

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.0330, -50.6070,
-57.5430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.0330, -50.6070,
-57.5430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	048B2E
RGB	4, 139, 46
RGB Percent	2%, 55%, 18%
CMY	0.9847, 0.4547, 0.8197
CMYK	0.97, 0.00, 0.67, 0.45
HSL	139°, 95%, 28%
HSV	139°, 97%, 55%
XYZ	9.7822, 18.7038, 5.6760
YIQ	88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

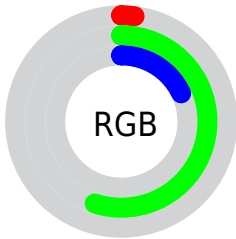
Format	Color
RYB	4, 107, 139
Decimal	297774
CIELab	50.34, -51.63, 39.67
CIELCh	50, 65.105, 142.465
Yxy	18.7038, 0.2863, 0.5475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278487854 (0xFF048B2E)
YUV	88.0330, -20.7223, -73.6969
Hunter-Lab	43.2479, -35.3092, 22.4921

Details

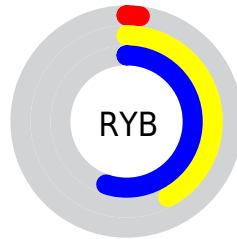
The YIQ color **88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **54.9670, 50.6070, 57.5430**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.9380, -34.1020, -53.7980**, and **51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4950, -52.0280, -59.3240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.3590, -45.4730, -51.4650**.

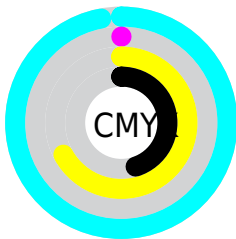
Distribution



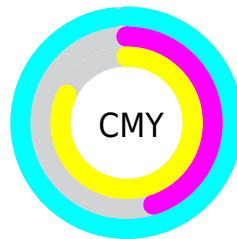
- Red (2%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430 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 88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.0330, -50.6070,
-57.5430

■ 88.0330, -50.6070,
-57.5430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.6110, -37.4950,
-52.8790

■ 149.9380,
-34.1020, -53.7980

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

■ 178.3080,
-32.2680, -53.9960

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 206.6670,
-31.9010, -55.1410

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 220.8780,
-24.7050, -42.3770

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 233.0400,
-15.8130, -27.3090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.9030, -7.5170,

-12.4530

■ 88.0330, -50.6070,
-57.5430

■ 88.0330, -50.6070,
-57.5430

■ 86.4950, -52.0280,
-59.3240

■ 93.3590, -45.4730,
-51.4650

■ 98.5710, -40.0180,
-45.6980

■ 103.8970,
-34.8840, -39.6200

■ 109.1090,
-29.4290, -33.8530

■ 114.1360,
-24.8910, -27.9870

■ 119.3480,
-19.4360, -22.2200

■ 124.6740,
-14.3020, -16.1420

■ 130.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 135.2120, -3.7130,
-4.2970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.1180, 27.1050, -45.2070



88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430



96.2700, -72.6630, -43.2790

Triad

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



88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430



103.1170, -109.8550, 3.0170



110.7990, 85.4100, 38.0340

Complementary

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



88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430



54.9670, 50.6070, 57.5430

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.



112.9270, 65.2790, 55.9590



88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430



115.9940, -51.4480, 29.3200

Square

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



88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430



106.3650, -105.2220, -9.3660



122.1680, 19.0640, 51.0000



113.2670, 82.7110, 4.3350

Rectangle

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



88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430



101.3030, -85.4570, -31.6730



122.1680, 19.0640, 51.0000



110.2150, 81.6030, 46.4590

Sweetspot

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



88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430



161.3480, -19.4360, -22.2200



111.6500, 19.4950, -50.4650



79.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430



112.6310, -67.7510, -77.2470



95.5570, -71.7930, -37.0170



66.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390



82.7450, -49.7360, -56.8080



3.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Inverse Universe

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



54.9670, 50.6070, 57.5430



68.3690, 67.7510, 77.2470



47.4430, 71.7930, 37.0170



64.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390



50.1410, 50.0570, 56.4970



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

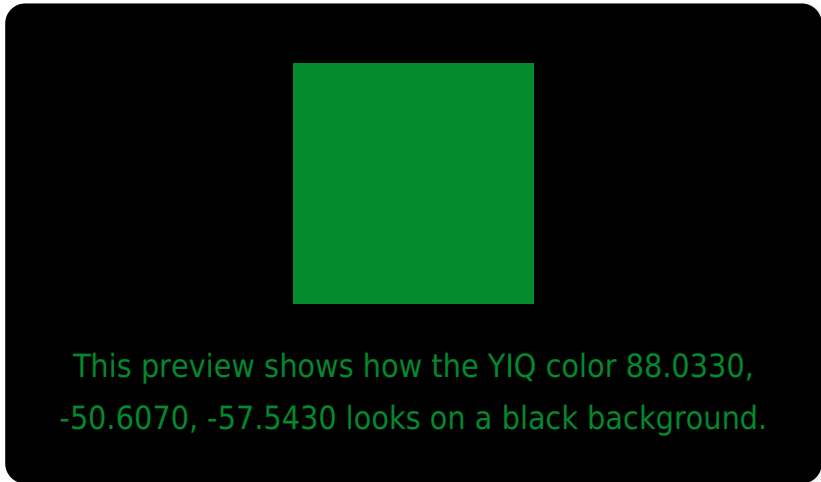
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0330, -50.6070,

-57.5430.

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

88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430

Protanopia

114.2940, 33.3820, -21.2900

Deuteranopia

116.4400, 39.2030, -11.1410



Tritanopia

109.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430

Protanomaly

104.5780, 2.8030, -34.2930

Deuteranomaly

105.8330, 6.6990, -27.8050

Tritanomaly

101.2180, -48.5490, -28.7490

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.1740, -18.8860, -21.1740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430 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(4, 139, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 139, 46)  
}
```

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(4, 139, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 139, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430 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(4, 139, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 139, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 139, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 139, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 139, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 139, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.0330, -50.6070, -57.5430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 139, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 139,  
46) }
```

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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