

# Converting Colors

YIQ(93.9560, -68.9030,  
-45.3430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(93.9560, -68.9030,  
-45.3430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	008E5D
RGB	0, 142, 93
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4429, 0.6355
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.35, 0.44
HSL	159°, 100%, 28%
HSV	159°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	11.6550, 20.1530, 13.6176
YIQ	93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

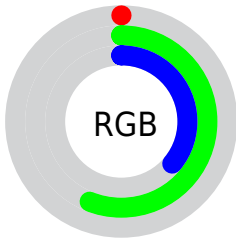
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 86, 142
Decimal	36445
CIELab	52.01, -44.74, 17.24
CIELCh	52, 47.947, 158.926
Yxy	20.1530, 0.2566, 0.4436
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226525 (0xFF008E5D)
YUV	93.9560, -0.4713, -82.3994
Hunter-Lab	44.8921, -32.2185, 13.4393

# Details

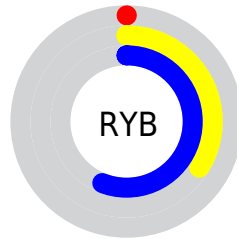
The YIQ color **93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **48.0440, 68.9030, 45.3430**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510**, and **58.1880, -39.8370, -32.4530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.7120, -62.1640, -40.8200**.

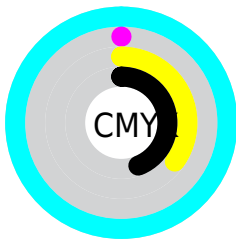
# Distribution



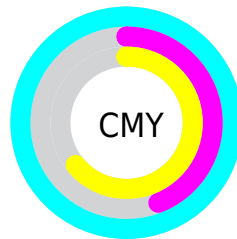
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (44%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (64%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430 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 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 93.9560, -68.9030,  
-45.3430


 93.9560, -68.9030,  
-45.3430


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 75.9580, -54.0490,  
-39.2090


 156.8720,  
-50.9310, -40.6510


 58.0740, -39.5160,  
-32.7640


 184.9430,  
-49.6930, -41.0610


 41.5920, -26.1750,  
-26.7430

 213.7150,  
-49.0510, -41.6830

 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

 226.1650,  
-41.0300, -27.3500

 7.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

 238.4410,  
-32.4590, -11.9710

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 93.9560, -68.9030,  
-45.3430

■ 98.7120, -62.1640,  
-40.8200

■ 103.4680,  
-55.4250, -36.2970

■ 108.5230,  
-48.0900, -31.5620

■ 113.2790,  
-41.3510, -27.0390

■ 118.0350,  
-34.6120, -22.5160

■ 122.6770,  
-27.5520, -18.3040

■ 127.4330,  
-20.8130, -13.7810

■ 132.4880,  
-13.4780, -9.0460

■ 137.2440, -6.7390,  
-4.5230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.4250, -1.1400, -34.4200



93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



99.9180, -82.9350, -33.3270

# Triad

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



93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



116.1910, -59.9730, 13.1070



122.4950, 64.8740, 13.7220

# Complementary

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



93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



48.0440, 68.9030, 45.3430

# 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.



123.4520, 58.4060, 31.8300



93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



127.2860, -5.4160, 32.0880

# Square

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



93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



102.6320, -101.6000, -8.9280



126.2770, 34.3340, 38.5740



121.1170, 56.3500, -8.0180



# Rectangle

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



93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



103.1100, -91.9230, -24.6190



126.2770, 34.3340, 38.5740



122.2380, 64.4600, 21.2280

# Sweetspot

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



93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



165.3890, -26.6810, -17.5690



98.3040, -9.2500, -63.6660



80.7650, -15.8160, -10.7280



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



121.6880, -89.1200, -58.9120



87.2150, -78.8570, -19.1210



68.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



5.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



# Inverse Universe

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



48.0440, 68.9030, 45.3430



62.1980, 89.4410, 58.6010



54.7850, 78.8570, 19.1210



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



45.7230, 65.3730, 43.2370



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

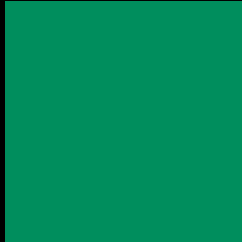
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430 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 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430.

-45.3430.

# 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

93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430

### Protanopia

121.6580, 18.1580, -9.6980

### Deuteranopia

124.0810, 21.6410, -1.2310



## Tritanopia

110.8390, -54.1910, -14.5990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



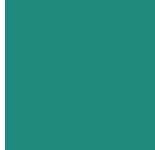
## Protanomaly

111.7570, -13.3380, -22.6020



## Deuteranomaly

113.0010, -10.9090, -17.0610



## Tritanomaly

105.0520, -59.6450, -25.8930

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430



## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

93.8130, -24.9390, -16.0990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430 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, 142, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 142, 93)  
}
```

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, 142, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 142, 93) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430 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, 142, 93) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 142, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 142, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 142, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 142, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 142, 93)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 93.9560, -68.9030, -45.3430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 142, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 142,  
93) }
```

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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