

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1000, -33.2370,
-19.9010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.1000, -33.2370,
-19.9010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C6E5B
RGB	44, 110, 91
RGB Percent	17%, 43%, 36%
CMY	0.8276, 0.5685, 0.6433
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.17, 0.57
HSL	163°, 43%, 30%
HSV	163°, 60%, 43%
XYZ	8.5028, 12.4472, 11.8452
YIQ	88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

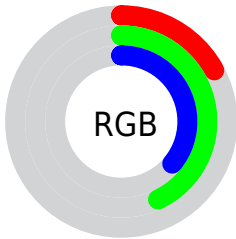
Format	Color
RYB	44, 83, 110
Decimal	2911835
CIELab	41.92, -26.03, 4.38
CIElCh	42, 26.394, 170.439
Yxy	12.4472, 0.2593, 0.3795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281101915 (0xFF2C6E5B)
YUV	88.1000, 1.4297, -38.6757
Hunter-Lab	35.2806, -18.7214, 4.7902

Details

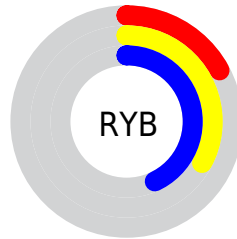
The YIQ color **88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **65.9000, 33.2370, 19.9010**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.8720, -32.5950, -20.5230**, and **41.5240, -31.4950, -18.4310** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4690, -38.8300, -23.1660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.7310, -27.6440, -16.6360**.

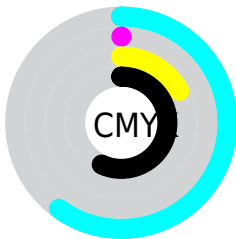
Distribution



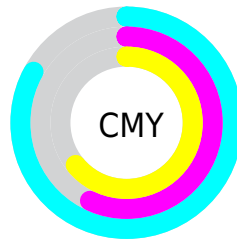
- Red (17%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 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 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.1000, -33.2370,
-19.9010

88.1000, -33.2370,
-19.9010

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

61.5340, -37.4550,
-20.5510

139.8720,
-32.5950, -20.5230

41.5240, -31.4950,
-18.4310

166.7580,
-32.2740, -20.8340

25.7430, -18.7500,
-12.6220

194.4590,
-32.8700, -21.0460

7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

222.7470,
-33.7410, -21.7810

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

239.8930,
-27.9200, -11.6320

248.7210,

-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 88.1000, -33.2370,
-19.9010

■ 88.1000, -33.2370,
-19.9010

■ 84.4690, -38.8300,
-23.1660

■ 91.7310, -27.6440,
-16.6360

■ 80.8380, -44.4230,
-26.4310

■ 95.3620, -22.0510,
-13.3710

■ 77.0930, -49.6950,
-30.0070

■ 98.9930, -16.4580,
-10.1060

■ 73.4620, -55.2880,
-33.2720

■ 102.7380,
-11.1860, -6.5300

■ 106.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 113.6310, 5.5930,
3.2650

■ 117.2620, 11.1860,
6.5300

■ 121.0070, 16.4580,
10.1060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.6160, -8.3870, -18.7150



88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



78.3490, -64.7350, -21.7510

Triad

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



88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



99.4070, -16.7830, 12.3130



99.5450, 35.0740, 3.1220

Complementary

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



88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



65.9000, 33.2370, 19.9010

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.



100.5700, 33.9260, 12.9180



88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



101.7150, 5.9570, 18.7010

Square

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



88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



92.6810, -41.4020, 1.4300



101.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



97.7300, 26.8230, -7.0410

Rectangle

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



88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



78.3470, -70.4210, -17.8210



101.5830, 23.8840, 18.7000



99.9520, 35.4860, 6.6700

Sweetspot

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



88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



134.3140, -12.9280, -8.0000



88.7220, -6.2300, -30.2780



66.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010



108.7830, -51.7580, -31.1660



82.6350, -35.7610, -7.1930



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



80.1300, -60.2850, -36.3250



165.0530, -124.4210, -74.4450

Inverse Universe

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



65.9000, 33.2370, 19.9010



74.2170, 51.7580, 31.1660



71.3650, 35.7610, 7.1930



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.8700, 60.2850, 36.3250



81.9470, 124.4210, 74.4450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

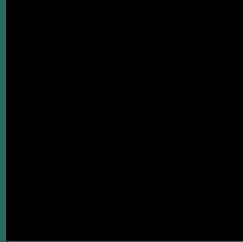
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1000, -33.2370,

-19.9010.

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

88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Protanopia

98.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

Deuteranopia

99.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



Tritanopia

91.7660, -34.7520, -8.9600

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Protanomaly

94.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050

Deuteranomaly

94.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570

Tritanomaly

90.4300, -33.9260, -12.9180

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 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(44, 110, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 110, 91)  
}
```

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(44, 110, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 110, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 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(44, 110, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 110, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 110, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 110, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 110, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 110,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1000, -33.2370, -19.9010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 110, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 110,  
91) }
```

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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