

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.2620, -25.4860,
-33.7260)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.2620, -25.4860,
-33.7260)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	327C42
RGB	50, 124, 66
RGB Percent	20%, 49%, 26%
CMY	0.8041, 0.5136, 0.7412
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.47, 0.51
HSL	133°, 43%, 34%
HSV	133°, 60%, 49%
XYZ	9.5072, 15.4930, 7.6414
YIQ	95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

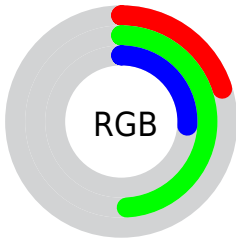
Format	Color
RYB	50, 111, 124
Decimal	3308610
CIELab	46.30, -36.44, 24.92
CIElCh	46, 44.150, 145.635
Yxy	15.4930, 0.2913, 0.4746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281498690 (0xFF327C42)
YUV	95.2620, -14.4262, -39.6948
Hunter-Lab	39.3611, -25.7674, 16.0425




Details

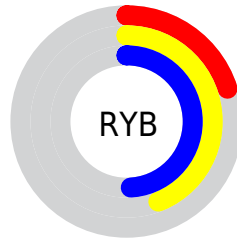
The YIQ color **95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **78.7380, 25.4860, 33.7260**, and the grayscale version is **95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.1050, -23.6060, -34.7580**, and **45.8320, -27.0910, -32.1710** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.5340, -29.4280, -39.3800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.9900, -21.5440, -28.0720**.

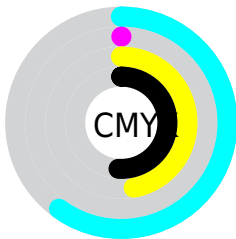
Distribution







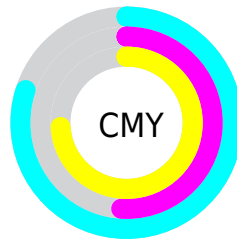
-  Red (20%)
-  Green (49%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (20%)
-  Yellow (44%)
-  Blue (49%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (47%)
-  Black (51%)



-  Cyan (80%)
-  Magenta (51%)
-  Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260 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 95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.2620, -25.4860,
-33.7260

■ 95.2620, -25.4860,
-33.7260

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.6960, -29.7040,
-34.3760

■ 147.8060,
-24.2020, -34.9700

■ 45.8320, -27.0910,
-32.1710

■ 175.2790,
-24.1560, -35.8040

■ 29.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 203.0510,
-23.5140, -36.4260

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 227.5290,
-21.8640, -33.2880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 239.0930,
-14.1640, -18.6440

■ 250.9560, -5.8680,

-3.7880

■ 95.2620, -25.4860,
-33.7260

■ 95.2620, -25.4860,
-33.7260

■ 90.5340, -29.4280,
-39.3800

■ 99.9900, -21.5440,
-28.0720

■ 85.6210, -34.2870,
-44.9350

■ 104.9030,
-16.6850, -22.5170

■ 80.8930, -38.2290,
-50.5890

■ 109.6310,
-12.7430, -16.8630

■ 75.8660, -42.7670,
-56.4550

■ 114.6580, -8.2050,
-10.9970

■ 119.3860, -4.2630,
-5.3430

■ 124.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 129.0270, 4.5380,
5.8660

■ 133.7550, 8.4800,
11.5200

■ 138.6680, 13.3390,
17.0750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102.3130, 14.0350, -28.5970



95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



86.2910, -67.9880, -34.3880

Triad

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



95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



88.3670, -90.3680, -3.2320



108.4160, 58.0870, 21.0870

Complementary

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



95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



78.7380, 25.4860, 33.7260

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.



110.5630, 44.9720, 33.0040



95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



110.5500, -24.0750, 23.3250

Square

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



95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



92.1680, -88.6700, -11.9820



113.2470, 16.6830, 33.5710



108.0280, 55.5230, 1.4670

Rectangle

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



95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



89.7280, -76.2880, -27.1360



113.2470, 16.6830, 33.5710



108.9090, 55.3810, 26.0770

Sweetspot

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



95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



149.7070, -9.9010, -13.3010



111.0790, 14.8140, -26.1940



75.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260



115.9420, -39.9250, -52.8930



99.3660, -37.0420, -22.5300



58.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



76.4530, -43.0420, -56.9780



154.1940, -86.9550, -114.6910

Inverse Universe

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



78.7380, 25.4860, 33.7260



90.0580, 39.9250, 52.8930



74.6340, 37.0420, 22.5300



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



48.5470, 43.0420, 56.9780



97.9200, 86.6340, 115.0020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

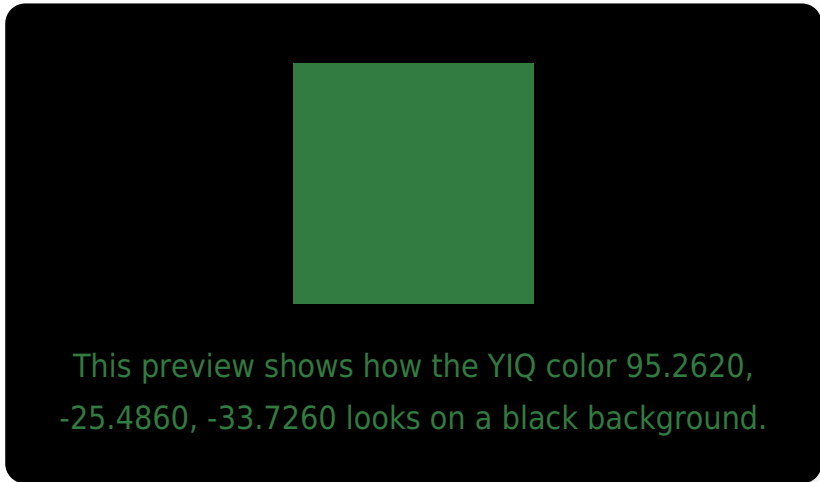
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × 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 95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.2620, -25.4860,

-33.7260.

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

95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260

Protanopia

106.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

Deuteranopia

108.3110, 26.6850, -4.5390



Tritanopia

102.8910, -33.6060, -7.7020

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260

Protanomaly

102.5050, 5.0470, -19.8890

Deuteranomaly

103.5210, 8.1180, -14.9700

Tritanomaly

100.3500, -30.9450, -17.3850

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260

Achromatopsia

95.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

95.4190, -9.0300, -12.5660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260 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(50, 124, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 124, 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(50, 124, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 124, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260 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(50, 124, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 124, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 124, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 124, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 124, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 124,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.2620, -25.4860, -33.7260 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 124, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 124,  
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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