

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(93.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	22767F
RGB	34, 118, 127
RGB Percent	13%, 46%, 50%
CMY	0.8668, 0.5371, 0.5022
CMYK	0.73, 0.07, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	186°, 58%, 32%
HSV	186°, 73%, 50%
XYZ	10.9678, 14.8353, 22.3452
YIQ	93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

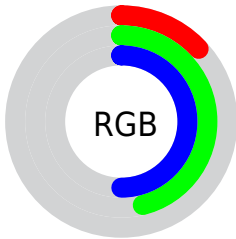
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	34, 78, 127
Decimal	2258559
CIELab	45.41, -21.26, -12.09
CIElCh	45, 24.463, 209.630
Yxy	14.8353, 0.2278, 0.3081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280448639 (0xFF22767F)
YUV	93.9100, 16.3134, -52.5411
Hunter-Lab	38.5166, -16.5753, -7.4351

# Details

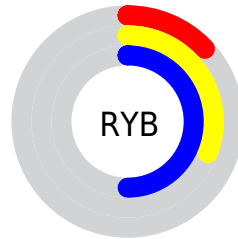
The YIQ color **93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **67.0900, 52.9530, 15.0090**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.4160, -48.5060, -13.0020**, and **49.3950, -44.0130, -11.8290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.4360, -60.4260, -17.2420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.3840, -45.4800, -12.7760**.

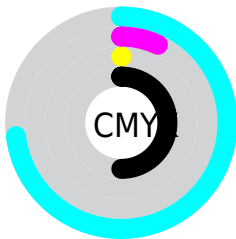
# Distribution



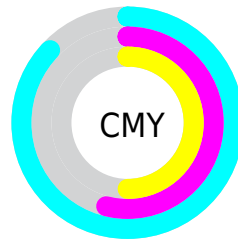
- Red (13%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 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 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090

93.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

66.2190, -58.3170,  
-16.9170

148.4160,  
-48.5060, -13.0020

49.3950, -44.0130,  
-11.8290

176.0030,  
-48.7810, -13.5250

33.8590, -30.5800,  
-7.4760

204.0030,  
-48.7810, -13.5250

20.3120, -18.6140,  
-4.0700

231.9770,  
-45.8920, -16.3240

1.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

240.3490,  
-29.2040, -10.3880

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 93.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090

■ 93.9100, -52.9530,  
-15.0090

■ 89.4360, -60.4260,  
-17.2420

■ 98.3840, -45.4800,  
-12.7760

■ 85.2610, -67.3030,  
-19.2630

■ 102.5590,  
-38.6030, -10.7550

■ 81.9830, -72.3920,  
-20.6480

■ 107.6200,  
-31.4050, -9.0450

■ 112.0940,  
-23.9320, -6.8120

■ 116.2690,  
-17.0550, -4.7910

■ 120.7430, -9.5820,  
-2.5580

■ 125.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 130.2780, 5.0890,  
1.3850

■ 134.4530, 11.9660,  
3.4060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.3000, -36.6760, -18.1480



93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



97.7460, -49.1950, -6.0190

# Triad

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



93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



110.1240, 12.0550, 18.3190



106.2240, 22.3760, -9.0480

# Complementary

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



93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



67.0900, 52.9530, 15.0090

# 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.



107.6970, 31.5900, 0.1820



93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



110.0840, 26.7270, 16.7350

# Square

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



93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



109.0660, -8.3930, 14.4470



108.5760, 33.7890, 9.8930



103.7380, 6.0090, -15.2950



# Rectangle

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



93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



102.8340, -37.4590, 1.5570



108.5760, 33.7890, 9.8930



106.9580, 26.1810, -6.4190

# Sweetspot

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



93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



152.5890, -20.9520, -5.7520



89.5030, -28.1430, -46.1510



76.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180



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.



93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090



114.1280, -83.1660, -23.6300



67.4950, -40.5780, 8.5260



61.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



82.0970, -72.7130, -20.3370



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



71.3830, 28.4640, 45.8400



78.7020, 44.6440, 72.0040



93.5050, 40.5780, -8.5260



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



51.3820, 39.3730, 62.9010

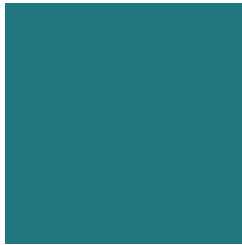


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 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 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

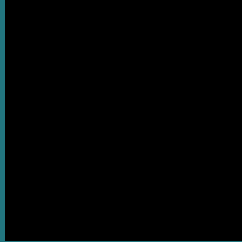
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090.



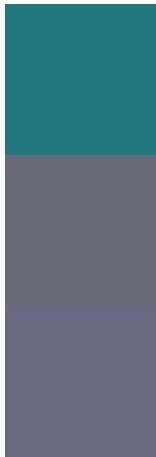
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9100, -52.9530,

-15.0090.

# 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

93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

### Protanopia

107.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310

### Deuteranopia

108.1490, -7.4290, 7.9870



## Tritanopia

94.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

## Protanomaly

102.0990, -22.3280, -2.8400

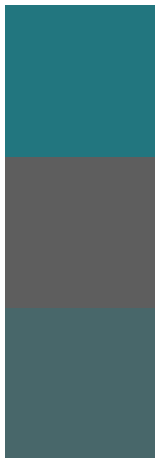
## Deuteranomaly

103.1960, -23.9790, -0.4510

## Tritanomaly

94.0240, -53.2740, -14.6980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090

## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

94.0730, -19.4390, -5.6390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 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(34, 118, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 118, 127)  
}
```

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(34, 118, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 118, 127) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 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(34, 118, 127) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 118, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 118, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 118, 127); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 118, 127); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 118, 127) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.9100, -52.9530, -15.0090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 118, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 118,  
127) }
```

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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