

Converting Colors

YIQ(95.6120, -30.0680,
-49.8120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(95.6120, -30.0680,
-49.8120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24882C
RGB	36, 136, 44
RGB Percent	14%, 53%, 17%
CMY	0.8591, 0.4665, 0.8275
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.68, 0.47
HSL	125°, 58%, 34%
HSV	125°, 74%, 53%
XYZ	9.9894, 18.1756, 5.3634
YIQ	95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

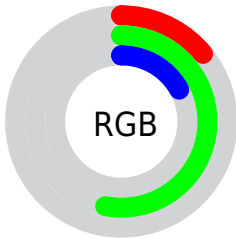
Format	Color
RYB	36, 129, 136
Decimal	2394156
CIELab	49.71, -47.27, 39.98
CIELCh	50, 61.905, 139.777
Yxy	18.1756, 0.2979, 0.5421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280584236 (0xFF24882C)
YUV	95.6120, -25.4447, -52.2797
Hunter-Lab	42.6328, -32.7828, 22.3840

Details

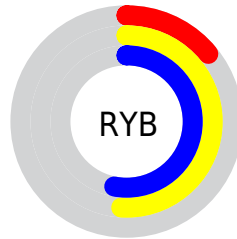
The YIQ color **95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **76.3880, 30.0680, 49.8120**, and the grayscale version is **96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.2490, -24.6120, -49.5720**, and **49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.9440, -34.2390, -56.8230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101.1660, -25.5760, -43.1120**.

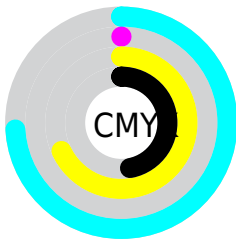
Distribution



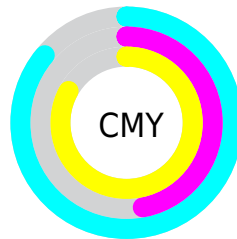
- Red (14%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120 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 95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 95.6120, -30.0680,
-49.8120

■ 95.6120, -30.0680,
-49.8120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.5080, -35.7070,
-52.2430

■ 151.2490,
-24.6120, -49.5720

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 179.6080,
-24.2450, -50.7170

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 207.3800,
-23.6030, -51.3390

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 223.8250,
-17.1860, -40.9780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.6880, -8.8900,
-26.1220

■ 247.6650, -0.9150,

-10.9550

■ 95.6120, -30.0680,
-49.8120

■ 95.6120, -30.0680,
-49.8120

■ 89.9440, -34.2390,
-56.8230

■ 101.1660,
-25.5760, -43.1120

■ 84.6890, -38.1350,
-63.3110

■ 106.5350,
-22.0010, -36.3130

■ 81.0860, -40.9310,
-67.7070

■ 112.2030,
-17.8300, -29.3020

■ 117.4580,
-13.9340, -22.8140

■ 123.1260, -9.7630,
-15.8030

■ 128.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 134.0490, -1.6960,
-2.3040

■ 139.6030, 2.7960,
4.3960

■ 144.9720, 6.3710,
11.1950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.5530, 30.3140, -42.7900



95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120



93.9390, -70.2330, -43.2650

Triad

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



95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120



101.6180, -107.0120, 1.0520



110.4610, 80.5500, 38.0060

Complementary

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



95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120



76.3880, 30.0680, 49.8120

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.



114.1110, 58.7690, 52.7930



95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120



113.3200, -55.4820, 25.3340

Square

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



95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120



104.1650, -101.7830, -11.1190



121.1240, 13.1960, 47.2120



112.4070, 79.5010, 7.4450

Rectangle

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



95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120



98.7440, -82.3850, -32.2810



121.1240, 13.1960, 47.2120



110.6380, 75.9180, 44.8620

Sweetspot

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



95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120



160.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



122.5070, 27.9280, -32.5840



79.7290, -6.9670, -11.4070



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.



95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120



113.4670, -46.7980, -77.0220



101.1980, -45.7970, -34.5730



66.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



79.3250, -40.1060, -66.1380



2.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Inverse Universe

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



76.3880, 30.0680, 49.8120



83.5330, 46.7980, 77.0220



70.8020, 45.7970, 34.5730



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



53.6750, 40.1060, 66.1380



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

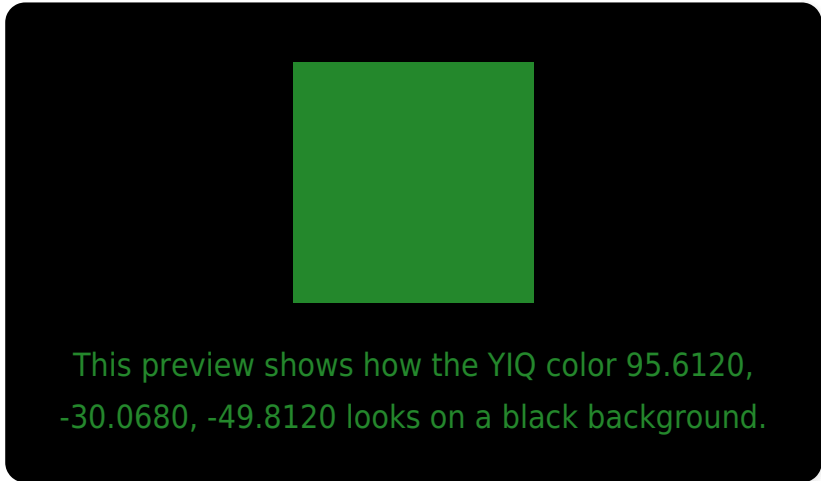
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

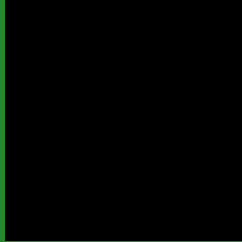
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 95.6120, -30.0680,

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

95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120

Protanopia

112.8810, 33.1070, -21.8130

Deuteranopia

115.0270, 38.9280, -11.6640



Tritanopia

109.3030, -40.7580, -10.2460

Trichromacy



Original Color

95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120

Protanomaly

106.7530, 9.6800, -32.2720

Deuteranomaly

108.0080, 13.5760, -25.7840

Tritanomaly

104.1980, -36.6290, -24.5090

Monochromacy



Original Color

95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120

Achromatopsia

96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

96.0610, -11.1380, -18.4180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120 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(36, 136, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 136, 44)  
}
```

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(36, 136, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 136, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120 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(36, 136, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 136, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 136, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 136, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 136, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 136,  
44) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 95.6120, -30.0680, -49.8120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 136, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 136,  
44) }
```

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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