

Converting Colors

YIQ(85.9530, -12.0950,
-50.6470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(85.9530, -12.0950,
-50.6470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B7A0D
RGB	43, 122, 13
RGB Percent	17%, 48%, 5%
CMY	0.8316, 0.5214, 0.9490
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.89, 0.52
HSL	104°, 81%, 26%
HSV	104°, 89%, 48%
XYZ	8.0298, 14.4684, 2.7506
YIQ	85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

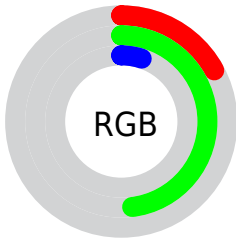
Format	Color
RYB	13, 122, 92
Decimal	2849293
CIELab	44.90, -43.09, 46.31
CIELCh	45, 63.260, 132.939
Yxy	14.4684, 0.3180, 0.5730
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281039373 (0xFF2B7A0D)
YUV	85.9530, -35.9658, -37.6698
Hunter-Lab	38.0374, -28.8835, 22.3388

Details

The YIQ color **85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **49.0470, 12.0950, 50.6470**, and the grayscale version is **86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.4910, -10.6740, -48.8660**, and **42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8940, -13.6070, -56.2870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.0120, -10.5830, -45.0070**.

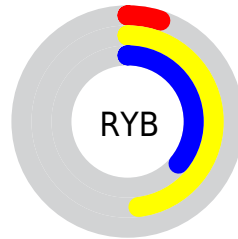
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (48%)

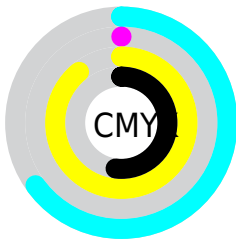
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (36%)

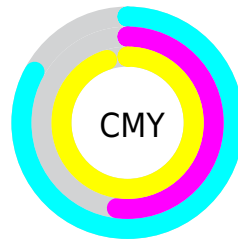


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470 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 85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.9530, -12.0950,
-50.6470

■ 85.9530, -12.0950,
-50.6470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 57.2380, -26.0790,
-50.5190

■ 140.4910,
-10.6740, -48.8660

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 167.9640,
-10.6280, -49.7000

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 195.7360, -9.9860,
-50.3220

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 221.5730, -7.9690,
-48.3290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.3220, 0.6480,
-33.7840

■ 245.1850, 8.9440,

-18.9280

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 85.9530, -12.0950,
-50.6470

■ 85.9530, -12.0950,
-50.6470

■ 81.8940, -13.6070,
-56.2870

■ 90.0120, -10.5830,
-45.0070

■ 81.4810, -13.8820,
-56.8100

■ 94.0710, -9.0710,
-39.3670

■ 97.9450, -8.4760,
-33.6280

■ 102.0040, -6.9640,
-27.9880

■ 106.0630, -5.4520,
-22.3480

■ 110.1220, -3.9400,
-16.7080

■ 114.1810, -2.4280,
-11.0680

■ 118.3540, -1.2370,
-5.1170

■ 122.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.4490, 33.8430, -35.1570



85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470



83.4580, -58.6330, -44.2410

Triad

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



85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470



94.7390, -100.0430, 1.4050



94.8340, 78.3020, 45.7100

Complementary

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



85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470



49.0470, 12.0950, 50.6470

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.



101.2720, 51.0660, 54.7300



85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470



85.5750, -96.2850, 10.3950

Square

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



85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470



95.3140, -92.0170, -11.8970



108.6000, -0.0080, 44.2160



98.6340, 80.6000, 15.0640

Rectangle

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



85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470



88.2630, -70.7850, -33.2570



108.6000, -0.0080, 44.2160



95.2990, 72.7990, 51.8310

Sweetspot

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



85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470



143.8290, -4.6730, -19.9450



91.3770, 43.5140, -17.6860



70.7680, -2.7030, -11.5910



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470



105.6030, -17.8220, -73.5180



79.7190, -37.6790, -49.5430



59.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



83.5410, -14.1110, -58.1670



168.5550, -28.1760, -117.1680

Inverse Universe

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



49.0470, 12.0950, 50.6470



52.3970, 17.8220, 73.5180



55.2810, 37.6790, 49.5430



57.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



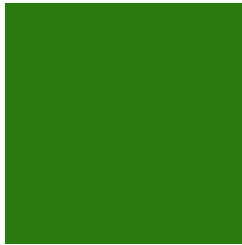
41.4590, 14.1110, 58.1670



83.4450, 28.1760, 117.1680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

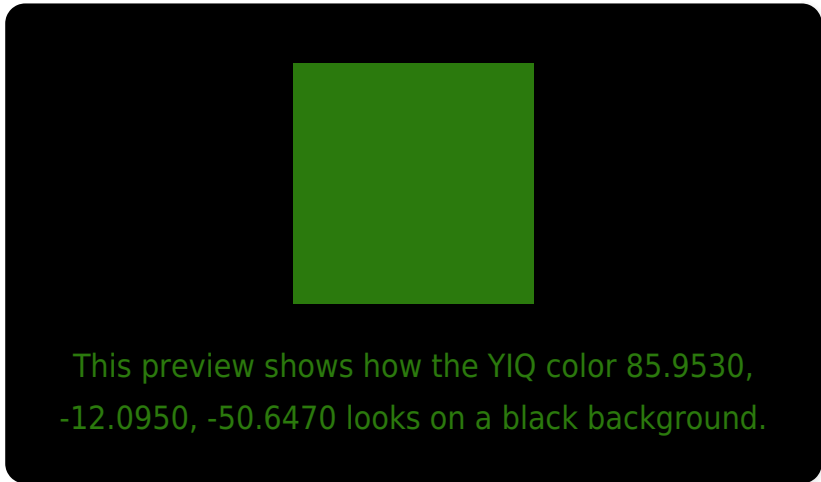
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 85.9530, -12.0950,

-50.6470.

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

85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470

Protanopia

98.3730, 40.1690, -28.6550

Deuteranopia

101.6590, 42.7800, -15.3960



Tritanopia

99.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470

Protanomaly

93.8650, 20.8680, -36.7960

Deuteranomaly

95.9180, 22.5170, -28.1310

Tritanomaly

94.5970, -24.5710, -22.7710

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470

Achromatopsia

86.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

85.7690, -4.4440, -18.5880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470 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(43, 122, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 122, 13)  
}
```

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(43, 122, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 122, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470 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(43, 122, 13) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 122, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 122, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 122, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 122, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 122,  
13) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 85.9530, -12.0950, -50.6470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 122, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 122,  
13) }
```

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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