

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.1130, -70.7830,
-44.3110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.1130, -70.7830,
-44.3110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008F62
RGB	0, 143, 98
RGB Percent	0%, 56%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4390, 0.6159
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.32, 0.44
HSL	161°, 100%, 28%
HSV	161°, 100%, 56%
XYZ	12.0331, 20.5436, 14.8708
YIQ	95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

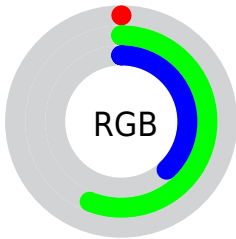
Format	Color
RYB	0, 85, 143
Decimal	36706
CIELab	52.45, -43.96, 15.01
CIELCh	52, 46.457, 161.144
Yxy	20.5436, 0.2536, 0.4330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278226786 (0xFF008F62)
YUV	95.1130, 1.4233, -83.4141
Hunter-Lab	45.3250, -31.9298, 12.2749

Details

The YIQ color **95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **47.8870, 70.7830, 44.3110**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158.3280, -52.2150, -39.4070**, and **59.2310, -41.3960, -31.7320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.7550, -63.7230, -40.0990**.

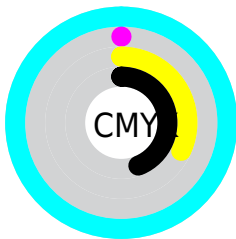
Distribution



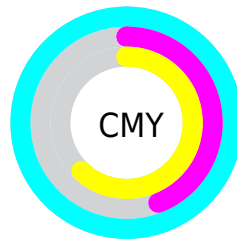
- Red (0%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (44%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110 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 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 95.1130, -70.7830,
-44.3110


 95.1130, -70.7830,
-44.3110


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 77.1150, -55.9290,
-38.1770


 158.3280,
-52.2150, -39.4070


 59.2310, -41.3960,
-31.7320


 186.5130,
-51.2980, -39.5060


 42.7490, -28.0550,
-25.7110

 215.2850,
-50.6560, -40.1280

 26.5120, -14.0260,
-21.1460

 227.1480,
-42.3600, -25.2720

 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

 238.5550,
-32.7800, -11.6600

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 95.1130, -70.7830,
-44.3110

■ 99.7550, -63.7230,
-40.0990

■ 104.8100,
-56.3880, -35.3640

■ 109.4520,
-49.3280, -31.1520

■ 114.2080,
-42.5890, -26.6290

■ 119.2630,
-35.2540, -21.8940

■ 123.9050,
-28.1940, -17.6820

■ 128.6610,
-21.4550, -13.1590

■ 133.3030,
-14.3950, -8.9470

■ 138.3580, -7.0600,
-4.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114.9840, -4.2120, -33.8120



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



100.9610, -84.4940, -32.6060

Triad

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



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



119.8500, -51.5830, 15.2410



124.0710, 63.1320, 12.2520

Complementary

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



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



47.8870, 70.7830, 44.3110

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.



125.0990, 57.9020, 29.9500



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



128.4390, -1.4730, 32.2150

Square

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



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



102.6320, -101.6000, -8.9280



127.8210, 35.6180, 37.3300



122.6220, 53.3700, -9.0780

Rectangle

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



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



103.3380, -92.5650, -23.9970



127.8210, 35.6180, 37.3300



124.1730, 63.0850, 18.6130

Sweetspot

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



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



167.3180, -27.9190, -17.1590



97.3960, -12.5050, -65.2490



82.6940, -17.0540, -10.3180



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.



95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



123.6600, -91.9170, -57.7810



84.9810, -78.0780, -16.7180



68.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



89.8470, -66.9780, -41.6820



5.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

Inverse Universe

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



47.8870, 70.7830, 44.3110



62.3400, 91.9170, 57.7810



58.0190, 78.0780, 16.7180



66.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



45.2670, 66.6570, 41.9930



2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110 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 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110 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 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1130, -70.7830,

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

95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110

Protanopia

123.1140, 16.8740, -8.4540

Deuteranopia

125.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



Tritanopia

111.9420, -55.9790, -15.2350

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



Protanomaly

112.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



Deuteranomaly

114.1580, -12.7890, -16.0290



Tritanomaly

105.6820, -61.4790, -25.6950

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110



Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

94.6280, -25.8560, -16.0000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110 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, 143, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 143, 98)  
}
```

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, 143, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 143, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110 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, 143, 98) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 143, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 143, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 143, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 143, 98)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.1130, -70.7830, -44.3110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 143, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 143,  
98) }
```

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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