-51.7760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.2450, -45.1520,
-51.7760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	128B37
RGB	18, 139, 55
RGB Percent	7%, 55%, 22%
CMY	0.9297, 0.4547, 0.7844
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.60, 0.45
HSL	138°, 77%, 31%
HSV	138°, 87%, 55%
XYZ	10.1767, 18.8832, 6.7192
YIQ	93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

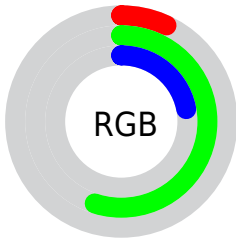
Format	Color
RYB	18, 111, 139
Decimal	1215287
CIELab	50.55, -49.43, 35.71
CIELCh	51, 60.978, 144.156
Yxy	18.8832, 0.2844, 0.5278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279405367 (0xFF128B37)
YUV	93.2450, -18.8548, -65.9899
Hunter-Lab	43.4548, -34.2431, 21.2506

Details

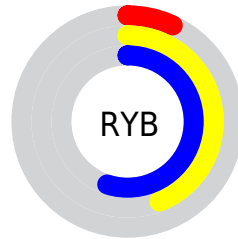
The YIQ color **93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **63.7550, 45.1520, 51.7760**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.1600, -34.6070, -50.1510**, and **51.4110, -24.8880, -44.5680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9190, -50.2860, -57.8540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.5710, -40.0180, -45.6980**.

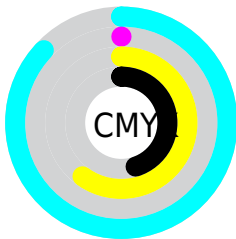
Distribution



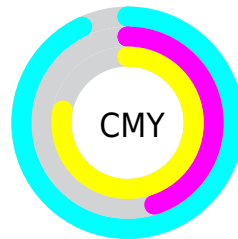
- Red (7%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760 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 93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.2450, -45.1520,
-51.7760

■ 93.2450, -45.1520,
-51.7760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.8650, -41.0260,
-49.4580

■ 152.1600,
-34.6070, -50.1510

■ 51.4110, -24.8880,
-44.5680

■ 180.1170,
-33.0480, -50.8720

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 208.5900,
-33.0020, -51.7060

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 222.6870,
-25.4850, -39.2530

■ 2.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 234.5500,
-17.1890, -24.3970

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.8260, -8.6180,

-9.0180

■ 93.2450, -45.1520,
-51.7760

■ 93.2450, -45.1520,
-51.7760

■ 87.9190, -50.2860,
-57.8540

■ 98.5710, -40.0180,
-45.6980

■ 86.4950, -52.0280,
-59.3240

■ 103.7830,
-34.5630, -39.9310

■ 109.1090,
-29.4290, -33.8530

■ 114.4350,
-24.2950, -27.7750

■ 119.3480,
-19.4360, -22.2200

■ 124.6740,
-14.3020, -16.1420

■ 130.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 135.2120, -3.7130,
-4.2970

■ 140.5380, 1.4210,
1.7810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.4060, 26.2340, -45.9420



93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760



96.2530, -73.9930, -41.2010

Triad

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



93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760



101.8460, -107.6540, 1.6740



114.0000, 80.2300, 32.7900

Complementary

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



93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760



63.7550, 45.1520, 51.7760

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.



115.7970, 62.5290, 50.7290



93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760



119.0830, -41.4530, 29.8990

Square

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



93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760



105.4360, -103.9840, -9.7760



122.9570, 21.0360, 48.3000



115.2770, 76.7510, 2.2150

Rectangle

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



93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760



100.9440, -85.8240, -30.5280



122.9570, 21.0360, 48.3000



113.6010, 77.3400, 41.1160

Sweetspot

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



93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760



163.1850, -17.4190, -20.2270



114.4420, 17.3850, -45.2630



81.0490, -10.8640, -12.3680



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760



112.5170, -67.4300, -77.5580



100.0850, -64.4120, -33.1160



66.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



82.7450, -49.7360, -56.8080



3.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Inverse Universe

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



63.7550, 45.1520, 51.7760



68.4830, 67.4300, 77.5580



56.9150, 64.4120, 33.1160



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.2550, 49.7360, 56.8080



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

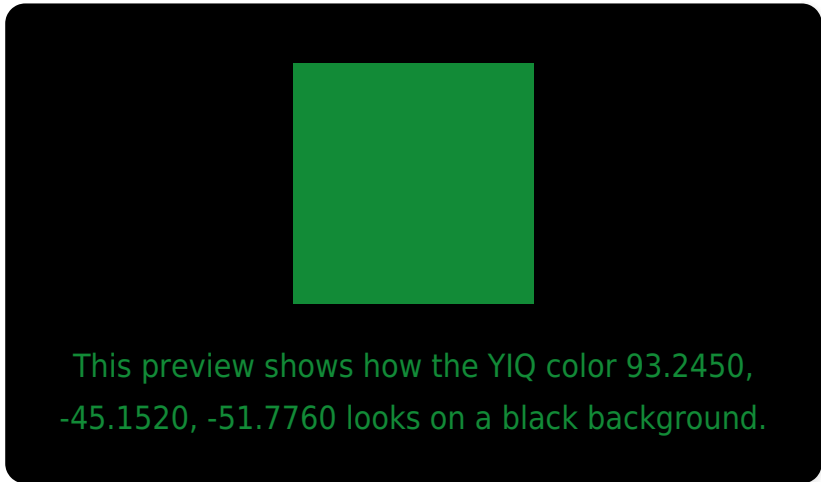
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black 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

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

YIQ 93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.2450, -45.1520,

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

93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760

Protanopia

115.7930, 30.5390, -19.3250

Deuteranopia

117.9390, 36.3600, -9.1760



Tritanopia

109.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760

Protanomaly

107.5720, 2.9400, -31.2680

Deuteranomaly

108.8270, 6.8360, -24.7800

Tritanomaly

103.4680, -46.2570, -26.2330

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.3100, -16.2730, -18.9690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760 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(18, 139, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 139, 55)  
}
```

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(18, 139, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 139, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760 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(18, 139, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 139, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 139, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 139, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 139, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 139,  
55) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.2450, -45.1520, -51.7760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 139, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 139,  
55) }
```

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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