

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.5000, -14.8930,
-43.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.5000, -14.8930,
-43.9890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	337D22
RGB	51, 125, 34
RGB Percent	20%, 49%, 13%
CMY	0.8002, 0.5097, 0.8666
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.73, 0.51
HSL	109°, 57%, 31%
HSV	109°, 73%, 49%
XYZ	8.9886, 15.4928, 4.0303
YIQ	92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

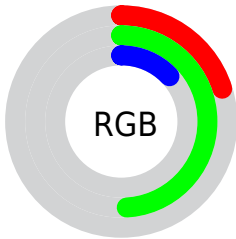
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 125, 108
Decimal	3374370
CIE _{Lab}	46.30, -40.74, 40.76
CIE _{LCh}	46, 57.634, 134.985
Yxy	15.4928, 0.3153, 0.5434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281564450 (0xFF337D22)
YUV	92.5000, -28.8405, -36.3955
Hunter-Lab	39.3609, -28.1190, 21.4818

Details

The YIQ color **92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **66.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.7560, -12.7380, -44.4980**, and **44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1420, -17.0010, -49.8410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.9720, -13.1060, -37.8260**.

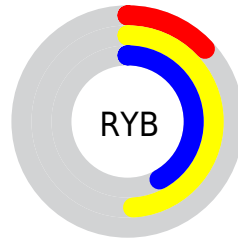
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (49%)

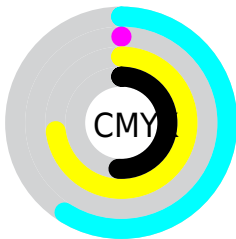
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (42%)

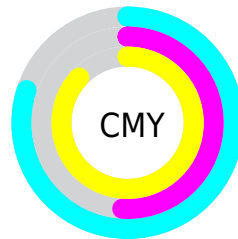


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (73%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890 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 92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.5000, -14.8930,
-43.9890

■ 92.5000, -14.8930,
-43.9890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.5380, -18.0560,
-47.2400

■ 145.7560,
-12.7380, -44.4980

■ 44.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 173.2290,
-12.6920, -45.3320

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 201.5880,
-12.3250, -46.4770

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 224.7780, -9.8040,
-42.6040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.5270, -1.1870,
-28.0590

■ 248.5040, 6.7880,

-12.8920

254.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

92.5000, -14.8930,
-43.9890

92.5000, -14.8930,
-43.9890

88.1420, -17.0010,
-49.8410

96.9720, -13.1060,
-37.8260

83.6700, -18.7880,
-56.0040

101.3300,
-10.9980, -31.9740

80.2520, -20.6670,
-60.4990

105.8020, -9.2110,
-25.8110

110.4590, -6.5070,
-19.7470

114.9310, -4.7200,
-13.5840

■ 119.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 123.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 128.1190, 1.2830,
4.2830

■ 132.8900, 3.6660,
10.6580

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.3950, 33.9350, -36.8250



92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890



85.7720, -62.3930, -42.1770

Triad

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



92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890



94.7560, -98.7130, -0.6730



102.9700, 71.7470, 37.8510

Complementary

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



92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890



66.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890

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.



107.5010, 48.6830, 48.3550



92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890



100.1180, -66.8970, 17.4470

Square

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



92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890



96.4880, -92.5670, -12.9430



112.7590, 3.7980, 41.3180



104.7040, 74.4110, 11.5870

Rectangle

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



92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890



90.8220, -73.8570, -32.6490



112.7590, 3.7980, 41.3180



103.3210, 66.5650, 43.6610

Sweetspot

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



92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890



150.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



104.0600, 34.1610, -18.8870



74.1100, -3.6660, -10.6580



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.



92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890



112.4270, -22.9580, -68.5420



90.4950, -33.6920, -39.1960



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



82.3120, -20.8960, -61.8560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



66.5000, 14.8930, 43.9890



71.8720, 23.5540, 68.7540



68.5050, 33.6920, 39.1960



59.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



45.6880, 20.8960, 61.8560



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

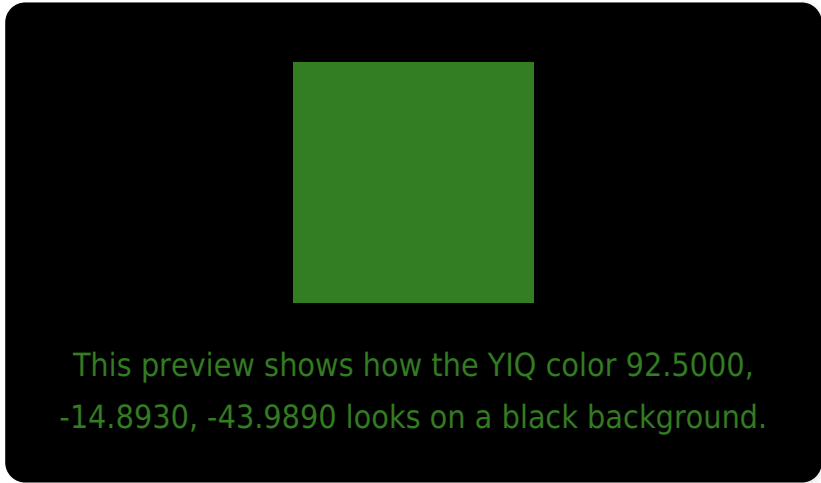
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5000, -14.8930,

-43.9890.

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

92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890

Protanopia

103.8810, 33.1070, -21.8130

Deuteranopia

106.5000, 38.9740, -12.4980



Tritanopia

103.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890

Protanomaly

99.7430, 15.6400, -30.1520

Deuteranomaly

101.5850, 19.2610, -24.1870

Tritanomaly

99.8790, -25.3050, -20.4810

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

93.1650, -5.4990, -15.9870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890 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(51, 125, 34)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 125, 34)  
}
```

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(51, 125, 34) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 125, 34) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890 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(51, 125, 34) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 125, 34) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 125, 34)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 125, 34); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 125, 34);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 125,  
34) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.5000, -14.8930, -43.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 125, 34) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 125,  
34) }
```

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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