

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.8030, -1.7840,
-22.7440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4E6D39
RGB	78, 109, 57
RGB Percent	31%, 43%, 22%
CMY	0.6942, 0.5725, 0.7764
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.48, 0.57
HSL	96°, 31%, 33%
HSV	96°, 48%, 43%
XYZ	9.3484, 12.8541, 5.8604
YIQ	93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

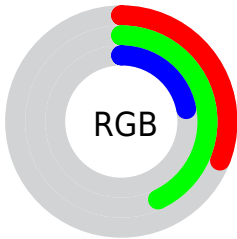
Format	Color
RYB	57, 109, 88
Decimal	5139769
CIELab	42.54, -21.54, 25.42
CIELCh	43, 33.320, 130.271
Yxy	12.8541, 0.3331, 0.4580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283329849 (0xFF4E6D39)
YUV	93.8030, -18.1439, -13.8592
Hunter-Lab	35.8526, -16.1989, 15.4054

Details

The YIQ color **93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **72.1970, 1.7840, 22.7440**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.7490, -1.6920, -24.4120**, and **46.4440, -2.1510, -21.5990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.4560, -2.4250, -27.6490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8510, -1.7390, -18.0510**.

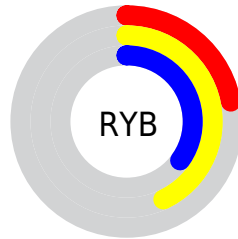
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (43%)

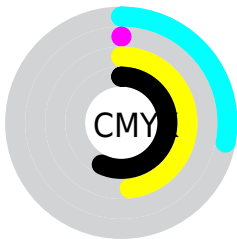
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (35%)

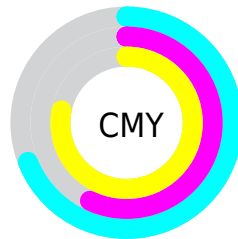


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440 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 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

93.8030, -1.7840,
-22.7440

93.8030, -1.7840,
-22.7440

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

69.9170, -2.1050,
-22.4330

144.7490, -1.6920,
-24.4120

46.4440, -2.1510,
-21.5990

171.6350, -1.3710,
-24.7230

25.5840, -5.3610,
-18.4890

199.1080, -1.3250,
-25.5570

9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

226.9940, -1.0040,
-25.8680

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

245.3140, 4.2670,
-16.7650

253.2900, 4.8150,

-4.6650

■ 93.8030, -1.7840,
-22.7440

■ 93.8030, -1.7840,
-22.7440

■ 90.4560, -2.4250,
-27.6490

■ 96.8510, -1.7390,
-18.0510

■ 87.4080, -2.4700,
-32.3420

■ 100.1980, -1.0980,
-13.1460

■ 84.0610, -3.1110,
-37.2470

■ 103.2460, -1.0530,
-8.4530

■ 81.0130, -3.1560,
-41.9400

■ 106.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 77.7800, -4.1180,
-46.5340

■ 109.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 77.1390, -3.7510,
-47.6790

■ 112.8740, 0.5950,
5.7390

■ 116.2210, 1.2360,
10.6440

■ 119.2690, 1.2810,
15.3370

■ 122.6160, 1.9220,
20.2420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.1820, 22.1940, -16.7660



93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440



86.9270, -34.4280, -25.8520

Triad

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



93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440



80.7240, -78.4920, -9.2120



101.1350, 39.8850, 20.5650

Complementary

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



93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440



72.1970, 1.7840, 22.7440

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.



103.0980, 24.1120, 25.5840



93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440



97.7840, -34.0220, 10.8580

Square

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



93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440



81.7210, -74.4100, -17.1140



103.5170, -2.1130, 21.7830



100.4970, 44.1970, 8.4930

Rectangle

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



93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440



78.3180, -63.4500, -28.5220



103.5170, -2.1130, 21.7830



101.8620, 36.4000, 23.1520

Sweetspot

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



93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440



137.1320, -0.7320, -8.7640



90.1580, 22.7420, -4.6660



67.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440



119.0010, -2.8820, -35.8900



87.9800, -15.5840, -25.9520



52.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



82.7320, -4.1630, -51.2270



173.4160, -8.3710, -107.1470

Inverse Universe

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



72.1970, 1.7840, 22.7440



84.9990, 2.8820, 35.8900



78.0200, 15.5840, 25.9520



49.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



34.2680, 4.1630, 51.2270



71.5840, 8.3710, 107.1470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440 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 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440 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 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440.

-22.7440.

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

93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440

Protanopia

97.7460, 20.7260, -12.1860

Deuteranopia

99.3710, 26.4560, -5.8960



Tritanopia

98.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440

Protanomaly

96.0330, 12.4280, -15.9880

Deuteranomaly

97.4080, 15.8660, -12.2140

Tritanomaly

96.8260, -8.6180, -9.0180

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440 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(78, 109, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 109, 57)  
}
```

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(78, 109, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 109, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440 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(78, 109, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 109, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(78, 109, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 109, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 109, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 109,  
57) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.8030, -1.7840, -22.7440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 109, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 109,  
57) }
```

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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