

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.6070, -50.0080,
-73.9120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120)
contains.

YIQ(95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120)	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(95.6070, -50.0080,
-73.9120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	029D19
RGB	2, 157, 25
RGB Percent	1%, 62%, 10%
CMY	0.9926, 0.3840, 0.9020
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.84, 0.38
HSL	129°, 98%, 31%
HSV	129°, 99%, 62%
XYZ	12.2667, 24.2181, 4.9464
YIQ	95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

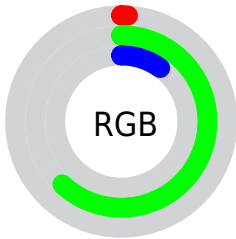
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 137, 157
Decimal	171289
CIE _{Lab}	56.31, -58.98, 53.30
CIE _{LCh}	56, 79.500, 137.897
Yxy	24.2181, 0.2961, 0.5845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278361369 (0xFF029D19)
YUV	95.6070, -34.8093, -82.0933
Hunter-Lab	49.2119, -41.6273, 28.4890

Details

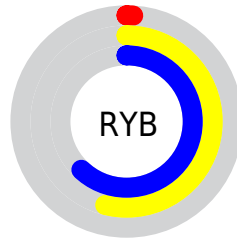
The YIQ color **95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **63.3930, 50.0080, 73.9120**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **161.5880, -30.6610, -66.6050**, and **61.0480, -28.6000, -54.3920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **94.7810, -50.5580, -74.9580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.8730, -44.6450, -66.4770**.

Distribution



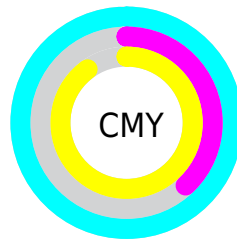
- Red (1%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120 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 95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.6070, -50.0080,
-73.9120

■ 95.6070, -50.0080,
-73.9120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.3100, -35.7500,
-67.9900

■ 161.5880,
-30.6610, -66.6050

■ 61.0480, -28.6000,
-54.3920

■ 190.6590,
-29.4230, -67.0150

■ 45.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940

■ 210.3380,
-23.7850, -59.0570

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 222.3860,
-14.5720, -44.3000

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 234.5480, -5.6800,
-29.2320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.8240, 2.8910,

-13.8530

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 95.6070, -50.0080,
-73.9120

■ 95.6070, -50.0080,
-73.9120

■ 94.7810, -50.5580,
-74.9580

■ 101.8730,
-44.6450, -66.4770

■ 107.9540,
-40.1990, -58.9430

■ 114.2200,
-34.8360, -51.5080

■ 120.4860,
-29.4730, -44.0730

■ 126.5670,
-25.0270, -36.5390

■ 132.8330,
-19.6640, -29.1040

■ 139.2130,
-14.6220, -21.3580

■ 145.4790, -9.2590,
-13.9230

■ 151.4460, -4.4920,
-6.7000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121.9030, 34.9000, -48.8120



95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



107.5370, -78.2090, -52.9050

Triad

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



95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



118.2940, -123.6550, -0.1910



116.3540, 106.4970, 57.8650

Complementary

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



95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



63.3930, 50.0080, 73.9120

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.



122.3930, 76.3710, 75.2110



95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



115.5570, -95.8740, 19.4700

Square

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



95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



122.1120, -120.6270, -11.0190



137.1970, 12.0930, 61.7010



124.2160, 105.0840, 11.8680

Rectangle

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



95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



114.1830, -94.1670, -39.0230



137.1970, 12.0930, 61.7010



114.8670, 101.0390, 68.6790

Sweetspot

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



95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



179.8330, -19.6640, -29.1040



133.0510, 37.2390, -52.6570



87.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



123.1680, -65.7300, -97.3620



104.1570, -74.0830, -50.5870



75.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



86.3350, -46.0660, -68.2580



9.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

Inverse Universe

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



63.3930, 50.0080, 73.9120



80.8320, 65.7300, 97.3620



54.8430, 74.0830, 50.5870



74.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



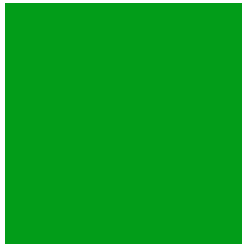
56.6650, 46.0660, 68.2580



5.9670, 4.7670, 7.2230

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

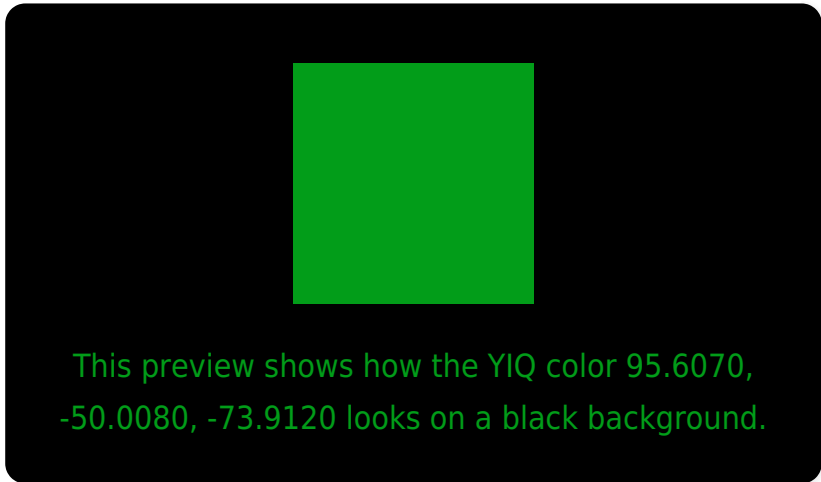
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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 95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6070, -50.0080,

-73.9120.

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

95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120

Protanopia

126.4460, 47.0930, -32.9950

Deuteranopia

129.4550, 52.0420, -18.0540



Tritanopia

123.1490, -52.1280, -13.4400

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



Protanomaly

115.3380, 11.7460, -47.6940



Deuteranomaly

117.2880, 15.1830, -38.3930



Tritanomaly

113.1480, -51.5280, -35.3360

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120



Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

95.7840, -17.9680, -26.8000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120 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(2, 157, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 157, 25)  
}
```

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(2, 157, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 157, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120 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(2, 157, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 157, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 157, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 157, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 157, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 157, 25)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.6070, -50.0080, -73.9120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 157, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 157,  
25) }
```

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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