

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.1150, -12.3710,
-45.6430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.1150, -12.3710,
-45.6430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	347D1C
RGB	52, 125, 28
RGB Percent	20%, 49%, 11%
CMY	0.7963, 0.5097, 0.8902
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.78, 0.51
HSL	105°, 63%, 30%
HSV	105°, 78%, 49%
XYZ	8.9603, 15.4873, 3.6161
YIQ	92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

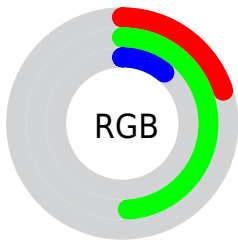
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 125, 101
Decimal	3439900
CIE _{Lab}	46.29, -40.95, 43.12
CIE _{LCh}	46, 59.464, 133.523
Yxy	15.4873, 0.3193, 0.5519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281629980 (0xFF347D1C)
YUV	92.1150, -31.6087, -35.1809
Hunter-Lab	39.3539, -28.2277, 22.0997

Details

The YIQ color **92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **60.8850, 12.3710, 45.6430**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.4850, -10.5370, -45.8410**, and **44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.0560, -13.8830, -51.2830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.2880, -11.1800, -39.6920**.

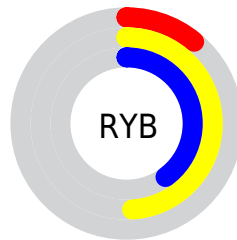
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (49%)

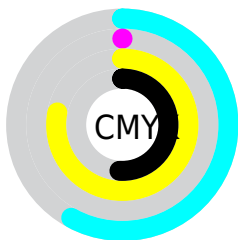
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (40%)

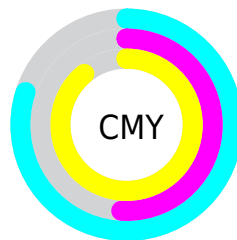


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430 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 92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.1150, -12.3710,
-45.6430

■ 92.1150, -12.3710,
-45.6430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.3810, -16.1760,
-48.2720

■ 145.4850,
-10.5370, -45.8410

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 172.9580,
-10.4910, -46.6750

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 201.3170,
-10.1240, -47.8200

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 224.5070, -7.6030,
-43.9470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.3700, 0.6930,
-29.0910

■ 248.5320, 9.5850,

-14.0230

253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

92.1150, -12.3710,
-45.6430

92.1150, -12.3710,
-45.6430

88.0560, -13.8830,
-51.2830

96.2880, -11.1800,
-39.6920

83.5840, -15.6700,
-57.4460

100.6460, -9.0720,
-33.8400

82.6440, -15.8990,
-58.8030

104.8190, -7.8810,
-27.8890

109.1770, -5.7730,
-22.0370

113.3500, -4.5820,
-16.0860

■ 117.4090, -3.0700,
-10.4460

■ 121.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 125.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 130.4120, 2.0160,
7.5200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.1070, 34.8060, -36.0900



92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430



85.3160, -61.1090, -43.4210

Triad

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



92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430



95.6850, -99.9510, -0.2630



102.2200, 74.0390, 40.3670

Complementary

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



92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430



60.8850, 12.3710, 45.6430

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.



106.6690, 48.2700, 50.3340



92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430



95.0670, -80.0550, 13.6170

Square

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



92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430



96.6020, -92.8880, -12.6320



112.6170, 1.3220, 42.1380



103.5410, 76.4280, 13.5800

Rectangle

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



92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430



90.4800, -72.8940, -33.5820



112.6170, 1.3220, 42.1380



102.3860, 67.9400, 46.2760

Sweetspot

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



92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430



150.4100, -4.8110, -17.4430



99.8540, 37.7370, -17.6150



73.9960, -3.3450, -10.9690



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430



111.5860, -19.1520, -71.4400



87.6750, -34.3790, -43.2670



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



84.4050, -16.7240, -60.3720



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



60.8850, 12.3710, 45.6430



62.7130, 19.7480, 71.6520



65.3250, 34.3790, 43.2670



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



43.2960, 16.1280, 60.1600



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

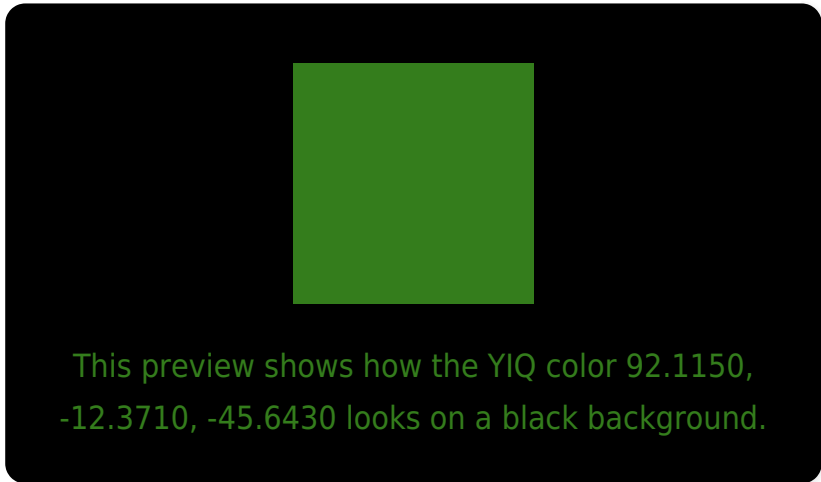
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.1150, -12.3710,

-45.6430.

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

92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430

Protanopia

103.4960, 35.6290, -23.4670

Deuteranopia

105.9300, 40.5790, -14.0530



Tritanopia

104.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430

Protanomaly

99.3580, 18.1620, -31.8060

Deuteranomaly

101.0150, 20.8660, -25.7420

Tritanomaly

99.8360, -23.7460, -21.2020

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.9370, -4.8570, -16.6090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430 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(52, 125, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 125, 28)  
}
```

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(52, 125, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 125, 28) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430 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(52, 125, 28) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 125, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 125, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 125, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 125, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 125,  
28) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.1150, -12.3710, -45.6430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 125, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 125,  
28) }
```

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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