

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.5090, -20.2530,
-68.0050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.5090, -20.2530,
-68.0050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 208F00 |
| RGB | 32, 143, 0 |
| RGB Percent | 13%, 56%, 0% |
| CMY | 0.8749, 0.4390, 0.9999 |
| CMYK | 0.78, 0.00, 1.00, 0.44 |
| HSL | 107°, 100%, 28% |
| HSV | 107°, 100%, 56% |
| XYZ | 10.4223, 19.9645, 3.3044 |
| YIQ | 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

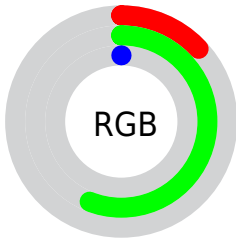
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 0, 143, 111 |
| Decimal | 2133760 |
| CIELab | 51.80, -52.91, 54.51 |
| CIELCh | 52, 75.963, 134.148 |
| Yxy | 19.9645, 0.3093, 0.5926 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4280323840 (0xFF208F00) |
| YUV | 93.5090, -46.0999, -53.9434 |
| Hunter-Lab | 44.6816, -36.5564, 26.8923 |

Details

The YIQ color **93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **49.4910, 20.2530, 68.0050**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.1660, -17.5490, -61.9410**, and **53.4170, -25.0250, -47.5930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.3940, -18.1910, -61.3190**.

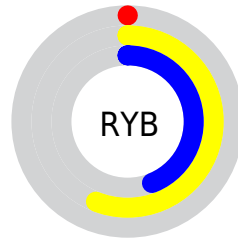
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (56%)

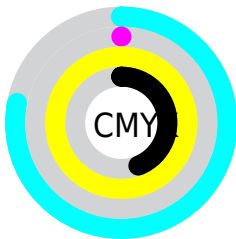
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (44%)

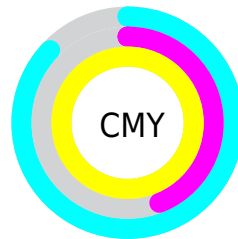


Cyan (78%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (87%)


Magenta (44%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050 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 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 93.5090, -20.2530,
-68.0050


 93.5090, -20.2530,
-68.0050


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 68.6790, -32.1750,
-61.1910


 153.1660,
-17.5490, -61.9410

 53.4170, -25.0250,
-47.5930


 181.3510,
-16.6320, -62.0400


 38.7420, -18.1500,
-34.5180

 210.1230,
-15.9900, -62.6620

 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

 221.8720, -7.3730,
-48.1170

 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

 234.0340, 1.5190,
-33.0490

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 246.3100, 10.0900,

-17.6700

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 93.5090, -20.2530,
-68.0050

■ 98.3940, -18.1910,
-61.3190

■ 103.3930,
-16.4500, -54.3220

■ 108.2780,
-14.3880, -47.6360

■ 113.1630,
-12.3260, -40.9500

■ 118.1620,
-10.5850, -33.9530

■ 123.3460, -7.9270,
-27.0550

■ 128.2310, -5.8650,
-20.3690

■ 133.1160, -3.8030,
-13.6830

■ 138.1150, -2.0620,
-6.6860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112.4890, 36.3660, -42.3380



93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050



97.1530, -68.2600, -51.4920

Triad

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



93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050



111.2670, -119.0250, 4.0070



103.8140, 99.3900, 60.0140

Complementary

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



93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050



49.4910, 20.2530, 68.0050

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.



112.3100, 66.2390, 71.6070



93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050



99.6410, -113.8460, 14.7780

Square

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



93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050



112.4460, -109.9440, -11.8960



125.8320, 2.6950, 55.8070



112.2680, 99.3060, 17.4660

Rectangle

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



93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050



103.5710, -83.5760, -38.2320



125.8320, 2.6950, 55.8070



102.9740, 93.4280, 68.9480

Sweetspot

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



93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050



166.7590, -7.6520, -26.5320



107.3270, 54.9780, -27.2140



82.3500, -4.5820, -16.0860



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050



121.7400, -26.1180, -88.3740



88.2730, -51.5230, -62.9710



68.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



88.2150, -19.2450, -64.2450



5.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600

Inverse Universe

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



49.4910, 20.2530, 68.0050



64.5590, 26.7140, 88.5860



54.7270, 51.5230, 62.9710



66.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



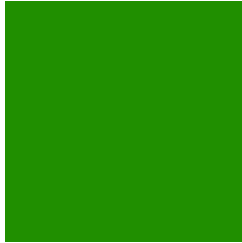
46.7850, 19.2450, 64.2450



2.7060, 1.0080, 3.7600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

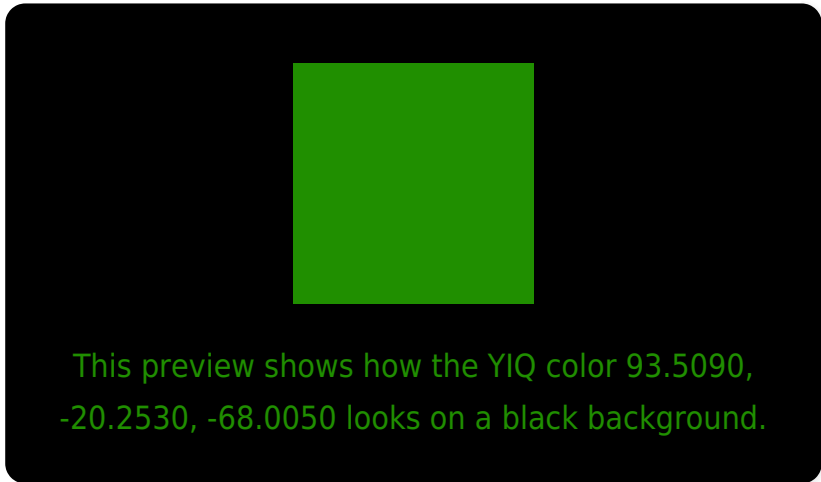
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.5090, -20.2530,

-68.0050.

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

93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050

Protanopia

113.7620, 49.0190, -34.8610

Deuteranopia

118.2590, 49.6580, -18.9020



Tritanopia

114.2210, -43.4630, -10.7830

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050

Protanomaly

106.2100, 23.8500, -46.7900

Deuteranomaly

109.1320, 24.4900, -36.3580

Tritanomaly

107.0530, -35.0230, -31.5910

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.8130, -7.7440, -24.8640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050 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, 143, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 143, 0)  
}
```

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, 143, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 143, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050 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, 143, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 143, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 143, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 143, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 143, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 143, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.5090, -20.2530, -68.0050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 143, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 143,  
0) }
```

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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