

# Converting Colors

YIQ(92.9060, -49.4120,  
-73.7000)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(92.9060, -49.4120,  
-73.7000)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	009A16
RGB	0, 154, 22
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 9%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3958, 0.9138
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.86, 0.40
HSL	129°, 100%, 30%
HSV	129°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	11.7108, 23.1903, 4.6168
YIQ	92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

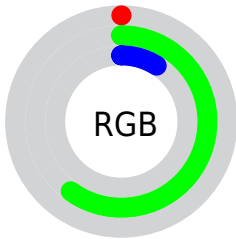
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 135, 154
Decimal	39446
CIELab	55.27, -58.39, 53.13
CIELCh	55, 78.945, 137.697
Yxy	23.1903, 0.2963, 0.5868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229526 (0xFF009A16)
YUV	92.9060, -34.9567, -81.4786
Hunter-Lab	48.1563, -40.8653, 28.0252

# Details

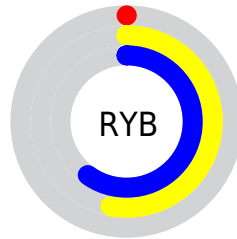
The YIQ color **92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **61.0940, 49.4120, 73.7000**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **159.0010, -30.3860, -66.0820**, and **59.2870, -27.7750, -52.8230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.8730, -44.6450, -66.4770**.

# Distribution



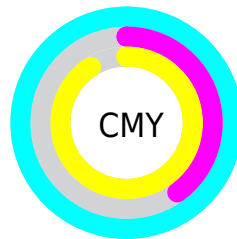
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (9%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000 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 92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 92.9060, -49.4120,  
-73.7000

■ 92.9060, -49.4120,  
-73.7000

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.5490, -34.9250,  
-66.4210

■ 159.0010,  
-30.3860, -66.0820

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,  
-52.8230

■ 188.2570,  
-28.2310, -66.5910

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

■ 209.6970,  
-23.4180, -60.2020

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,  
-27.7190

■ 221.5600,  
-15.1220, -45.3460

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 233.7220, -6.2300,  
-30.2780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 245.8840, 2.6620,

-15.2100

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

92.9060, -49.4120,  
-73.7000

98.8730, -44.6450,  
-66.4770

105.1390,  
-39.2820, -59.0420

111.2200,  
-34.8360, -51.5080

117.4860,  
-29.4730, -44.0730

123.4530,  
-24.7060, -36.8500

■ 129.4200,  
-19.9390, -29.6270

■ 135.6860,  
-14.5760, -22.1920

■ 141.7670,  
-10.1300, -14.6580

■ 148.0330, -4.7670,  
-7.2230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.2450, 33.9370, -47.8790



92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



105.4340, -76.4210, -52.2690

# Triad

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



92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



116.5330, -122.8300, 1.3780



113.1690, 105.5800, 57.9640

# Complementary

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



92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



61.0940, 49.4120, 73.7000

# 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.



119.2080, 75.4540, 75.3100



92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



111.6920, -100.6880, 18.6080

# Square

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



92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



119.8950, -118.5180, -10.6940



134.7840, 11.8180, 61.1780



121.1450, 103.8460, 12.2780



# Rectangle

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



92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



112.0800, -92.3790, -38.3870



134.7840, 11.8180, 61.1780



111.6820, 100.1220, 68.7780

# Sweetspot

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



92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



177.2460, -19.3890, -28.5810



130.4640, 37.5140, -52.1340



87.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



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.



92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



121.2930, -64.5840, -96.1040



101.5700, -73.8080, -50.0640



73.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



84.4600, -44.9200, -67.0000



7.8590, -4.2170, -6.1770



# Inverse Universe

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



61.0940, 49.4120, 73.7000



79.8210, 64.2630, 96.4150



52.4300, 73.8080, 50.0640



72.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



55.5400, 44.9200, 67.0000

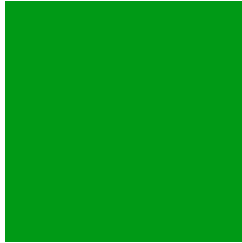


5.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

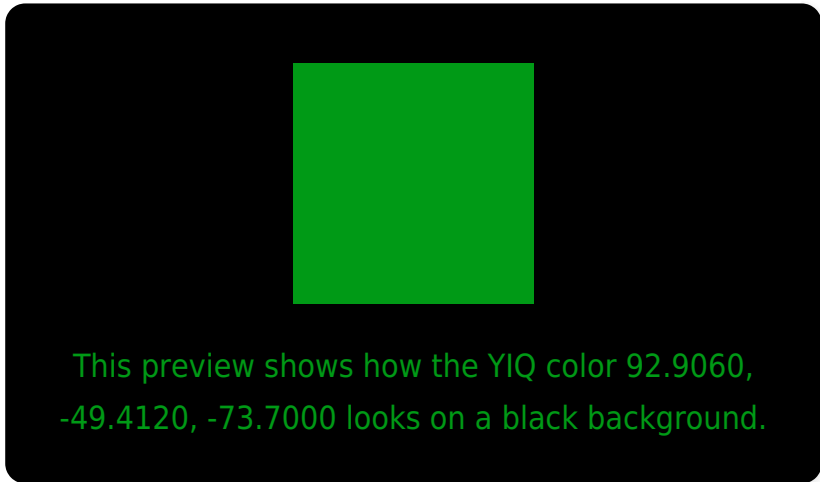
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.9060, -49.4120,

-73.7000.

# 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

92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000

### Protanopia

123.4460, 47.0930, -32.9950

### Deuteranopia

127.1560, 51.4460, -18.2660



## Tritanopia

120.7470, -50.9360, -13.0160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



## Protanomaly

112.3380, 11.7460, -47.6940



## Deuteranomaly

114.9890, 14.5870, -38.6050



## Tritanomaly

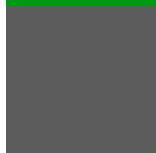
110.7460, -50.3360, -34.9120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000



## Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

92.7840, -17.9680, -26.8000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000 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, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 154, 22)  
}
```

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, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 154, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000 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, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 154, 22) }
```

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, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 154, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 154, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 154, 22)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.9060, -49.4120, -73.7000 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, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 154,  
22) }
```

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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