

# Converting Colors

YIQ(94.2290, -65.4180,  
-47.9300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(94.2290, -65.4180,  
-47.9300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	028F55
RGB	2, 143, 85
RGB Percent	1%, 56%, 33%
CMY	0.9925, 0.4390, 0.6669
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.41, 0.44
HSL	155°, 97%, 28%
HSV	155°, 99%, 56%
XYZ	11.4927, 20.3300, 11.9013
YIQ	94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

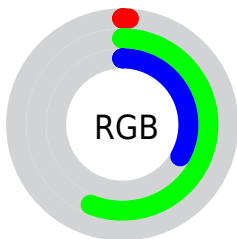
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	2, 91, 143
Decimal	167765
CIELab	52.21, -46.75, 21.97
CIElCh	52, 51.661, 154.826
Yxy	20.3300, 0.2628, 0.4650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278357845 (0xFF028F55)
YUV	94.2290, -4.5499, -80.8848
Hunter-Lab	45.0888, -33.4074, 15.9124

# Details

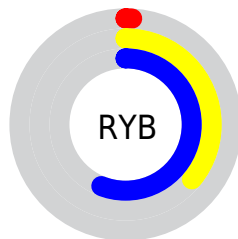
The YIQ color **94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **50.7710, 65.4180, 47.9300**, and the grayscale version is **94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **156.7320, -47.7210, -43.7610**, and **57.8630, -37.5440, -35.4640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.5170, -66.2890, -48.6650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.0990, -59.0000, -43.0960**.

# Distribution



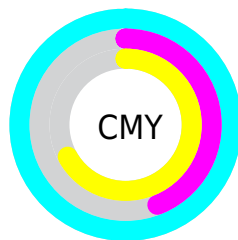
- Red (1%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (44%)




- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (67%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300 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 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 94.2290, -65.4180,  
-47.9300


 94.2290, -65.4180,  
-47.9300


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 75.6330, -51.7560,  
-42.2200


 156.7320,  
-47.7210, -43.7610


 57.8630, -37.5440,  
-35.4640


 184.9170,  
-46.8040, -43.8600


 41.2670, -23.8820,  
-29.7540

 213.6890,  
-46.1620, -44.4820

 25.8280, -12.1000,  
-23.0120

 225.5520,  
-37.8660, -29.6260

 8.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

 237.4150,  
-29.5700, -14.7700

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 94.2290, -65.4180,  
-47.9300

■ 94.2290, -65.4180,  
-47.9300

■ 93.5170, -66.2890,  
-48.6650

■ 99.0990, -59.0000,  
-43.0960

■ 104.2680,  
-51.9860, -38.0500

■ 109.1380,  
-45.5680, -33.2160

■ 114.0080,  
-39.1500, -28.3820

■ 118.7640,  
-32.4110, -23.8590

■ 123.9330,  
-25.3970, -18.8130

■ 128.8030,  
-18.9790, -13.9790

■ 133.6730,  
-12.5610, -9.1450

■ 138.8420, -5.5470,  
-4.0990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113.4810, 4.4540, -36.6820



94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



100.6360, -82.2010, -35.6170

# Triad

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



94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



108.1000, -84.8220, 6.3940



121.8810, 69.7790, 18.4430

# Complementary

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



94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



50.7710, 65.4180, 47.9300

# 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.



123.2830, 60.5600, 36.8480



94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



127.5070, -13.3480, 32.6680

# Square

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



94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



104.8490, -103.7090, -9.2530



127.0150, 32.3160, 42.1080



121.1070, 62.3100, -5.8980



# Rectangle

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



94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



103.9420, -91.5100, -26.5980



127.0150, 32.3160, 42.1080



122.3250, 68.7690, 25.7370

# Sweetspot

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



94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



166.6340, -25.9930, -19.0250



102.4080, -3.6110, -61.2350



82.2380, -15.7700, -11.5620



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



121.7220, -86.4600, -63.0680



93.7970, -80.7360, -23.6160



68.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



88.3650, -62.8050, -45.7250



5.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7710, 65.4180, 47.9300



64.3920, 86.1390, 63.3790



51.2030, 80.7360, 23.6160



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



46.7490, 62.4840, 46.0360



2.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300 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 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300 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 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.2290, -65.4180,

-47.9300.

# 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

94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300

### Protanopia

121.9310, 21.6430, -12.2850

### Deuteranopia

124.1800, 25.6760, -2.7720



## Tritanopia

112.1380, -53.5950, -14.3870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



## Protanomaly

112.0300, -9.8530, -25.1890



## Deuteranomaly

113.3880, -7.7450, -19.3370



## Tritanomaly

105.8950, -57.7650, -26.9250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300



## Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

94.3570, -23.6550, -17.3430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300 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(2, 143, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 143, 85)  
}
```

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(2, 143, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 143, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300 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(2, 143, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 143, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 143, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 143, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 143, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 143, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.2290, -65.4180, -47.9300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 143, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 143,  
85) }
```

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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