

Converting Colors

YIQ(94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(94.7010, 15.4580,
-37.8700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56730D
RGB	86, 115, 13
RGB Percent	34%, 45%, 5%
CMY	0.6629, 0.5490, 0.9489
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.89, 0.55
HSL	77°, 80%, 25%
HSV	77°, 89%, 45%
XYZ	10.0396, 14.2702, 2.6073
YIQ	94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

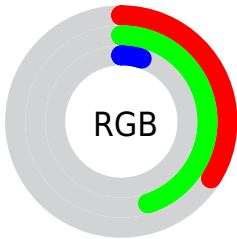
Format	Color
RYB	13, 115, 42
Decimal	5665549
CIELab	44.62, -24.93, 46.87
CIElCh	45, 53.085, 118.010
Yxy	14.2702, 0.3730, 0.5302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283855629 (0xFF56730D)
YUV	94.7010, -40.2786, -7.6308
Hunter-Lab	37.7759, -18.6682, 22.3510

Details

The YIQ color **94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **33.2990, -15.4580, 37.8700**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.3420, 15.0910, -36.7250**, and **50.0930, 3.0310, -27.4090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.5500, 17.2010, -41.9270**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.9660, 13.3940, -33.5020**.

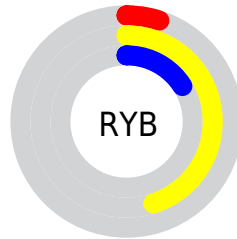
Distribution



 Red (34%)

 Green (45%)

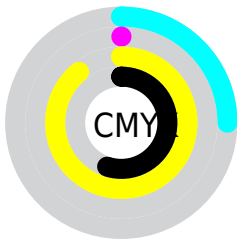
 Blue (5%)




 Red (5%)

 Yellow (45%)

 Blue (16%)

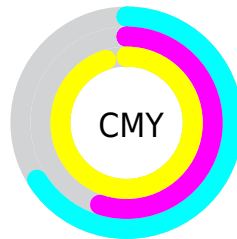


 Cyan (25%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (89%)

 Black (55%)



 Cyan (66%)

 Magenta (55%)

 Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700 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 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 94.7010, 15.4580,
-37.8700

■ 94.7010, 15.4580,
-37.8700

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.7700, 11.0100,
-34.3500

■ 147.3420, 15.0910,
-36.7250

■ 50.0930, 3.0310,
-27.4090

■ 174.2280, 15.4120,
-37.0360

■ 27.6220, -8.5240,
-21.7400

■ 202.0000, 16.0540,
-37.6580

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 230.7720, 16.6960,
-38.2800

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.8690, 24.2130,
-25.8270

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,

-16.4830

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 94.7010, 15.4580,
-37.8700

■ 94.7010, 15.4580,
-37.8700

■ 92.5500, 17.2010,
-41.9270

■ 96.9660, 13.3940,
-33.5020

■ 92.0230, 17.2470,
-42.7610

■ 99.4160, 12.2470,
-29.2330

■ 101.6810, 10.1830,
-24.8650

■ 103.8320, 8.4400,
-20.8080

■ 106.0970, 6.3760,
-16.4400

■ 108.5470, 5.2290,
-12.1710

■ 110.8120, 3.1650,
-7.8030

■ 112.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 115.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.4450, 48.8340, -25.9980



94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700



77.9980, -51.5260, -46.3900

Triad

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



94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700



92.1340, -91.3300, -7.8260



101.8790, 56.0660, 41.2020

Complementary

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



94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700



33.2990, -15.4580, 37.8700

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.



107.5240, 23.5130, 41.9530



94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700



87.8600, -93.0740, 1.7580

Square

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



94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700



90.6060, -81.5160, -20.4920



106.0430, -26.7810, 28.3150



100.7980, 68.8150, 24.9030

Rectangle

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



94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700



83.1790, -61.9810, -38.6290



106.0430, -26.7810, 28.3150



103.8550, 47.4460, 43.2380

Sweetspot

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



94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700



142.1510, 6.2840, -14.7720



60.5210, 52.8170, 6.4570



72.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590



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.



94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700



120.3420, 23.1180, -55.5540



79.4520, -14.9380, -48.6820



57.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



97.9260, 18.8980, -45.1500



200.2710, 37.9340, -92.8020

Inverse Universe

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



33.2990, -15.4580, 37.8700



29.9570, -22.5220, 55.7660



48.5480, 14.9380, 48.6820



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



24.3730, -18.3020, 45.3620



49.7290, -37.9340, 92.8020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700 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 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

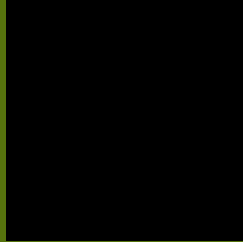
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700.

-37.8700.

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

94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700

Protanopia

98.8290, 38.8850, -27.4110

Deuteranopia

101.2030, 44.0640, -16.6400



Tritanopia

104.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560

Trichromacy



Original Color

94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700

Protanomaly

97.1160, 30.5870, -31.2130

Deuteranomaly

98.5990, 33.8410, -24.1030

Tritanomaly

100.9700, -0.4560, -13.7680

Monochromacy



Original Color

94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

94.7920, 5.9170, -13.6270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700 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(86, 115, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 115, 13)  
}
```

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(86, 115, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 115, 13) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700 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(86, 115, 13) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 115, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 115, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 115, 13); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 115, 13);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 115,  
13) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 94.7010, 15.4580, -37.8700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 115, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 115,  
13) }
```

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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