

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.4160, -6.0890,
-49.3610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	397F10
RGB	57, 127, 16
RGB Percent	22%, 50%, 6%
CMY	0.7767, 0.5018, 0.9372
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.87, 0.50
HSL	98°, 78%, 28%
HSV	98°, 87%, 50%
XYZ	9.3707, 16.0918, 3.1030
YIQ	93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

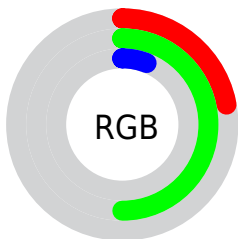
Format	Color
RYB	16, 127, 86
Decimal	3768080
CIELab	47.09, -40.98, 47.69
CIELCh	47, 62.879, 130.668
Yxy	16.0918, 0.3280, 0.5633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281958160 (0xFF397F10)
YUV	93.4160, -38.1661, -31.9368
Hunter-Lab	40.1146, -28.5033, 23.4940

Details

The YIQ color $93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $49.5840, 6.0890, 49.3610$, and the grayscale version is $94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $147.3560, -5.8600, -48.0040$, and $45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $89.5420, -6.6840, -55.1000$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $97.2900, -5.4940, -43.6220$.

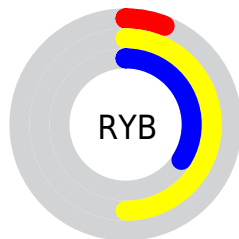
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (50%)

Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (34%)

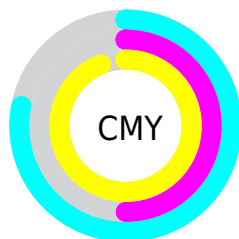


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (87%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610 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 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

93.4160, -6.0890,
-49.3610

93.4160, -6.0890,
-49.3610

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.0610, -12.2790,
-47.3110

147.9430, -6.1350,
-48.5270

45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

175.1280, -5.2180,
-48.6260

31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

203.4870, -4.8510,
-49.7710

18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

225.5030, -1.7800,
-44.8520

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.2520, 6.8370,
-30.3070

249.1150, 15.1330,

-15.4510

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 93.4160, -6.0890,
-49.3610

■ 93.4160, -6.0890,
-49.3610

■ 89.5420, -6.6840,
-55.1000

■ 97.2900, -5.4940,
-43.6220

■ 88.6020, -6.9130,
-56.4570

■ 101.0500, -4.5780,
-38.1940

■ 104.9240, -3.9830,
-32.4550

■ 108.7980, -3.3880,
-26.7160

■ 112.6720, -2.7930,
-20.9770

■ 116.4320, -1.8770,
-15.5490

■ 120.3060, -1.2820,
-9.8100

■ 124.1800, -0.6870,
-4.0710

■ 127.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.7870, 38.7030, -35.1290



93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610



86.5070, -60.3290, -46.5450

Triad

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



93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610



98.7170, -102.9770, -0.4890



101.7630, 77.0640, 46.1200

Complementary

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



93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610



49.5840, 6.0890, 49.3610

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.



108.8910, 47.7650, 53.9810



93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610



90.4820, -100.4570, 8.9110

Square

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



93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610



99.1780, -94.6300, -14.1020



114.3220, -5.0970, 42.8310



104.5140, 81.0580, 17.7780

Rectangle

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



93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610



91.8990, -72.7560, -36.0840



114.3220, -5.0970, 42.8310



102.6300, 70.3690, 51.8170

Sweetspot

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



93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610



153.0250, -2.2890, -19.0970



89.1050, 47.4560, -12.0320



76.2520, -1.1900, -11.4780



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610



115.6810, -9.2940, -73.8860



82.6390, -34.6980, -54.0100



62.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250



89.1890, -7.1880, -56.9800



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



49.5840, 6.0890, 49.3610



50.3190, 9.2940, 73.8860



60.3610, 34.6980, 54.0100



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



38.8110, 7.1880, 56.9800



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

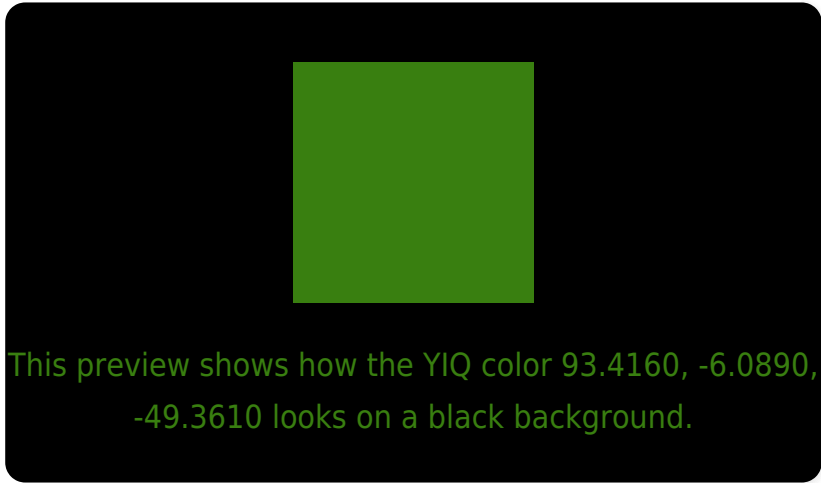
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610.

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

93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610

Protanopia

103.6720, 40.7650, -28.4430

Deuteranopia

106.9150, 44.9350, -15.9050



Tritanopia

106.5820, -28.2420, -5.7940

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610

Protanomaly

99.9470, 23.5730, -36.2590

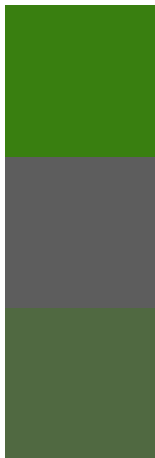
Deuteranomaly

102.0710, 26.4600, -28.0040

Tritanomaly

101.5760, -20.0780, -21.5980

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.9650, -2.0600, -17.7400

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610 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(57, 127, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 127, 16)  
}
```

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(57, 127, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 127, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610 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(57, 127, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 127, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 127, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 127, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 127, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 127,  
16) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.4160, -6.0890, -49.3610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 127, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 127,  
16) }
```

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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