

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.3180, -72.6180,
-38.5860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.3180, -72.6180,
-38.5860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008A6C
RGB	0, 138, 108
RGB Percent	0%, 54%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4586, 0.5767
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.46
HSL	167°, 100%, 27%
HSV	167°, 100%, 54%
XYZ	11.8000, 19.2749, 17.2670
YIQ	93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

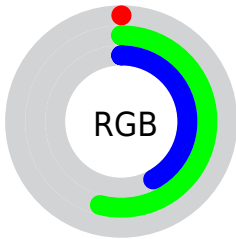
Format	Color
RYB	0, 77, 138
Decimal	35436
CIELab	51.01, -39.39, 7.27
CIELCh	51, 40.059, 169.537
Yxy	19.2749, 0.2441, 0.3987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278225516 (0xFF008A6C)
YUV	93.3180, 7.2382, -81.8399
Hunter-Lab	43.9031, -28.8545, 7.4136

Details

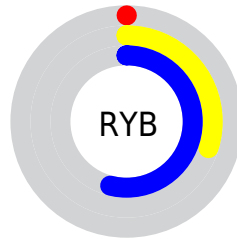
The YIQ color **93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **44.6820, 72.6180, 38.5860**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.6470, -54.3710, -33.3710**, and **58.0230, -43.5060, -26.5300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.8460, -65.2370, -34.6850**.

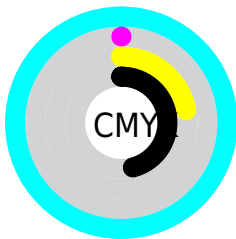
Distribution



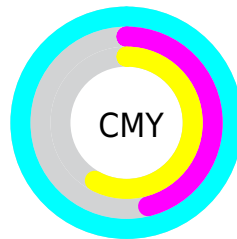
- Red (0%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860 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 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.3180, -72.6180,
-38.5860

■ 93.3180, -72.6180,
-38.5860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.3200, -57.7640,
-32.4520

■ 155.6470,
-54.3710, -33.3710

■ 58.0230, -43.5060,
-26.5300

■ 184.4190,
-53.7290, -33.9930

■ 41.4270, -29.8440,
-20.8200

■ 212.7180,
-53.1330, -33.7810

■ 26.1190, -17.0530,
-15.8450

■ 228.1030,
-46.4870, -22.0630

■ 4.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 238.2560,
-33.3760, -11.8720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 93.3180, -72.6180,
-38.5860

■ 97.8460, -65.2370,
-34.6850

■ 102.3740,
-57.8560, -30.7840

■ 106.6030,
-51.0710, -27.0950

■ 111.1310,
-43.6900, -23.1940

■ 115.6590,
-36.3090, -19.2930

■ 120.1870,
-28.9280, -15.3920

■ 124.7150,
-21.5470, -11.4910

■ 128.9440,
-14.7620, -7.8020

■ 133.4720, -7.3810,
-3.9010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.1280, -13.2450, -29.7970



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



97.8950, -84.1280, -28.2240

Triad

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



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



120.9790, -29.8970, 18.7030



120.8800, 53.1840, 5.3120

Complementary

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



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



44.6820, 72.6180, 38.5860

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.



122.1920, 52.9060, 21.3700



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



125.4200, 8.7060, 29.4580

Square

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



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



98.3510, -93.4390, -8.1510



124.0890, 37.4990, 30.7710



118.9950, 41.9540, -11.4380

Rectangle

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



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



99.1150, -90.3190, -20.6470



124.0890, 37.4990, 30.7710



121.3520, 54.9710, 11.4750

Sweetspot

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



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



161.4860, -28.3320, -15.1800



90.5740, -18.8780, -65.3900



78.6340, -16.8250, -8.9610



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860



121.0330, -94.1650, -50.0770



75.0190, -72.0730, -9.9050



66.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



89.9270, -69.9590, -37.2150



3.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710

Inverse Universe

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



44.6820, 72.6180, 38.5860



57.9670, 94.1650, 50.0770



62.9810, 72.0730, 9.9050



64.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



43.0730, 69.9590, 37.2150



1.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

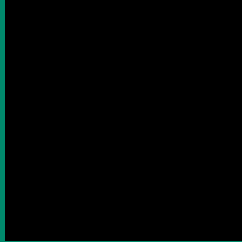
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.3180, -72.6180,

-38.5860.

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

93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860

Protanopia

120.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Deuteranopia

122.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840



Tritanopia

107.3440, -57.1710, -15.6590

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860

Protanomaly

110.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270

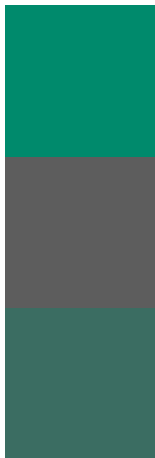
Deuteranomaly

112.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100

Tritanomaly

102.2520, -63.0840, -24.1400

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.7960, -26.2690, -14.0210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860 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(0, 138, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 138, 108)  
}
```

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(0, 138, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 138, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860 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(0, 138, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 138, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 138, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 138, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 138, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 138,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.3180, -72.6180, -38.5860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 138, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 138,  
108) }
```

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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