

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1350, -23.1500,  
-20.9900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.1350, -23.1500,  
-20.9900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	356C4E
RGB	53, 108, 78
RGB Percent	21%, 42%, 31%
CMY	0.7923, 0.5764, 0.6942
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.28, 0.58
HSL	147°, 34%, 32%
HSV	147°, 51%, 42%
XYZ	8.2057, 12.0356, 9.0951
YIQ	88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

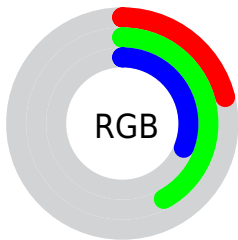
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	53, 91, 108
Decimal	3501134
CIELab	41.27, -25.88, 11.32
CIELCh	41, 28.247, 156.377
Yxy	12.0356, 0.2797, 0.4103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281691214 (0xFF356C4E)
YUV	88.1350, -4.9966, -30.8134
Hunter-Lab	34.6924, -18.4916, 8.7411

# Details

The YIQ color **88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **72.8650, 23.1500, 20.9900**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.4940, -22.7830, -22.1350**, and **39.0960, -27.4140, -20.8060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.1620, -27.7800, -25.1880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.1080, -18.5200, -16.7920**.

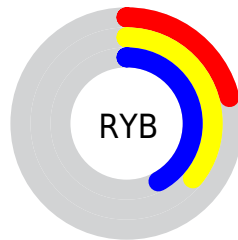
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (42%)

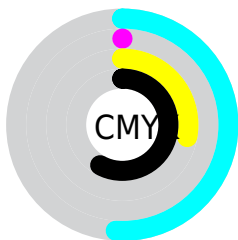
Blue (31%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (42%)

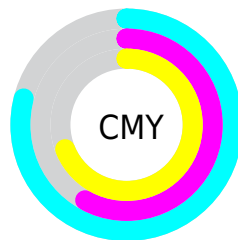


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900 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 88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.1350, -23.1500,  
-20.9900

■ 88.1350, -23.1500,  
-20.9900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 63.0640, -24.3880,  
-20.5800

■ 139.1950,  
-23.3790, -22.3470

■ 39.0960, -27.4140,  
-20.8060

■ 166.0810,  
-23.0580, -22.6580

■ 23.6740, -14.3020,  
-16.1420

■ 193.3690,  
-23.9290, -23.3930

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

■ 221.2550,  
-23.6080, -23.7040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 239.9770,  
-19.5290, -15.0250

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 88.1350, -23.1500,  
-20.9900

■ 88.1350, -23.1500,  
-20.9900

■ 84.1620, -27.7800,  
-25.1880

■ 92.1080, -18.5200,  
-16.7920

■ 80.1890, -32.4100,  
-29.3860

■ 96.0810, -13.8900,  
-12.5940

■ 76.5150, -36.4440,  
-33.3720

■ 99.7550, -9.8560,  
-8.6080

■ 72.5420, -41.0740,  
-37.5700

■ 103.7280, -5.2260,  
-4.4100

■ 68.9820, -45.4290,  
-41.2450

■ 107.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 111.5600, 4.3550,  
3.6750

■ 115.5330, 8.9850,  
7.8730

■ 119.2070, 13.0190,  
11.8590

■ 123.1800, 17.6490,  
16.0570

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.5910, 1.9290, -18.4470



88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



77.3940, -60.6080, -24.9600

# Triad

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



88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



94.7580, -31.1330, 8.0590



98.0880, 38.0990, 8.8750

# Complementary

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



88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



72.8650, 23.1500, 20.9900

# 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.



99.1340, 32.4580, 17.4980



88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



99.3270, -4.6340, 17.9100

# Square

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



88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



82.5640, -63.3620, -8.0820



100.2280, 17.6940, 20.7500



97.0730, 33.2870, -3.0410



# Rectangle

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



88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



77.3210, -67.5320, -20.6200



100.2280, 17.6940, 20.7500



98.0110, 36.9980, 12.3100

# Sweetspot

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



88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



132.4670, -8.9850, -7.8730



94.2550, 2.7550, -22.4050



66.6140, -4.9050, -4.7210



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.



88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



109.3410, -35.8940, -32.3260



91.2130, -31.8170, -12.5930



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



74.7210, -49.1880, -44.7080



156.4690, -103.0060, -93.6140



# Inverse Universe

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



72.8650, 23.1500, 20.9900



85.6590, 35.8940, 32.3260



69.7870, 31.8170, 12.5930



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.2790, 49.1880, 44.7080



88.5310, 103.0060, 93.6140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

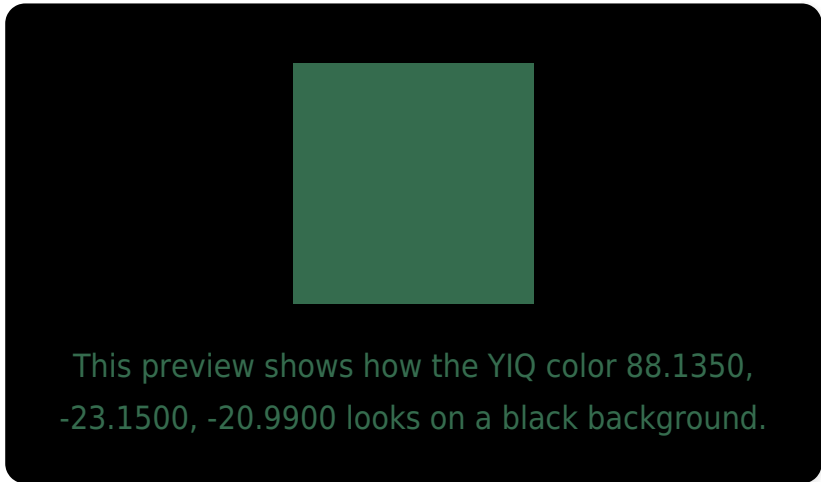
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × 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 88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1350, -23.1500,

-20.9900.

# 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

88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900

### Protanopia

96.3570, 11.8760, -5.9800

### Deuteranopia

97.3130, 15.1760, 0.2960



## Tritanopia

92.3540, -27.6000, -6.4160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900

## Protanomaly

93.2520, -1.1900, -11.4780

## Deuteranomaly

93.8550, 1.6060, -7.0820

## Tritanomaly

90.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900 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(53, 108, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 108, 78)  
}
```

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(53, 108, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 108, 78) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900 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(53, 108, 78) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 108, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 108, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 108, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 108, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 108,  
78) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 108, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 108,  
78) }
```

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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