

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.7680, 78.6680,
50.0920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8285C
RGB	200, 40, 92
RGB Percent	78%, 16%, 36%
CMY	0.2153, 0.8433, 0.6389
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.54, 0.22
HSL	340°, 67%, 47%
HSV	340°, 80%, 78%
XYZ	26.5389, 14.5809, 11.5567
YIQ	93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

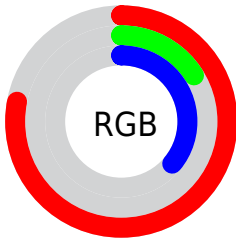
Format	Color
RYB	200, 40, 92
Decimal	13117532
CIELab	45.05, 63.64, 10.57
CIElCh	45, 64.508, 9.433
Yxy	14.5809, 0.5038, 0.2768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291307612 (0xFFC8285C)
YUV	93.7680, -0.8716, 93.1655
Hunter-Lab	38.1849, 57.2358, 8.7852

Details

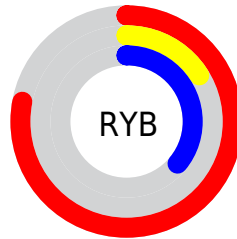
The YIQ color **93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **146.2320, -78.6680, -50.0920**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152.3070, 78.3480, 44.8760**, and **46.9190, 67.7570, 44.0850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.5460, 88.3410, 56.5090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.1040, 68.6740, 43.9860**.

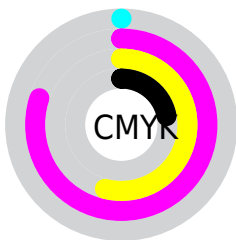
Distribution



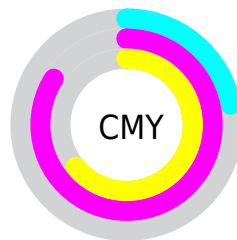
- Red (78%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (22%)





- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920 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 93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 93.7680, 78.6680,
50.0920


 93.7680, 78.6680,
50.0920


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 58.6960, 79.1710,
57.4990


 152.3070, 78.3480,
44.8760


 47.2180, 68.3530,
44.2970


 172.2940, 62.0270,
37.7950


 35.9680, 56.8930,
31.7170


 191.8080, 45.6600,
31.5480

 24.3330, 47.9550,
17.4830

 212.0230, 28.6970,
25.0890

 15.7760, 30.3500,
11.6460

 232.9390, 11.1380,
18.4180

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 250.3040, 2.2000,

4.1840

■ 93.7680, 78.6680,
50.0920

■ 93.7680, 78.6680,
50.0920

■ 80.5460, 88.3410,
56.5090

■ 107.1040, 68.6740,
43.9860

■ 67.2100, 98.3350,
62.6150

■ 120.3260, 59.0010,
37.5690

■ 133.6620, 49.0070,
31.4630

■ 146.8840, 39.3340,
25.0460

■ 160.2200, 29.3400,
18.9400

■ 173.4420, 19.6670,
12.5230

■ 186.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 200.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 213.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.1730, 47.0310, 56.2710



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



98.3510, 83.0750, 19.7710

Triad

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



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



87.1620, -2.5580, -52.7820



95.9130, -100.5930, 0.3590

Complementary

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



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



146.2320, -78.6680, -50.0920

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.



95.5590, -91.3290, -13.3530



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



82.6600, -56.3860, -46.4180

Square

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



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



98.6560, 37.6940, -33.3620



90.3320, -75.2330, -29.7370



87.7920, -98.3940, 10.0700

Rectangle

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



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



98.6760, 79.6410, -6.1110



90.3320, -75.2330, -29.7370



96.6480, -98.5290, -4.0090

Sweetspot

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



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



214.5190, 29.9360, 19.1520



90.2330, 12.4120, 72.4440



103.4310, 18.2000, 11.5760



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



92.3750, 120.3400, 76.8200



103.6890, 87.9350, 19.7990



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



54.7790, 80.1350, 51.0390



12.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640

Inverse Universe

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



93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920



92.3750, 120.3400, 76.8200



136.3110, -87.9350, -19.7990



93.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



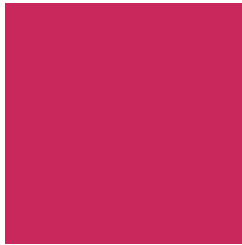
54.7790, 80.1350, 51.0390



12.1320, 17.6040, 11.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

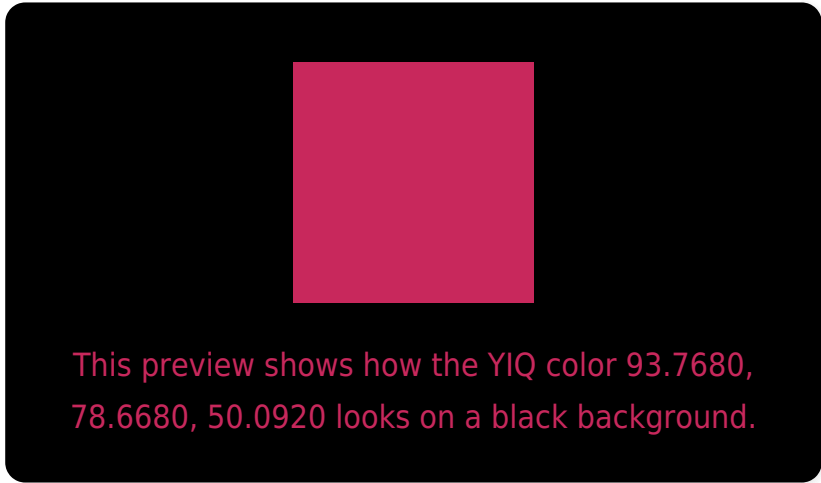
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7680, 78.6680,

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

93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920

Protanopia

108.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

Deuteranopia

107.7110, 19.8070, -1.0330



Tritanopia

95.0670, 87.2910, 31.4750

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920

Protanomaly

103.2780, 23.4250, 21.5130

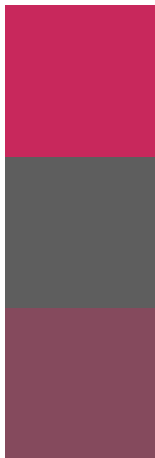
Deuteranomaly

102.6250, 41.2610, 17.6530

Tritanomaly

94.7280, 84.1720, 38.4440

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.8070, 29.0650, 18.4170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920 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(200, 40, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 40, 92)  
}
```

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(200, 40, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 40, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920 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(200, 40, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 40, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 40, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 40, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 40, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 40,  
92) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.7680, 78.6680, 50.0920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 40, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200, 40,  
92) }
```

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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