

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.0500, 12.6170,
-46.9590)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D7900
RGB	77, 121, 0
RGB Percent	30%, 47%, 0%
CMY	0.6982, 0.5254, 0.9998
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	82°, 100%, 24%
HSV	82°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	9.8966, 15.2551, 2.4240
YIQ	94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

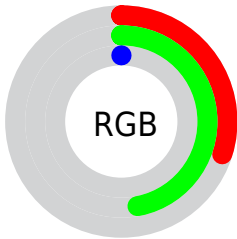
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 121, 44
Decimal	5077248
CIE _{Lab}	45.98, -31.94, 50.60
CIE _{LCh}	46, 59.837, 122.256
Yxy	15.2551, 0.3589, 0.5532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283267328 (0xFF4D7900)
YUV	94.0500, -46.3666, -14.9528
Hunter-Lab	39.0578, -23.1220, 23.6608

Details

The YIQ color **94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **26.9500, -12.6170, 46.9590**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.4890, 10.0030, -43.6370**, and **49.1410, -6.0920, -32.7800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.6140, 11.1490, -42.3790**.

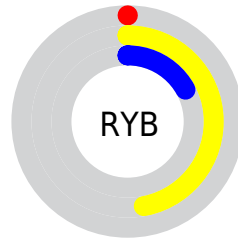
Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (47%)

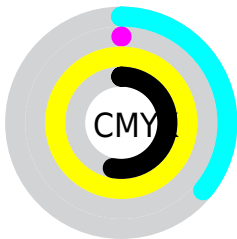
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (17%)

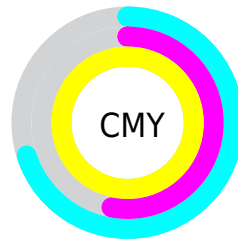


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590 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 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.0500, 12.6170,
-46.9590

■ 94.0500, 12.6170,
-46.9590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.3020, 3.4000,
-39.6080

■ 148.1900, 9.4070,
-43.8490

■ 49.1410, -6.0920,
-32.7800

■ 175.3750, 10.3240,
-43.9480

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 203.1470, 10.9660,
-44.5700

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 230.1580, 12.4330,
-43.6230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 242.0210, 20.7290,
-28.7670

■ 248.5020, 18.2970,

-17.7270

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 94.0500, 12.6170,
-46.9590

■ 96.6140, 11.1490,
-42.3790

■ 99.4770, 10.2770,
-37.5870

■ 102.0410, 8.8090,
-33.0070

■ 104.9040, 7.9370,
-28.2150

■ 107.5820, 6.1480,
-23.3240

■ 110.1460, 4.6800,
-18.7440

■ 113.0090, 3.8080,
-13.9520

■ 115.5730, 2.3400,
-9.3720

■ 118.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.6680, 46.5880, -29.3480



94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590



81.8620, -54.1390, -48.5950

Triad

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



94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590



96.5340, -98.2080, -4.3200



101.9130, 67.8940, 47.1100

Complementary

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



94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590



26.9500, -12.6170, 46.9590

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.



108.8290, 33.1400, 49.2040



94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590



90.8580, -98.7600, 5.6880

Square

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



94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590



95.2510, -87.7060, -18.4420



110.4830, -21.9680, 34.7040



102.1750, 77.9390, 24.7470

Rectangle

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



94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590



87.6130, -66.1990, -39.2790



110.4830, -21.9680, 34.7040



103.5300, 58.9070, 50.2910

Sweetspot

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



94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590



147.5590, 4.9550, -18.2210



60.8330, 60.5660, 3.6860



72.8180, 3.0280, -10.8280



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.



94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590



122.9450, 16.7460, -61.2220



76.4090, -22.5470, -59.4670



59.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



96.9960, 12.7090, -48.6270



195.7640, 26.0600, -97.8760

Inverse Universe

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



26.9500, -12.6170, 46.9590



35.3540, -16.1500, 61.4340



44.5910, 22.5470, 59.4670



56.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



28.0040, -12.7090, 48.6270



56.2360, -26.0600, 97.8760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590 looks on a 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 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590.

-46.9590.

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

94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590

Protanopia

100.7600, 43.3330, -30.9310

Deuteranopia

104.1600, 45.6230, -17.3610



Tritanopia

106.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590

Protanomaly

98.0250, 32.1010, -36.6270

Deuteranomaly

100.6650, 33.4750, -28.4850

Tritanomaly

101.6980, -5.6820, -18.1780

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590

Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.2000, 4.5880, -17.0760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590 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(77, 121, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 121, 0)  
}
```

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(77, 121, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 121, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590 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(77, 121, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 121, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(77, 121, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 121, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 121, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 121, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.0500, 12.6170, -46.9590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 121, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 121,  
0) }
```

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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