

# Converting Colors

YIQ(92.5420, -59.4100,  
-57.6980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(92.5420, -59.4100,  
-57.6980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00923C
RGB	0, 146, 60
RGB Percent	0%, 57%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4272, 0.7649
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.59, 0.43
HSL	145°, 100%, 29%
HSV	145°, 100%, 57%
XYZ	11.1028, 20.9024, 7.7184
YIQ	92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

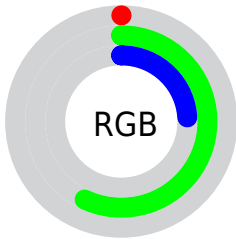
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 103, 146
Decimal	37436
CIELab	52.84, -52.32, 35.92
CIELCh	53, 63.461, 145.526
Yxy	20.9024, 0.2795, 0.5262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278227516 (0xFF00923C)
YUV	92.5420, -16.0432, -81.1593
Hunter-Lab	45.7192, -36.6602, 21.9940

# Details

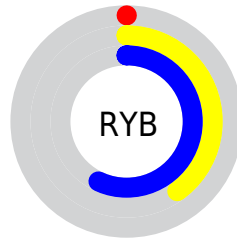
The YIQ color **92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **53.4580, 59.4100, 57.6980**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930**, and **56.2040, -28.7390, -46.3630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.0530, -53.3590, -51.7190**.

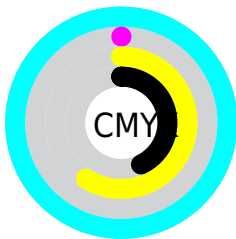
# Distribution



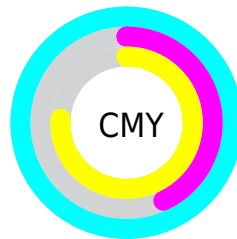
- Red (0%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (43%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980 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 92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 92.5420, -59.4100,  
-57.6980


 92.5420, -59.4100,  
-57.6980


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 74.5440, -44.5560,  
-51.5640


 155.9420,  
-39.9250, -52.8930


 56.2040, -28.7390,  
-46.3630


 184.8990,  
-38.3660, -53.6140


 40.5030, -18.9750,  
-36.0870

 211.3230,  
-36.6240, -52.1440

 27.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810

 223.0720,  
-28.0070, -37.5990

 10.5660, -4.9500,  
-9.4140

 234.9350,  
-19.7110, -22.7430

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.2110,

-11.1400, -7.3640

■ 92.5420, -59.4100,  
-57.6980

■ 98.0530, -53.3590,  
-51.7190

■ 103.1510,  
-47.5830, -46.2630

■ 108.6620,  
-41.5320, -40.2840

■ 113.7600,  
-35.7560, -34.8280

■ 119.2710,  
-29.7050, -28.8490

■ 124.7820,  
-23.6540, -22.8700

■ 129.8800,  
-17.8780, -17.4140

■ 135.3910,  
-11.8270, -11.4350

■ 140.4890, -6.0510,  
-5.9790

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



112.1130, 25.5010, -49.1790



92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



101.2740, -78.4860, -42.3740

# Triad

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



92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



106.0350, -112.5600, 2.4800



119.5660, 84.4480, 33.4400

# Complementary

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



92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



53.4580, 59.4100, 57.6980

# 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.



121.3030, 66.9760, 52.7360



92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



125.1480, -40.0780, 32.5140

# Square

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



92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



110.9130, -109.7610, -9.7050



128.5060, 23.9240, 51.0280



120.4900, 80.4650, 0.9850



# Rectangle

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



92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



106.1930, -90.9590, -31.0790



128.5060, 23.9240, 51.0280



118.5800, 81.8330, 42.2890

# Sweetspot

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



92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



168.0810, -23.0580, -22.6580



112.0140, 12.2980, -57.7020



81.5540, -13.8440, -13.4280



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



119.7210, -76.6920, -74.9000



100.6360, -82.2010, -35.6170



71.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



87.5040, -56.2470, -54.4470



6.3260, -4.0340, -3.9860



# Inverse Universe

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



53.4580, 59.4100, 57.6980



69.1650, 77.0130, 74.5890



45.3640, 82.2010, 35.6170



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



50.4960, 56.2470, 54.4470



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

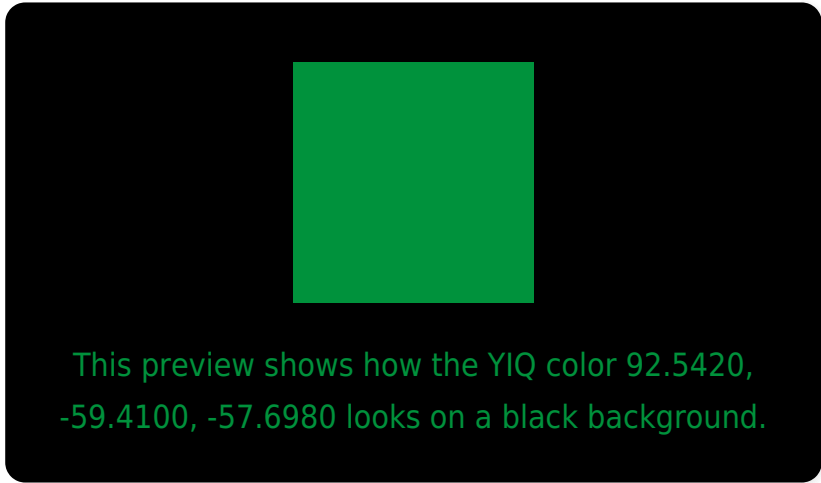
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.5420, -59.4100,

-57.6980.

# 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

92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980

### Protanopia

121.9780, 31.4560, -19.4240

### Deuteranopia

124.1240, 37.2770, -9.2750



## Tritanopia

114.6330, -50.6150, -13.3270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



## Protanomaly

111.0660, -1.5070, -33.2750



## Deuteranomaly

112.3210, 2.3890, -26.7870



## Tritanomaly

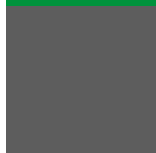
106.4670, -53.6840, -29.3000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980



## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

92.6190, -21.6370, -20.8770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980 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, 146, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 146, 60)  
}
```

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, 146, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 146, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980 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, 146, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 146, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 146, 60)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 146, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 146, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 146, 60)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.5420, -59.4100, -57.6980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 146, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 146,  
60) }
```

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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