

Converting Colors

YIQ(58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006400
RGB	0, 100, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 39%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6077, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.61
HSL	120°, 100%, 20%
HSV	120°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	4.5612, 9.1224, 1.5204
YIQ	58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

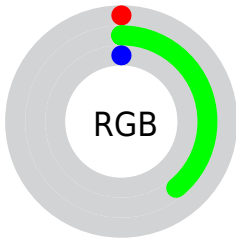
Format	Color
RYB	0, 100, 100
Decimal	25600
CIELab	36.22, -43.38, 41.87
CIELCh	36, 60.294, 136.016
Yxy	9.1224, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215680 (0xFF006400)
YUV	58.7000, -28.9391, -51.4799
Hunter-Lab	30.2032, -25.8993, 18.1577

Details

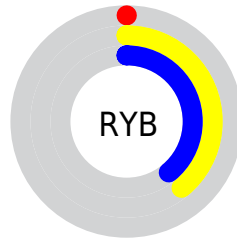
The YIQ color **58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**, and the color name is **darkgreen**. A complement of this color would be **41.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000**, and the grayscale version is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.1360, -16.8640, -46.8160**, and **30.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700**.

Distribution



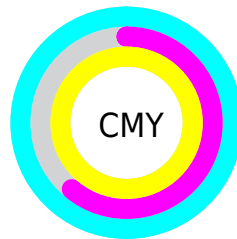
- Red (0%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (61%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000 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 58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000


 58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000


 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100


 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250


 117.1360,
-16.8640, -46.8160


 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960

 144.3210,
-15.9470, -46.9150

 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

 171.6800,
-15.5800, -48.0600

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 200.0390,
-15.2130, -49.2050

 222.6420,
-12.4170, -44.8090

 234.5050, -4.1210,

-29.9530

■ 246.3680, 4.1750,
-15.0970

■ 58.7000, -27.5000,
-52.3000

■ 62.8300, -24.7500,
-47.0700

■ 66.9600, -22.0000,
-41.8400

■ 71.0900, -19.2500,
-36.6100

■ 75.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 79.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 83.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 87.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 91.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 95.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.6360, 23.2510, -30.4210



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



67.8880, -47.8600, -35.7320

Triad

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



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



78.0460, -84.7300, 4.7260



68.4530, 75.0010, 44.9610

Complementary

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



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



41.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000

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.



74.4570, 51.9830, 54.6310



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



68.6540, -80.3300, 13.0940

Square

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



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



78.7180, -78.3550, -6.1870



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



76.8780, 73.8610, 10.5410

Rectangle

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



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



72.9380, -59.3240, -26.2040



86.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880



66.1680, 71.7900, 53.5980

Sweetspot

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



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



113.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



88.6000, 32.1000, -31.1000



56.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



76.3100, -35.7500, -67.9900



64.4000, -43.5500, -36.7500



48.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



67.5050, -31.6250, -60.1450



142.0540, -66.5500, -126.5660

Inverse Universe

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



41.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



53.6900, 35.7500, 67.9900



35.6000, 43.5500, 36.7500



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



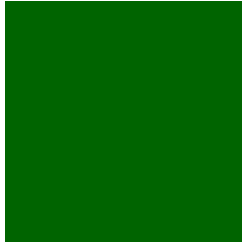
47.4950, 31.6250, 60.1450



99.9460, 66.5500, 126.5660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

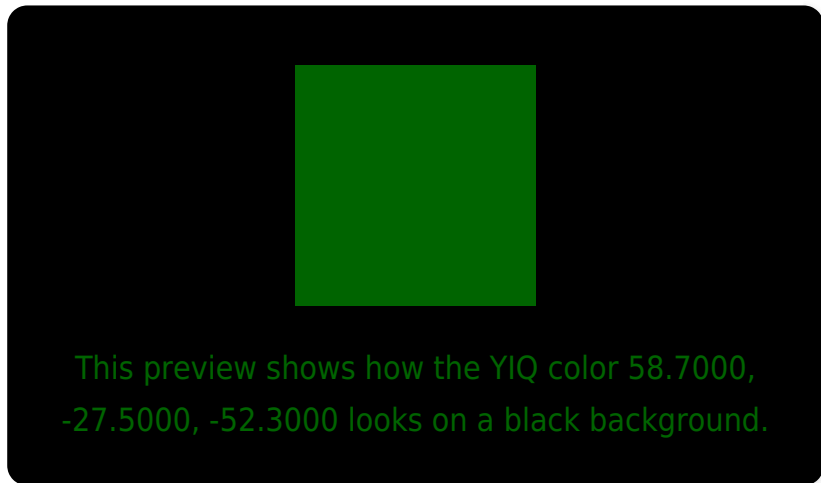
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 58.7000, -27.5000,

-52.3000.

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

58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000

Protanopia

79.1860, 33.5660, -24.6260

Deuteranopia

82.0480, 34.4350, -12.8370



Tritanopia

78.6630, -32.9640, -8.3240

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000

Protanomaly

71.6560, 11.3310, -34.6610

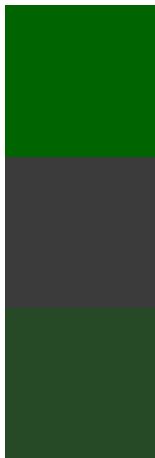
Deuteranomaly

73.5840, 11.8340, -27.2540

Tritanomaly

71.7210, -30.8520, -24.5800

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000

Achromatopsia

59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

59.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000 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(0, 100, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 100, 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(0, 100, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 100, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000 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(0, 100, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 100, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 100, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 100, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 100, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 100, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 100, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 100,  
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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