

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.0910, -56.5220,
-54.9700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.0910, -56.5220,
-54.9700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008B39
RGB	0, 139, 57
RGB Percent	0%, 55%, 22%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4547, 0.7766
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.59, 0.45
HSL	145°, 100%, 27%
HSV	145°, 100%, 55%
XYZ	9.9785, 18.7771, 6.9640
YIQ	88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

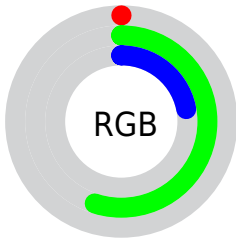
Format	Color
RYB	0, 99, 139
Decimal	35641
CIELab	50.43, -50.44, 34.54
CIElCh	50, 61.137, 145.596
Yxy	18.7771, 0.2794, 0.5257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278225721 (0xFF008B39)
YUV	88.0910, -15.3279, -77.2558
Hunter-Lab	43.3326, -34.7273, 20.8043

Details

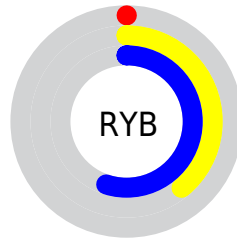
The YIQ color **88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **50.9090, 56.5220, 54.9700**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.8930, -38.2290, -50.5890**, and **51.7530, -25.8510, -43.6350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.1890, -50.7460, -49.5140**.

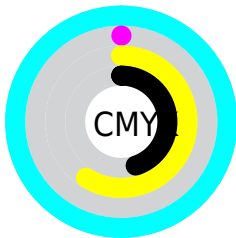
Distribution



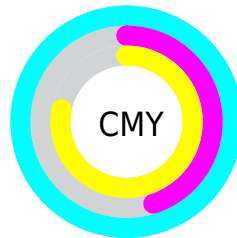
- Red (0%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (45%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700 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 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.0910, -56.5220,
-54.9700


 88.0910, -56.5220,
-54.9700


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 70.0930, -41.6680,
-48.8360


 150.7790,
-37.9080, -50.9000


 51.7530, -25.8510,
-43.6350


 178.8500,
-36.6700, -51.3100


 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

 207.6220,
-36.0280, -51.9320

 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

 221.7190,
-28.5110, -39.4790

 1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

 233.5820,
-20.2150, -24.6230

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 245.5590,

-12.2400, -9.4560

■ 88.0910, -56.5220,
-54.9700

■ 93.1890, -50.7460,
-49.5140

■ 98.2870, -44.9700,
-44.0580

■ 103.4990,
-39.5150, -38.2910

■ 108.5970,
-33.7390, -32.8350

■ 113.6950,
-27.9630, -27.3790

■ 118.4940,
-22.7830, -22.1350

■ 123.5920,
-17.0070, -16.6790

■ 128.8040,
-11.5520, -10.9120

■ 133.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.5090, 24.4460, -46.5780



88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



96.4810, -74.6350, -40.5790

Triad

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



88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



101.2590, -107.3790, 2.1970



113.3590, 80.5970, 31.6450

Complementary

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



88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



50.9090, 56.5220, 54.9700

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.



115.1670, 64.3630, 50.5310



88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



119.5780, -38.4730, 30.9590

Square

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



88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



105.0770, -104.3510, -8.6310



122.1530, 23.4200, 49.1480



114.6360, 77.1180, 1.0700

Rectangle

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



88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



101.2860, -86.7870, -29.5950



122.1530, 23.4200, 49.1480



112.9600, 77.7070, 39.9710

Sweetspot

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



88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



161.2060, -21.9120, -21.4000



106.4100, 11.2430, -55.1010



79.8530, -13.2480, -13.2160



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.



88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



114.6830, -73.5290, -71.6490



95.8430, -78.3500, -33.8220



66.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



84.2270, -53.9090, -52.7650



3.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Inverse Universe

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



50.9090, 56.5220, 54.9700



66.3170, 73.5290, 71.6490



43.1570, 78.3500, 33.8220



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



48.6590, 54.2300, 52.4540



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

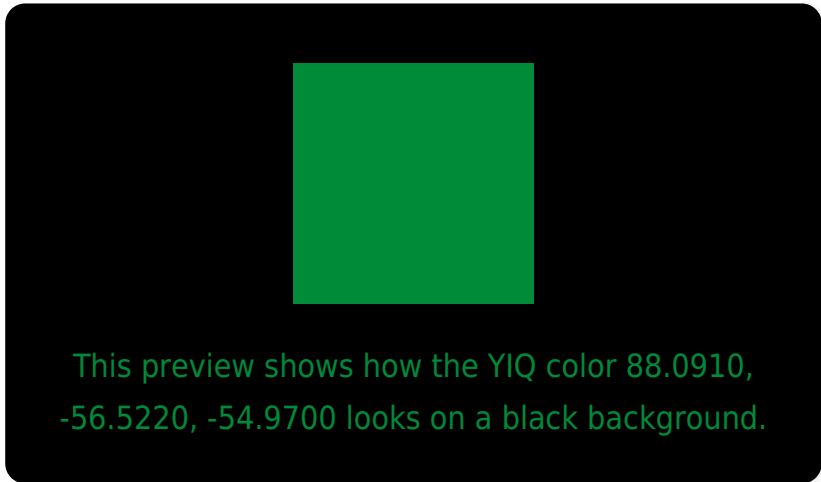
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700.

-54.9700.

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

88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700

Protanopia

116.0210, 29.8970, -18.7030

Deuteranopia

117.8680, 35.1220, -8.7660



Tritanopia

108.8290, -48.2310, -12.4790

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



Protanomaly

106.0060, -1.2780, -31.9180



Deuteranomaly

106.9620, 2.0220, -25.6420



Tritanomaly

101.0760, -51.0250, -27.9290

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700



Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

88.3310, -20.7660, -20.1420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700 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(0, 139, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 139, 57)  
}
```

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(0, 139, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 139, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700 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(0, 139, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 139, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 139, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 139, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 139, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 139, 57)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.0910, -56.5220, -54.9700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 139, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 139,  
57) }
```

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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