

Converting Colors

YIQ(93.8300, -60.2810,
-58.4330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(93.8300, -60.2810,
-58.4330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00943D
RGB	0, 148, 61
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4194, 0.7609
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.59, 0.42
HSL	145°, 100%, 29%
HSV	145°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	11.4408, 21.5357, 7.9625
YIQ	93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

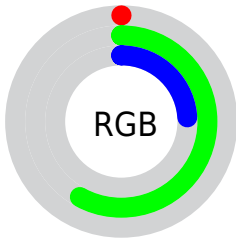
Format	Color
RYB	0, 105, 148
Decimal	37949
CIELab	53.53, -52.83, 36.24
CIELCh	54, 64.066, 145.546
Yxy	21.5357, 0.2795, 0.5260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228029 (0xFF00943D)
YUV	93.8300, -16.1852, -82.2889
Hunter-Lab	46.4066, -37.2054, 22.3115

Details

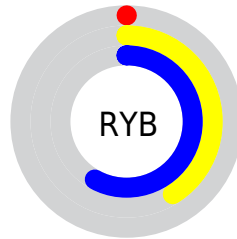
The YIQ color **93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **54.1700, 60.2810, 58.4330**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.2300, -40.7960, -53.6280**, and **57.4920, -29.6100, -47.0980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.3410, -54.2300, -52.4540**.

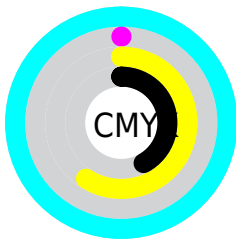
Distribution



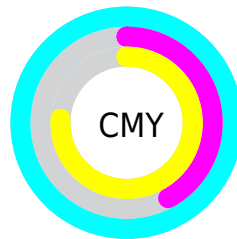
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330 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 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 93.8300, -60.2810,
-58.4330

■ 93.8300, -60.2810,
-58.4330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.2450, -45.1520,
-51.7760

■ 157.5290,
-40.2000, -53.4160

■ 57.4920, -29.6100,
-47.0980

■ 186.1870,
-39.2370, -54.3490

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,
-37.1330

■ 211.7360,
-36.3490, -51.6210

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 223.4850,
-27.7320, -37.0760

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 235.4620,
-19.7570, -21.9090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.6240,

-10.8650, -6.8410

■ 93.8300, -60.2810,
-58.4330

■ 99.3410, -54.2300,
-52.4540

■ 104.7380,
-47.8580, -46.7860

■ 109.9500,
-42.4030, -41.0190

■ 115.4610,
-36.3520, -35.0400

■ 120.9720,
-30.3010, -29.0610

■ 126.3690,
-23.9290, -23.3930

■ 131.8800,
-17.8780, -17.4140

■ 137.0920,
-12.4230, -11.6470

■ 142.4890, -6.0510,
-5.9790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113.8850, 26.1430, -49.8010



93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



102.6760, -79.6780, -42.7980

Triad

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



93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



107.6650, -114.3940, 2.6780



120.8650, 85.0440, 33.6520

Complementary

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



93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



54.1700, 60.2810, 58.4330

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.



123.0150, 67.8470, 53.4710



93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



127.2620, -40.3990, 32.8250

Square

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



93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



112.4290, -111.2740, -9.8180



130.2180, 24.7950, 51.7630



122.5610, 81.7030, 0.5750

Rectangle

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



93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



107.5950, -92.1510, -31.5030



130.2180, 24.7950, 51.7630



120.8790, 82.4290, 42.5010

Sweetspot

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



93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



170.0810, -23.0580, -22.6580



113.4870, 12.3440, -58.5360



84.1410, -14.1190, -13.9510



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



121.1230, -77.8840, -75.3240



102.0380, -83.3930, -36.0410



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.



54.1700, 60.2810, 58.4330



69.9910, 77.5630, 75.6350



45.9620, 83.3930, 36.0410



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 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330 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 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330 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 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.8300, -60.2810,

-58.4330.

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

93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330

Protanopia

122.9780, 31.4560, -19.4240

Deuteranopia

125.5370, 37.5520, -8.7520



Tritanopia

116.3340, -51.2110, -13.5390

Trichromacy



Original Color

93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



Protanomaly

112.6530, -1.7820, -33.7980



Deuteranomaly

114.0220, 1.7930, -26.9990



Tritanomaly

108.1680, -54.2800, -29.5120

Monochromacy



Original Color

93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330



Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

94.2060, -21.9120, -21.4000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330 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, 148, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 148, 61)  
}
```

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, 148, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 148, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330 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, 148, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 148, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 148, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 148, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 148, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 148, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.8300, -60.2810, -58.4330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 148, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 148,  
61) }
```

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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