

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.4990, -48.6830,
-48.3550)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.4990, -48.6830,
-48.3550)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	128B42
RGB	18, 139, 66
RGB Percent	7%, 55%, 26%
CMY	0.9297, 0.4547, 0.7413
CMYK	0.87, 0.00, 0.53, 0.45
HSL	144°, 77%, 31%
HSV	144°, 87%, 55%
XYZ	10.4702, 19.0006, 8.2645
YIQ	94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

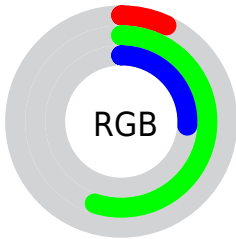
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 105, 139
Decimal	1215298
CIE _{Lab}	50.69, -47.76, 30.30
CIE _{LCh}	51, 56.562, 147.610
Yxy	19.0006, 0.2775, 0.5035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279405378 (0xFF128B42)
YUV	94.4990, -14.0500, -67.0896
Hunter-Lab	43.5897, -33.4066, 19.2715

Details

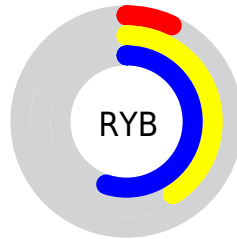
The YIQ color **94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **62.5010, 48.6830, 48.3550**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.4140, -38.1380, -46.7300**, and **53.2350, -30.0240, -39.5920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.5970, -42.9070, -42.8990**.

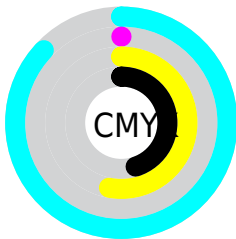
Distribution



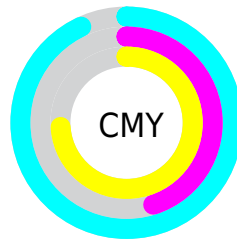
- Red (7%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (45%)





- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550 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 94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 94.4990, -48.6830,
-48.3550


 94.4990, -48.6830,
-48.3550


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 71.1190, -44.5570,
-46.0370


 153.3000,
-37.8170, -47.0410


 53.2350, -30.0240,
-39.5920


 181.0720,
-37.1750, -47.6630


 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

 209.8440,
-36.5330, -48.2850

 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

 224.0550,
-29.3370, -35.5210

 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

 235.9180,
-21.0410, -20.6650

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 247.8950,

-13.0660, -5.4980

■ 94.4990, -48.6830,
-48.3550

■ 94.4990, -48.6830,
-48.3550

■ 89.4010, -54.4590,
-53.8110

■ 99.5970, -42.9070,
-42.8990

■ 87.8630, -55.8800,
-55.5920

■ 104.8090,
-37.4520, -37.1320

■ 109.9070,
-31.6760, -31.6760

■ 115.1190,
-26.2210, -25.9090

■ 119.9180,
-21.0410, -20.6650

■ 125.0160,
-15.2650, -15.2090

■ 130.2280, -9.8100,
-9.4420

■ 135.3260, -4.0340,
-3.9860

■ 140.4240, 1.7420,
1.4700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109.3050, 16.5130, -40.4710



94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



97.0510, -76.2400, -39.0240

Triad

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



94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



99.8740, -104.8570, 0.5430



116.0870, 75.3710, 27.2350

Complementary

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



94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



62.5010, 48.6830, 48.3550

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.



118.3250, 60.7420, 44.5660



94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



121.6560, -29.9450, 30.5910

Square

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



94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



104.0340, -102.7920, -9.3520



123.1160, 24.8420, 45.4020



116.7600, 70.8370, -0.7390

Rectangle

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



94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



100.8130, -86.8330, -28.7610



123.1160, 24.8420, 45.4020



116.0470, 72.8480, 34.4160

Sweetspot

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



94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



163.7550, -19.0240, -18.6720



111.4520, 11.4250, -47.3830



81.3910, -11.8270, -11.4350



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



114.4550, -72.8870, -72.2710



101.2250, -67.6220, -30.0060



66.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



84.1130, -53.5880, -53.0760



3.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Inverse Universe

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



62.5010, 48.6830, 48.3550



66.5450, 72.8870, 72.2710



55.7750, 67.6220, 30.0060



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.8870, 53.5880, 53.0760



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

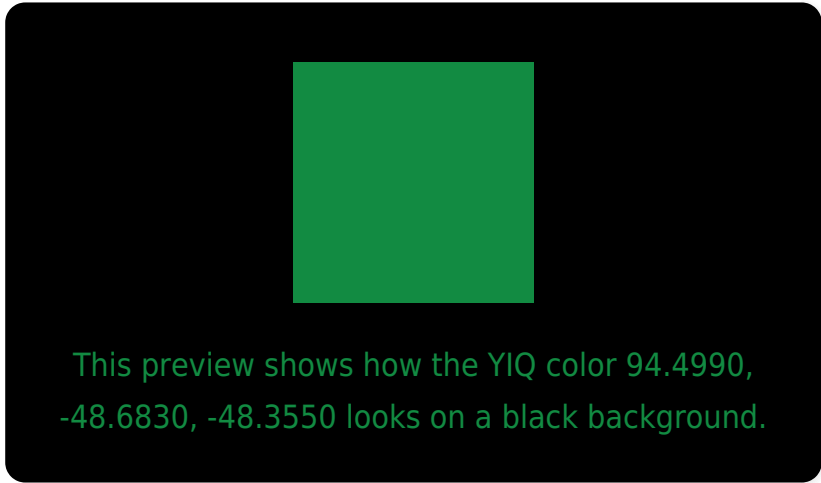
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.4990, -48.6830,

-48.3550.

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

94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550

Protanopia

117.0470, 27.0080, -15.9040

Deuteranopia

119.0680, 31.6830, -7.0130



Tritanopia

109.8290, -48.2310, -12.4790

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



Protanomaly

108.8260, -0.5910, -27.8470



Deuteranomaly

110.3690, 2.4340, -22.0940



Tritanomaly

104.2120, -48.4120, -25.7240

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550



Achromatopsia

94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

93.8800, -17.8780, -17.4140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550 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(18, 139, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 139, 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(18, 139, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 139, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550 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(18, 139, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 139, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 139, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 139, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 139, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 139,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 139, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 139,  
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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