

Converting Colors

YIQ(92.9540, -12.6950,
-28.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(92.9540, -12.6950,
-28.7510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F733A
RGB	63, 115, 58
RGB Percent	25%, 45%, 23%
CMY	0.7531, 0.5489, 0.7725
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.50, 0.55
HSL	115°, 33%, 34%
HSV	115°, 50%, 45%
XYZ	8.9442, 13.6273, 6.1617
YIQ	92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

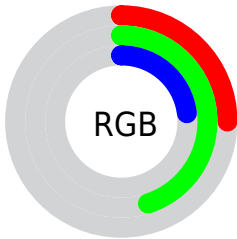
Format	Color
RYB	58, 115, 110
Decimal	4158266
CIELab	43.69, -29.88, 26.13
CIELCh	44, 39.694, 138.821
Yxy	13.6273, 0.3113, 0.4743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282348346 (0xFF3F733A)
YUV	92.9540, -17.2323, -26.2697
Hunter-Lab	36.9152, -21.3528, 15.9442

Details

The YIQ color **92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **80.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510**, and the grayscale version is **93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1990, -12.0070, -30.2070**, and **42.9150, -16.9590, -28.5670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.2970, -15.3990, -34.8150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.3120, -10.5870, -22.8990**.

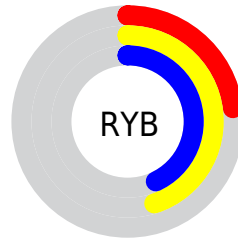
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (45%)

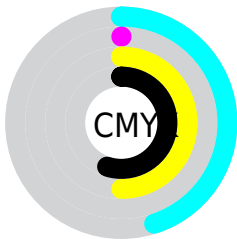
Blue (23%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (43%)

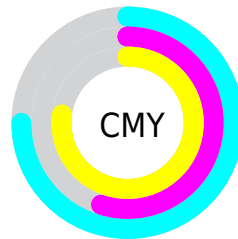


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510 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 92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 92.9540, -12.6950,
-28.7510

■ 92.9540, -12.6950,
-28.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.1820, -13.3370,
-28.1290

■ 144.1990,
-12.0070, -30.2070

■ 42.9150, -16.9590,
-28.5670

■ 171.3730,
-12.5570, -31.2530

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 199.1450,
-11.9150, -31.8750

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 227.3190,
-12.4650, -32.9210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 240.9430, -4.9940,
-19.6340

■ 252.9200, 2.9810,

-4.4670

■ 92.9540, -12.6950,
-28.7510

■ 92.9540, -12.6950,
-28.7510

■ 88.2970, -15.3990,
-34.8150

■ 97.3120, -10.5870,
-22.8990

■ 84.0530, -17.8280,
-40.3560

■ 101.8550, -7.5620,
-17.1460

■ 79.3960, -20.5320,
-46.4200

■ 106.2130, -5.4540,
-11.2940

■ 75.1520, -22.9610,
-51.9610

■ 110.7560, -2.4290,
-5.5410

■ 70.4950, -25.6650,
-58.0250

■ 115.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 119.6570, 2.7040,
6.0640

■ 124.0150, 4.8120,
11.9160

■ 128.5580, 7.8370,
17.6690

■ 132.9160, 9.9450,
23.5210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.1120, 19.2150, -23.3530



92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510



79.9990, -61.2940, -34.5580

Triad

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



92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510



83.7220, -84.1780, -5.2820



102.6370, 50.1550, 21.6670

Complementary

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



92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510



80.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510

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.



104.8930, 35.1150, 29.9230



92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510



102.7400, -30.7220, 17.1340

Square

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



92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510



86.0070, -80.9670, -13.9190



106.4090, 7.2390, 28.5110



102.2110, 50.7540, 5.2980

Rectangle

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



92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510



83.2080, -68.9520, -27.9280



106.4090, 7.2390, 28.5110



103.3040, 46.8990, 25.6110

Sweetspot

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



92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510



141.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



104.9800, 19.9470, -14.5890



71.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510



115.7490, -20.0280, -44.5400



94.0810, -23.0580, -22.6580



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



74.9030, -26.9940, -61.4740



153.3280, -55.6380, -126.0860

Inverse Universe

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



80.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510



96.2510, 20.0280, 44.5400



78.9190, 23.0580, 22.6580



55.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



47.3960, 27.5900, 61.6860



96.6720, 55.6380, 126.0860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

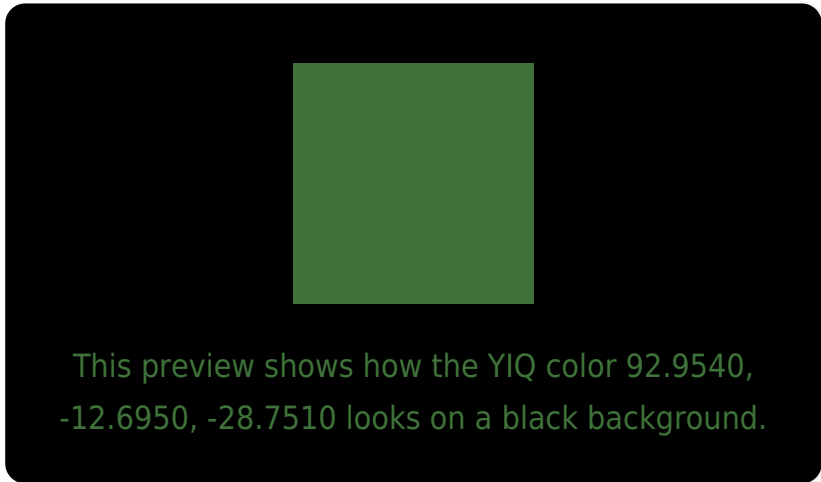
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 92.9540, -12.6950,

-28.7510.

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

92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510

Protanopia

100.4040, 21.6890, -13.1190

Deuteranopia

101.9690, 27.6480, -5.4720



Tritanopia

99.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970

Trichromacy



Original Color

92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510

Protanomaly

97.4840, 9.5400, -18.7160

Deuteranomaly

98.5000, 12.6110, -13.7970

Tritanomaly

97.3300, -19.0250, -13.1450

Monochromacy



Original Color

92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510

Achromatopsia

93.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

92.9250, -4.5830, -10.5590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510 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(63, 115, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 115, 58)  
}
```

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(63, 115, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 115, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510 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(63, 115, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 115, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 115, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 115, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 115, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 115,  
58) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 92.9540, -12.6950, -28.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 115, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 115,  
58) }
```

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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