

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.4000, -61.8860,
-56.8780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.4000, -61.8860,
-56.8780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009442
RGB	0, 148, 66
RGB Percent	0%, 58%, 26%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4194, 0.7413
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.55, 0.42
HSL	147°, 100%, 29%
HSV	147°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	11.5816, 21.5921, 8.7044
YIQ	94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

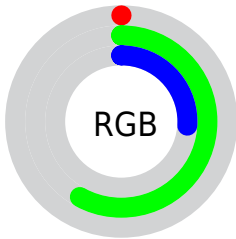
Format	Color
RYB	0, 102, 148
Decimal	37954
CIELab	53.59, -52.08, 33.83
CIELCh	54, 62.102, 146.994
Yxy	21.5921, 0.2766, 0.5156
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228034 (0xFF009442)
YUV	94.4000, -14.0012, -82.7888
Hunter-Lab	46.4673, -36.8279, 21.4207

Details

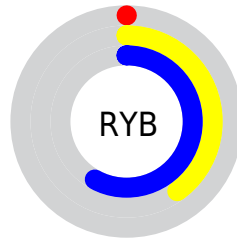
The YIQ color **94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **53.6000, 61.8860, 56.8780**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.8000, -42.4010, -52.0730**, and **58.2900, -31.8570, -44.9210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.7970, -55.5140, -51.2100**.

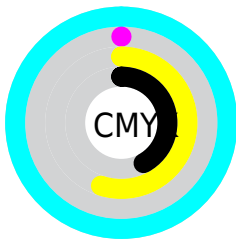
Distribution



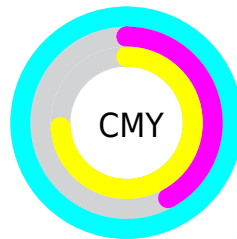
- Red (0%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780 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 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 94.4000, -61.8860,
-56.8780


 94.4000, -61.8860,
-56.8780


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 75.8150, -46.7570,
-50.2210


 157.8000,
-42.4010, -52.0730


 58.2900, -31.8570,
-44.9210


 186.7570,
-40.8420, -52.7940


 41.6770, -19.5250,
-37.1330

 212.0070,
-38.5500, -50.2780

 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

 223.8700,
-30.2540, -35.4220

 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

 236.0320,
-21.3620, -20.3540

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 248.3080,

-12.7910, -4.9750

■ 94.4000, -61.8860,
-56.8780

■ 99.7970, -55.5140,
-51.2100

■ 105.1940,
-49.1420, -45.5420

■ 110.4060,
-43.6870, -39.7750

■ 115.8030,
-37.3150, -34.1070

■ 121.2000,
-30.9430, -28.4390

■ 126.5970,
-24.5710, -22.7710

■ 131.9940,
-18.1990, -17.1030

■ 137.2060,
-12.7440, -11.3360

■ 142.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.5410, 21.4200, -46.8040



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



103.0180, -80.6410, -41.8650

Triad

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



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



106.6220, -112.8350, 1.9570



121.9140, 83.3480, 31.3480

Complementary

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



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



53.6000, 61.8860, 56.8780

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.



123.8360, 66.7930, 50.5450



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



128.3120, -34.6680, 33.5880

Square

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



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



111.6140, -110.3570, -9.9170



130.6480, 26.4000, 50.2080



123.0660, 78.7230, -0.4850

Rectangle

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



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



107.8230, -92.7930, -30.8810



130.6480, 26.4000, 50.2080



121.5150, 80.4580, 39.6740

Sweetspot

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



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



170.3090, -23.7000, -22.0360



111.9920, 9.3640, -59.5960



84.3690, -14.7610, -13.3290



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



121.8070, -79.8100, -73.4580



102.6080, -84.9980, -34.4860



71.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



87.9600, -57.5310, -53.2030



6.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750

Inverse Universe

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



53.6000, 61.8860, 56.8780



69.1930, 79.8100, 73.4580



45.3920, 84.9980, 34.4860



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.9260, 57.8520, 52.8920



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780 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 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780 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 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780.

-56.8780.

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

94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780

Protanopia

124.0210, 29.8970, -18.7030

Deuteranopia

126.2810, 35.3970, -8.2430



Tritanopia

116.0350, -51.8070, -13.7510

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



Protanomaly

113.2230, -3.3870, -32.2430



Deuteranomaly

114.4780, 0.5090, -25.7550



Tritanomaly

107.9830, -55.1970, -29.4130

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780



Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

94.4340, -22.5540, -20.7780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780 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, 148, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 148, 66)  
}
```

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, 148, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 148, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780 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, 148, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 148, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 148, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 148, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 148, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 148, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.4000, -61.8860, -56.8780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 148, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 148,  
66) }
```

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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