

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.2220, -47.4860,
-75.5660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.2220, -47.4860,
-75.5660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009A10
RGB	0, 154, 16
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 6%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3958, 0.9373
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.90, 0.40
HSL	126°, 100%, 30%
HSV	126°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	11.6596, 23.1698, 4.3471
YIQ	92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

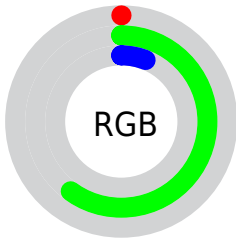
Format	Color
RYB	0, 140, 154
Decimal	39440
CIELab	55.25, -58.66, 54.48
CIELCh	55, 80.059, 137.114
Yxy	23.1698, 0.2976, 0.5914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229520 (0xFF009A10)
YUV	92.2220, -37.5774, -80.8787
Hunter-Lab	48.1350, -40.9988, 28.3400

Details

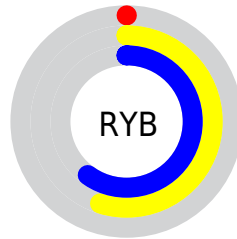
The YIQ color **92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **61.7780, 47.4860, 75.5660**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.8440, -28.5060, -67.1140**, and **59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.3030, -43.0400, -68.0320**.

Distribution



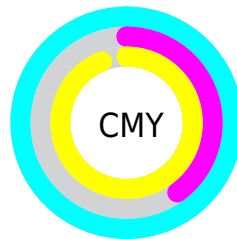
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (6%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660 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 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.2220, -47.4860,
-75.5660

■ 92.2220, -47.4860,
-75.5660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 74.5490, -34.9250,
-66.4210

■ 158.8440,
-28.5060, -67.1140

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,
-52.8230

■ 187.9150,
-27.2680, -67.5240

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,
-39.7480

■ 209.3550,
-22.4550, -61.1350

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 221.5170,
-13.5630, -46.0670

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 233.6790, -4.6710,
-30.9990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.8410, 4.2210,

-15.9310

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 92.2220, -47.4860,
-75.5660

■ 98.3030, -43.0400,
-68.0320

■ 104.6830,
-37.9980, -60.2860

■ 110.6500,
-33.2310, -53.0630

■ 117.0300,
-28.1890, -45.3170

■ 123.1110,
-23.7430, -37.7830

■ 129.1920,
-19.2970, -30.2490

■ 135.5720,
-14.2550, -22.5030

■ 141.5390, -9.4880,
-15.2800

■ 147.9190, -4.4460,
-7.5340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119.5440, 34.5330, -47.6670



92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



105.2060, -75.7790, -52.8910

Triad

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



92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



116.5330, -122.8300, 1.3780



111.2340, 106.9550, 60.5790

Complementary

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



92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



61.7780, 47.4860, 75.5660

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.



118.4470, 76.2790, 76.8790



92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



103.6190, -116.7800, 12.8840

Square

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



92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



120.5960, -119.1140, -10.9060



134.1260, 10.8550, 62.1110



121.1560, 105.3130, 13.2250

Rectangle

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



92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



111.9660, -92.0580, -38.6980



134.1260, 10.8550, 62.1110



110.0460, 102.0930, 71.6050

Sweetspot

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



92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



176.9040, -18.4260, -29.5140



131.9590, 40.4940, -51.0740



87.1750, -11.4590, -18.1070



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



120.3810, -62.0160, -98.5920



100.8860, -71.8820, -51.9300



73.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



83.8900, -43.3150, -68.5550



7.7450, -3.8960, -6.4880

Inverse Universe

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



61.7780, 47.4860, 75.5660



80.7330, 61.6950, 98.9030



53.1140, 71.8820, 51.9300



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



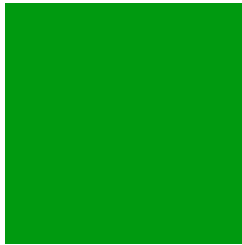
56.2240, 42.9940, 68.8660



5.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

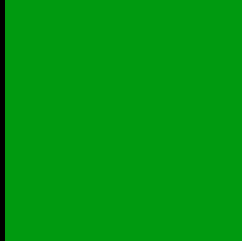
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660 looks on a black 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

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

YIQ 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.2220, -47.4860,

-75.5660.

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

92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660

Protanopia

122.1920, 50.6240, -36.4160

Deuteranopia

126.8140, 52.4090, -19.1990



Tritanopia

120.7470, -50.9360, -13.0160

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



Protanomaly

111.1980, 14.9560, -50.8040



Deuteranomaly

114.5330, 15.8710, -39.8490



Tritanomaly

110.4040, -49.3730, -35.8450

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660



Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

92.4420, -17.0050, -27.7330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660 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, 154, 16)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 154, 16)  
}
```

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, 154, 16) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 154, 16) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660 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, 154, 16) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 154, 16) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 154, 16)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 154, 16); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 154, 16);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 154, 16)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.2220, -47.4860, -75.5660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 154, 16) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 154,  
16) }
```

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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