

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.6790, -58.5380,
-62.4900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.6790, -58.5380,
-62.4900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009735
RGB	0, 151, 53
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 21%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4076, 0.7923
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.65, 0.41
HSL	141°, 100%, 30%
HSV	141°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	11.7185, 22.4102, 7.0713
YIQ	94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

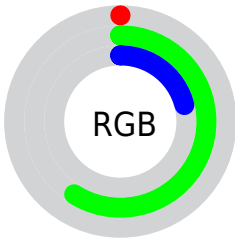
Format	Color
RYB	0, 112, 151
Decimal	38709
CIELab	54.46, -54.85, 41.09
CIELCh	54, 68.534, 143.161
Yxy	22.4102, 0.2844, 0.5439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228789 (0xFF009735)
YUV	94.6790, -20.5477, -83.0335
Hunter-Lab	47.3395, -38.6579, 24.2812

Details

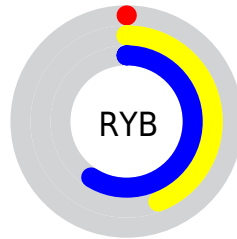
The YIQ color **94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **56.3210, 58.5380, 62.4900**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.7910, -38.1820, -56.9500**, and **57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100.3040, -52.8080, -56.2000**.

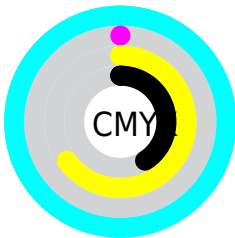
Distribution



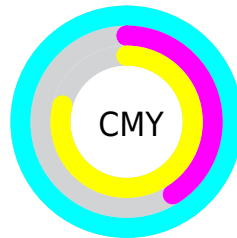
- Red (0%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900 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 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.6790, -58.5380,
-62.4900

■ 94.6790, -58.5380,
-62.4900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 75.8660, -42.7670,
-56.4550

■ 159.3780,
-38.4570, -57.4730

■ 57.5260, -26.9500,
-51.2540

■ 187.7480,
-36.6230, -57.6710

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 211.2370,
-33.5060, -53.5860

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 223.2850,
-24.2930, -38.8290

■ 14.0880, -6.6000,
-12.5520

■ 235.1480,
-15.9970, -23.9730

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.4240, -7.4260,

-8.5940

■ 94.6790, -58.5380,
-62.4900

■ 100.3040,
-52.8080, -56.2000

■ 105.9290,
-47.0780, -49.9100

■ 111.4400,
-41.0270, -43.9310

■ 117.0650,
-35.2970, -37.6410

■ 122.9890,
-28.9710, -31.1390

■ 128.6140,
-23.2410, -24.8490

■ 134.2390,
-17.5110, -18.5590

■ 139.7500,
-11.4600, -12.5800

■ 145.3750, -5.7300,
-6.2900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116.5540, 28.5730, -49.7870



94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



104.5680, -79.4940, -46.1340

Triad

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



94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



111.7400, -118.9790, 3.1730



120.7890, 91.3700, 40.1540

Complementary

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



94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



56.3210, 58.5380, 62.4900

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.



123.5580, 70.8720, 59.2240



94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



126.8030, -52.2280, 32.4440

Square

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



94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



115.4610, -114.3000, -10.0440



132.3580, 21.5850, 54.8730



123.3770, 88.2130, 3.7410

Rectangle

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



94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



109.9430, -93.2510, -33.5950



132.3580, 21.5850, 54.8730



120.6180, 87.8380, 49.1020

Sweetspot

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



94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



174.0270, -22.9660, -24.3260



117.9390, 16.8830, -58.1970



85.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



122.9180, -76.0490, -81.0490



103.2290, -82.6130, -39.1650



74.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



87.7660, -54.2290, -57.9810



8.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550

Inverse Universe

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



56.3210, 58.5380, 62.4900



73.1960, 75.7280, 81.3600



47.7710, 82.6130, 39.1650



71.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



52.2340, 54.2290, 57.9810



4.7990, 5.1800, 5.2440

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900 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 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900 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 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.6790, -58.5380,

-62.4900.

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

94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900

Protanopia

125.0230, 35.5830, -22.6330

Deuteranopia

127.1090, 41.6330, -11.1270



Tritanopia

118.4480, -51.5320, -13.2280

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



Protanomaly

114.1000, 1.1530, -37.4310



Deuteranomaly

115.2950, 5.2780, -29.5860



Tritanomaly

110.1140, -54.1880, -31.1800

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900



Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

94.5650, -21.5450, -22.5450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900 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, 151, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 151, 53)  
}
```

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, 151, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 151, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900 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, 151, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 151, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 151, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 151, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 151, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 151, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.6790, -58.5380, -62.4900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 151, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 151,  
53) }
```

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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