

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.7920, -46.8090,  
-16.2250)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.7920, -46.8090,  
-16.2250)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	277576
RGB	39, 117, 118
RGB Percent	15%, 46%, 46%
CMY	0.8472, 0.5410, 0.5374
CMYK	0.67, 0.01, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	181°, 50%, 31%
HSV	181°, 67%, 46%
XYZ	10.4672, 14.4675, 19.3656
YIQ	93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

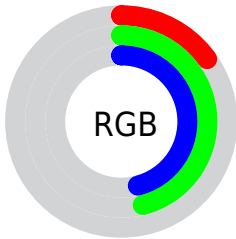
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	39, 78, 118
Decimal	2585974
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.90, -22.82, -7.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 24.015, 198.151
Yxy	14.4675, 0.2363, 0.3266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280776054 (0xFF277576)
YUV	93.7920, 11.9345, -48.0526
Hunter-Lab	38.0362, -17.4417, -3.5613

# Details

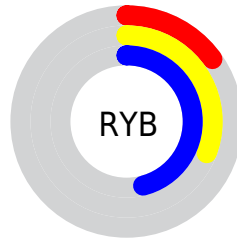
The YIQ color **93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **63.2080, 46.8090, 16.2250**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.2870, -43.8290, -15.1650**, and **47.8960, -41.1700, -13.7940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.2040, -53.9610, -18.7690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.3800, -39.6570, -13.6810**.

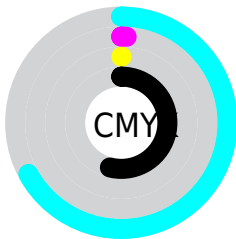
# Distribution



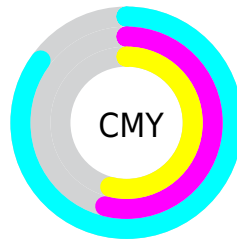
- Red (15%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (54%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250 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 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.7920, -46.8090,  
-16.2250

93.7920, -46.8090,  
-16.2250

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

64.6060, -55.1530,  
-19.1930

147.2870,  
-43.8290, -15.1650

47.8960, -41.1700,  
-13.7940

174.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

32.3600, -27.7370,  
-9.4410

202.8740,  
-44.1040, -15.6880

18.3400, -15.8170,  
-5.2010

231.5750,  
-44.7000, -15.9000

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

240.6480,  
-28.6080, -10.1760

249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 93.7920, -46.8090,  
-16.2250

■ 93.7920, -46.8090,  
-16.2250

■ 90.2040, -53.9610,  
-18.7690

■ 97.3800, -39.6570,  
-13.6810

■ 86.6160, -61.1130,  
-21.3130

■ 100.9680,  
-32.5050, -11.1370

■ 83.3270, -67.6690,  
-23.6450

■ 104.2570,  
-25.9490, -8.8050

■ 82.1310, -70.0530,  
-24.4930

■ 108.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840

■ 112.0200,  
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 115.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 119.1960, 2.3840,  
0.8480

■ 122.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

■ 126.0730, 16.0920,  
5.7240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.9760, -26.9560, -18.0920



93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250



94.5560, -51.7160, -9.8920

# Triad

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



93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250



109.1770, 4.5360, 16.9200



105.4850, 26.1350, -5.5850

# Complementary

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



93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250



63.2080, 46.8090, 16.2250

# 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.



107.2890, 32.9190, 3.6310



93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250



108.9740, 21.2250, 17.3290

# Square

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



93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250



106.4670, -17.0120, 10.9560



107.9010, 31.4960, 12.9040



104.0270, 12.5650, -12.9630



# Rectangle

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



93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250



98.7900, -43.3270, -2.2310



107.9010, 31.4960, 12.9040



106.0340, 29.0230, -2.8570

# Sweetspot

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



93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250



143.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720



85.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



70.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250



115.9350, -72.4370, -25.3410



70.8990, -36.0840, 4.1720



57.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



84.9350, -72.4370, -25.3410



173.4890, -148.1750, -51.4310



# Inverse Universe

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



71.5130, 22.0460, 41.0060



81.2720, 33.8710, 63.4950



85.5140, 36.3590, -3.6490



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.2720, 33.8710, 63.4950

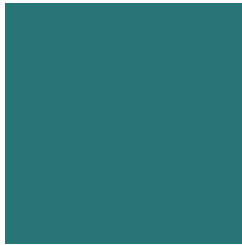


102.9080, 69.7130, 129.8170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

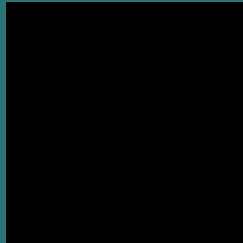
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250.



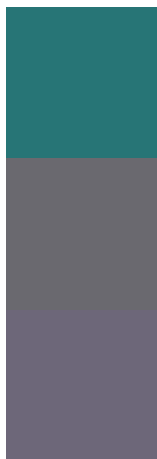
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.7920, -46.8090,

-16.2250.

# 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

93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250

### Protanopia

105.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

### Deuteranopia

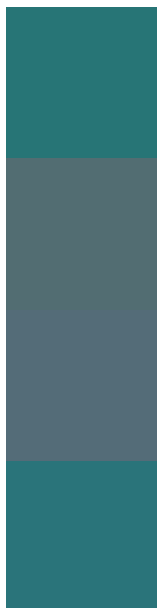
106.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700



## Tritanopia

95.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250

## Protanomaly

101.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690

## Deuteranomaly

102.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

## Tritanomaly

94.5580, -46.0300, -13.8220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

93.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250 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(39, 117, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 117, 118)  
}
```

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(39, 117, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 117, 118) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250 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(39, 117, 118) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 117, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 117, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 117, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 117, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 117,  
118) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.7920, -46.8090, -16.2250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 117, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 117,  
118) }
```

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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