

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.1000, -6.8740,
-18.6020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	466640
RGB	70, 102, 64
RGB Percent	27%, 40%, 25%
CMY	0.7256, 0.5999, 0.7490
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.37, 0.60
HSL	111°, 23%, 33%
HSV	111°, 37%, 40%
XYZ	8.2021, 11.1767, 6.5756
YIQ	88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

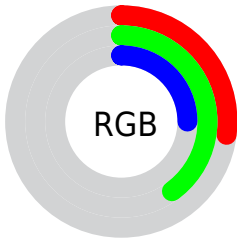
Format	Color
RYB	64, 102, 96
Decimal	4613696
CIELab	39.88, -19.89, 17.87
CIElCh	40, 26.743, 138.066
Yxy	11.1767, 0.3160, 0.4306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282803776 (0xFF466640)
YUV	88.1000, -11.8813, -15.8737
Hunter-Lab	33.4315, -14.7122, 11.7404

Details

The YIQ color $88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $77.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020$, and the grayscale version is $88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $138.4590, -6.5070, -19.7470$, and $41.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $84.2690, -9.0280, -23.6200$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $91.9310, -4.7200, -13.5840$.

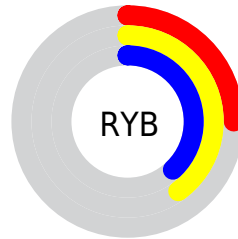
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (40%)

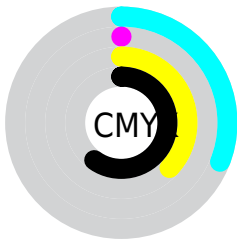
Blue (25%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (38%)

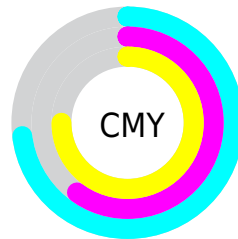


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020 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, -6.8740, -18.6020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.1000, -6.8740,
-18.6020

■ 88.1000, -6.8740,
-18.6020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.6270, -6.9200,
-17.7680

■ 138.1600, -7.1030,
-19.9590

■ 41.7410, -7.2410,
-17.4570

■ 165.0460, -6.7820,
-20.2700

■ 20.2680, -7.2870,
-16.6230

■ 192.2200, -7.3320,
-21.3160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.1060, -7.0110,
-21.6270

■ 242.8230, -4.5360,
-16.9200

■ 254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 88.1000, -6.8740,
-18.6020

■ 88.1000, -6.8740,
-18.6020

■ 84.2690, -9.0280,
-23.6200

■ 91.9310, -4.7200,
-13.5840

■ 80.7370, -10.5860,
-28.4260

■ 95.4630, -3.1620,
-8.7780

■ 76.7920, -12.4190,
-33.7550

■ 99.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 73.2600, -13.9770,
-38.5610

■ 102.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 69.4290, -16.1310,
-43.5790

■ 106.7710, 2.3830,
6.3750

■ 65.5980, -18.2850,
-48.5970

■ 110.6020, 4.5370,
11.3930

■ 64.6580, -18.5140,
-49.9540

■ 114.1340, 6.0950,
16.1990

■ 118.0790, 7.9280,
21.5280

■ 121.6110, 9.4860,
26.3340

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.2720, 13.2530, -14.4190



88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020



83.1710, -31.9990, -20.3110

Triad

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



88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020



86.4740, -45.2530, -0.3650



95.2110, 33.5590, 14.0630

Complementary

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



88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020



77.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020

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.



96.8110, 23.2420, 19.3220



88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020



94.2110, -19.1670, 11.4650

Square

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



88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020



74.8250, -68.7710, -14.6830



96.5300, 5.0400, 18.8000



94.0720, 35.0280, 3.9560

Rectangle

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



88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020



76.1990, -55.5650, -22.7410



96.5300, 5.0400, 18.8000



96.0090, 31.3120, 16.2400

Sweetspot

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



88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020



127.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210



94.1460, 13.8480, -8.6800



62.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020



110.9110, -11.1360, -29.4720



87.7880, -14.6230, -15.8310



49.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



72.8870, -20.8970, -56.3290



153.4160, -43.9020, -118.5100

Inverse Universe

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



77.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020



94.7900, 10.5400, 29.2600



78.2120, 14.6230, 15.8310



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



42.1130, 20.8970, 56.3290



88.5840, 43.9020, 118.5100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020 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, -6.8740, -18.6020 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

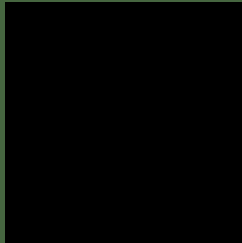
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1000, -6.8740,

-18.6020.

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, -6.8740, -18.6020

Protanopia

92.6300, 15.3610, -8.5670

Deuteranopia

93.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010



Tritanopia

91.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020

Protanomaly

90.9170, 7.0630, -12.3690

Deuteranomaly

91.4060, 10.1800, -8.2840

Tritanomaly

90.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020 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(70, 102, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 102, 64)  
}
```

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(70, 102, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 102, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020 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(70, 102, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 102, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 102, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 102, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 102, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 102,  
64) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1000, -6.8740, -18.6020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 102, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 102,  
64) }
```

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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