

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.1840, -43.1820,
-43.4220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.1840, -43.1820,
-43.4220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B8745
RGB	27, 135, 69
RGB Percent	11%, 53%, 27%
CMY	0.8944, 0.4704, 0.7295
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.49, 0.47
HSL	143°, 67%, 32%
HSV	143°, 80%, 53%
XYZ	10.1935, 18.0018, 8.5627
YIQ	95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

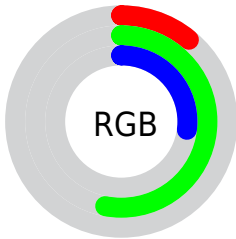
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 105, 135
Decimal	1804101
CIE _{Lab}	49.50, -44.76, 27.24
CIE _{LCh}	49, 52.402, 148.678
Y _{xy}	18.0018, 0.2773, 0.4897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279994181 (0xFF1B8745)
YUV	95.1840, -12.9087, -59.7974
Hunter-Lab	42.4286, -31.3652, 17.7344

Details

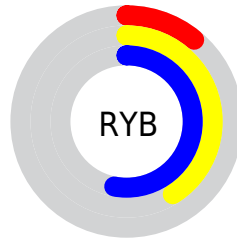
The YIQ color **95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **66.8160, 43.1820, 43.4220**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.3050, -36.2130, -43.0690**, and **51.9300, -30.4830, -36.7790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.0860, -48.9580, -48.8780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.9830, -38.0020, -38.1780**.

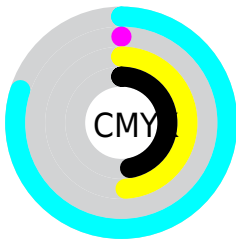
Distribution



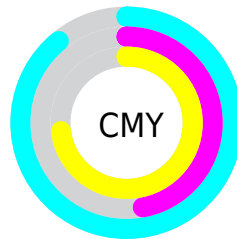
- Red (11%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Black (47%)





- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220 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 95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 95.1840, -43.1820,
-43.4220

 95.1840, -43.1820,
-43.4220


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

 69.2270, -44.7410,
-42.7010


 151.3050,
-36.2130, -43.0690


 51.9300, -30.4830,
-36.7790


 179.9630,
-35.2500, -44.0020


 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

 207.8490,
-34.9290, -44.3130

 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

 224.6960,
-29.7040, -34.3760

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 236.5590,
-21.4080, -19.5200

 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 95.1840, -43.1820,
-43.4220

■ 95.1840, -43.1820,
-43.4220

■ 90.0860, -48.9580,
-48.8780

■ 99.9830, -38.0020,
-38.1780

■ 85.2870, -54.1380,
-54.1220

■ 105.0810,
-32.2260, -32.7220

■ 109.9940,
-27.3670, -27.1670

■ 115.0920,
-21.5910, -21.7110

■ 119.8910,
-16.4110, -16.4670

■ 124.9890,
-10.6350, -11.0110

■ 129.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

■ 135.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 139.7990, 5.1800,
5.2440

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.9720, 13.2570, -36.5270



95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220



94.0020, -74.5440, -36.7200

Triad

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



95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220



95.7990, -100.2720, 0.0480



114.4560, 69.7780, 23.9700

Complementary

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



95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220



66.8160, 43.1820, 43.4220

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.



116.2380, 56.4330, 40.0570



95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220



119.2390, -24.3970, 29.1630

Square

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



95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220



100.6600, -98.8030, -10.0590



120.4100, 23.8340, 41.6420



114.7100, 65.1060, -1.5020

Rectangle

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



95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220



98.1230, -84.7700, -27.6020



120.4100, 23.8340, 41.6420



114.3020, 67.5760, 30.8400

Sweetspot

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



95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220



160.4780, -16.6860, -16.9900



110.4290, 10.2320, -42.2800



79.4020, -10.3600, -10.4880



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220



113.7270, -67.6610, -67.8610



101.2260, -60.1950, -26.9390



63.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



82.1240, -52.1210, -52.1290



1.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Inverse Universe

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



66.8160, 43.1820, 43.4220



69.2730, 67.6610, 67.8610



60.7740, 60.1950, 26.9390



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.8760, 52.1210, 52.1290



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

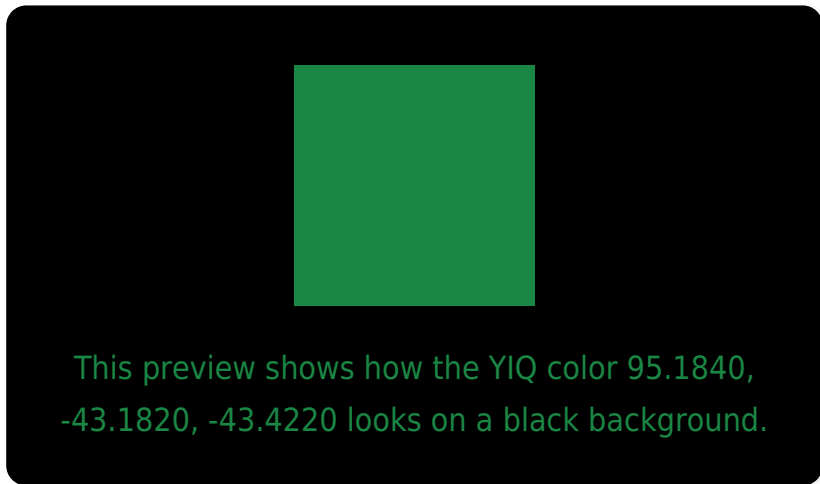
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.1840, -43.1820,

-43.4220.

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

95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220

Protanopia

114.4320, 24.4860, -14.2500

Deuteranopia

116.4530, 29.1610, -5.3590



Tritanopia

107.3240, -45.2510, -11.4190

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220

Protanomaly

107.7060, -0.1330, -25.1330

Deuteranomaly

108.6620, 3.1670, -18.8570

Tritanomaly

102.9460, -44.6070, -23.0950

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.3040, -16.1360, -15.9440

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220 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(27, 135, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 135, 69)  
}
```

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(27, 135, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 135, 69) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220 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(27, 135, 69) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 135, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 135, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 135, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 135, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 135,  
69) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.1840, -43.1820, -43.4220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 135, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 135,  
69) }
```

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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