

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900)
contains.

YIQ(94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(94.6320, 19.9060,
-41.3900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	587402
RGB	88, 116, 2
RGB Percent	35%, 45%, 1%
CMY	0.6550, 0.5450, 0.9920
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.98, 0.55
HSL	75°, 97%, 23%
HSV	75°, 98%, 45%
XYZ	10.2791, 14.5709, 2.3294
YIQ	94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

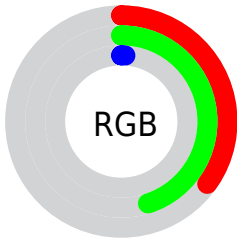
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 116, 30
Decimal	5796866
CIE Lab	45.04, -24.89, 49.72
CIE LCh	45, 55.603, 116.590
Yxy	14.5709, 0.3782, 0.5361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283986946 (0xFF587402)
YUV	94.6320, -45.6676, -5.8163
Hunter-Lab	38.1718, -18.7334, 23.1022

Details

The YIQ color **94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **23.3680, -19.9060, 41.3900**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.9570, 17.6130, -38.3790**, and **50.9790, 3.3520, -27.7200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.1050, 19.9520, -42.2240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8970, 17.8420, -37.0220**.

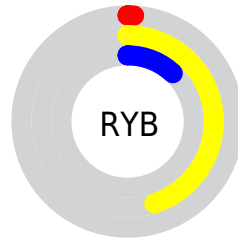
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (45%)

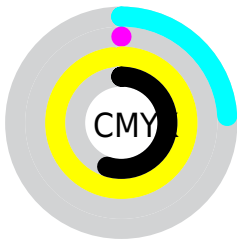
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (12%)

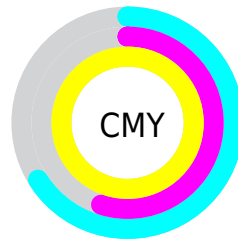


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900 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 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900

■ 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

■ 71.9550, 11.9270, -34.4490

■ 147.9570, 17.6130, -38.3790

■ 50.9790, 3.3520, -27.7200

■ 175.1420, 18.5300, -38.4780

■ 28.8070, -7.6070, -21.8390

■ 202.9140, 19.1720, -39.1000

■ 15.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980

■ 231.6860, 19.8140, -39.7220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

■ 245.1960, 27.6060, -26.7460

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,
-9.0190

■ 94.6320, 19.9060,
-41.3900

■ 94.6320, 19.9060,
-41.3900

■ 94.1050, 19.9520,
-42.2240

■ 96.8970, 17.8420,
-37.0220

■ 99.0480, 16.0990,
-32.9650

■ 101.3130, 14.0350,
-28.5970

■ 103.1650, 11.6960,
-24.7520

■ 105.4300, 9.6320,
-20.3840

■ 107.6950, 7.5680,
-16.0160

■ 109.8460, 5.8250,
-11.9590

■ 112.1110, 3.7610,
-7.5910

■ 114.2620, 2.0180,
-3.5340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.2280, 50.9430, -25.6730



94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900



78.7160, -50.7920, -48.6800

Triad

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



94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900



93.7640, -93.1640, -7.6280



102.3570, 57.7160, 44.3400

Complementary

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



94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900



23.3680, -19.9060, 41.3900

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.



108.3930, 22.5040, 43.7200



94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900



89.7180, -95.5500, 2.5780

Square

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



94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900



91.8940, -82.3870, -21.2270



106.7050, -31.6410, 28.2870



101.2330, 72.0240, 27.3200

Rectangle

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



94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900



84.0110, -61.5680, -40.6080



106.7050, -31.6410, 28.2870



104.6210, 48.2250, 45.6410

Sweetspot

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



94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900



142.1080, 7.8430, -15.4930



51.9350, 60.5190, 10.0470



71.8290, 4.4950, -9.8810



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900



121.8370, 26.0980, -54.4940



77.8880, -13.4700, -53.2620



57.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



99.1220, 21.2820, -44.3020



202.9620, 43.2980, -90.8940

Inverse Universe

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



23.3680, -19.9060, 41.3900



28.1630, -26.0980, 54.4940



40.1120, 13.4700, 53.2620



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



22.8780, -21.2820, 44.3020



47.0380, -43.2980, 90.8940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900 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 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

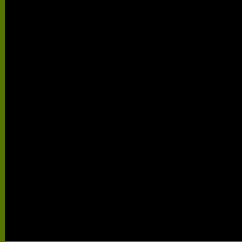
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.6320, 19.9060,

-41.3900.

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

94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900

Protanopia

98.6890, 42.0950, -30.5210

Deuteranopia

101.7470, 45.3480, -17.8840



Tritanopia

105.9220, -8.5280, 0.3680

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900

Protanomaly

96.9760, 33.7970, -34.3230

Deuteranomaly

98.8010, 36.0880, -26.2800

Tritanomaly

101.8130, 1.4240, -14.8000

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.9230, 6.9260, -15.3940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900 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(88, 116, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 116, 2)  
}
```

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(88, 116, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 116, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900 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(88, 116, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 116, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 116, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 116, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 116, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 116, 2)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.6320, 19.9060, -41.3900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 116, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 116,  
2) }
```

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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