

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.8330, -64.3630,
-50.5310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.8330, -64.3630,
-50.5310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008F4E
RGB	0, 143, 78
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4390, 0.6943
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.46, 0.44
HSL	153°, 100%, 28%
HSV	153°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	11.2047, 20.2122, 10.5087
YIQ	92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

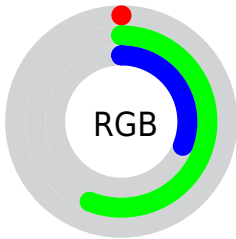
Format	Color
RYB	0, 93, 143
Decimal	36686
CIELab	52.08, -48.27, 25.63
CIELCh	52, 54.652, 152.029
Yxy	20.2122, 0.2673, 0.4821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226766 (0xFF008F4E)
YUV	92.8330, -7.3127, -81.4145
Hunter-Lab	44.9580, -34.1896, 17.6119

Details

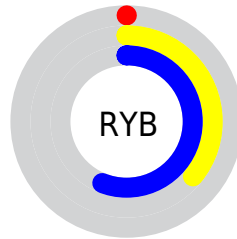
The YIQ color **92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **50.1670, 64.3630, 50.5310**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.6350, -46.0700, -46.1500**, and **57.0650, -35.2970, -37.6410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.7030, -57.9450, -45.6970**.

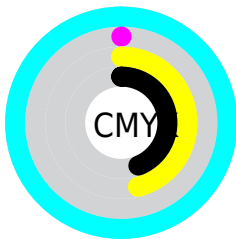
Distribution



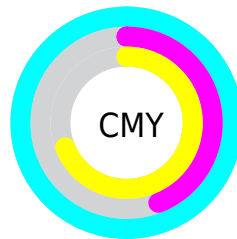
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (44%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310 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 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 92.8330, -64.3630,
-50.5310

 92.8330, -64.3630,
-50.5310


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 74.8350, -49.5090,
-44.3970


 155.6350,
-46.0700, -46.1500


 57.0650, -35.2970,
-37.6410


 184.0050,
-44.2360, -46.3480


 39.7680, -21.0390,
-31.7190

 212.7770,
-43.5940, -46.9700

 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

 224.6400,
-35.2980, -32.1140

 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

 236.5030,
-27.0020, -17.2580

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 92.8330, -64.3630,
-50.5310

■ 97.7030, -57.9450,
-45.6970

■ 102.9860,
-51.2520, -40.3400

■ 107.8560,
-44.8340, -35.5060

■ 112.8400,
-38.7370, -30.3610

■ 118.1230,
-32.0440, -25.0040

■ 122.9930,
-25.6260, -20.1700

■ 127.9770,
-19.5290, -15.0250

■ 132.8470,
-13.1110, -10.1910

■ 138.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.0530, 8.5350, -39.0570



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



100.0660, -80.5960, -37.1720

Triad

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



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



100.5750, -105.4530, 0.3310



120.5550, 73.8130, 22.4290

Complementary

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



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



50.1670, 64.3630, 50.5310

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.



122.2880, 62.1640, 40.8200



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



126.0980, -19.4460, 33.0500

Square

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



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



105.7780, -104.9470, -8.8430



126.8130, 30.0690, 44.2850



120.4990, 67.0780, -4.2020

Rectangle

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



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



103.7140, -90.8680, -27.2200



126.8130, 30.0690, 44.2850



120.8140, 71.8860, 29.8220

Sweetspot

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



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



166.4060, -25.3510, -19.6470



103.9740, 0.6070, -60.5850



82.1240, -15.4490, -11.8730



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.



92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



120.6960, -83.5710, -65.8670



97.3080, -83.8530, -27.7010



68.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



87.6810, -60.8790, -47.5910



5.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

Inverse Universe

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



50.1670, 64.3630, 50.5310



65.3040, 83.5710, 65.8670



45.6920, 83.8530, 27.7010



66.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.4330, 60.5580, 47.9020



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310 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 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310 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 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.8330, -64.3630,

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

92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310

Protanopia

121.5460, 24.1650, -13.9390

Deuteranopia

123.0940, 28.7940, -4.2140



Tritanopia

112.0350, -51.8070, -13.7510

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



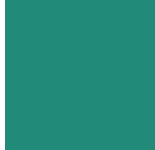
Protanomaly

111.3460, -7.9270, -27.0550



Deuteranomaly

112.0030, -5.2230, -20.9910



Tritanomaly

104.9660, -56.5270, -27.3350

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310



Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

92.8300, -23.6090, -18.1770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310 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, 143, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 143, 78)  
}
```

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, 143, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 143, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310 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, 143, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 143, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 143, 78)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 143, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.8330, -64.3630, -50.5310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 143, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 143,  
78) }
```

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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