

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.1870, 40.9930,  
-21.5590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	725B06
RGB	114, 91, 6
RGB Percent	45%, 36%, 2%
CMY	0.5529, 0.6432, 0.9762
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.95, 0.55
HSL	47°, 90%, 24%
HSV	47°, 95%, 45%
XYZ	10.7129, 11.0712, 1.7463
YIQ	88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

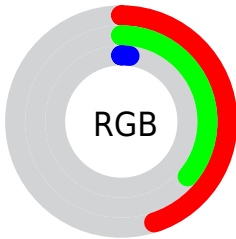
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	35, 114, 6
Decimal	7494406
CIE Lab	39.70, 1.44, 45.60
CIE LCh	40, 45.620, 88.195
Yxy	11.0712, 0.4553, 0.4705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285684486 (0xFF725B06)
YUV	88.1870, -40.5182, 22.6380
Hunter-Lab	33.2734, -0.7574, 20.1797

# Details

The YIQ color **88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **31.8130, -40.9930, 21.5590**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.2520, 42.3680, -18.9440**, and **45.5400, 24.3020, -10.9140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.9160, 43.1940, -22.9020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6150, 36.9120, -19.1840**.

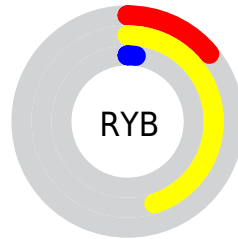
# Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (36%)

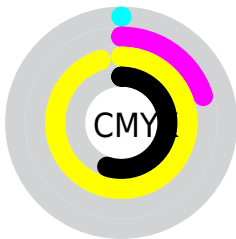
Blue (2%)



Red (14%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (2%)

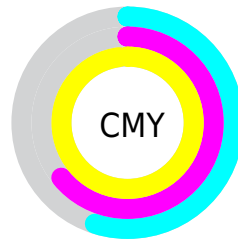


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590 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 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.1870, 40.9930,  
-21.5590

88.1870, 40.9930,  
-21.5590

254.4300, 1.6050,  
-1.5550

66.2280, 33.7480,  
-16.9080

140.2520, 42.3680,  
-18.9440

45.5400, 24.3020,  
-10.9140

167.0350, 44.4770,  
-18.6190

25.7380, 15.1770,  
-5.2310

194.4050, 46.3110,  
-18.8170

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

222.2910, 46.6320,  
-19.1280

241.8050, 30.2650,  
-25.3750

247.8180, 20.2230,

-19.5930

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,  
-10.5740

■ 88.1870, 40.9930,  
-21.5590

■ 88.1870, 40.9930,  
-21.5590

■ 86.9160, 43.1940,  
-22.9020

■ 90.6150, 36.9120,  
-19.1840

■ 93.7440, 32.2350,  
-17.0210

■ 96.1720, 28.1540,  
-14.6460

■ 99.3010, 23.4770,  
-12.4830

■ 101.7290, 19.3960,  
-10.1080

■ 104.7440, 15.0400,  
-8.2560

■ 107.2860, 10.6380,  
-5.5700

■ 109.7140, 6.5570,  
-3.1950

■ 112.8430, 1.8800,  
-1.0320

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.3760, 54.4230, -0.6250



88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



85.1770, 11.4220, -30.8020

# Triad

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



88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



79.7490, -71.6130, -18.2450



95.7420, 19.6630, 34.6310

# Complementary

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



88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



31.8130, -40.9930, 21.5590

# 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.



94.6320, -21.3700, 23.8620



88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



80.5930, -79.5010, -7.4450

# Square

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



88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



75.4170, -59.4150, -30.0630



77.2650, -81.1530, 0.4710



91.7590, 47.3560, 33.8520



# Rectangle

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



88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



80.3510, -15.4910, -33.1470



77.2650, -81.1530, 0.4710



96.3430, 7.6050, 32.8930

# Sweetspot

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



88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



137.9290, 15.9570, -8.3550



40.9140, 56.9850, 30.0490



68.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590



112.3440, 56.3080, -29.2920



92.4190, 16.1920, -40.1600



54.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430



91.0580, 45.6700, -23.7220



188.3180, 93.5870, -49.6210



# Inverse Universe

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



31.8130, -40.9930, 21.5590



35.6560, -56.3080, 29.2920



27.5810, -16.1920, 40.1600



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



28.9420, -45.6700, 23.7220

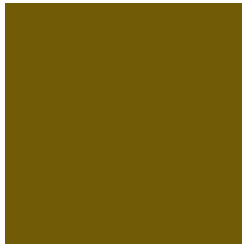


59.2690, -93.8620, 49.0980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

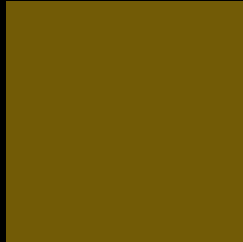
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590 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 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590.



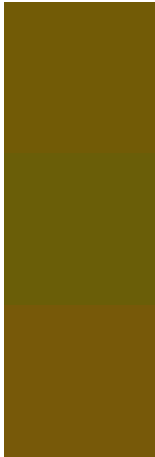
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1870, 40.9930,

-21.5590.

# 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

88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590

### Protanopia

87.7840, 34.7580, -24.2020

### Deuteranopia

88.8500, 43.5600, -18.5200



## Tritanopia

95.8500, 18.3380, 9.0740

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590

## Protanomaly

87.9800, 37.1420, -23.3540

## Deuteranomaly

88.7250, 42.4140, -19.7780

## Tritanomaly

92.8920, 26.5470, -2.0370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

87.8580, 14.7190, -7.9450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590 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(114, 91, 6)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 91, 6)  
}
```

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(114, 91, 6) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 91, 6) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590 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(114, 91, 6) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 91, 6) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 91, 6)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 91, 6); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 91, 6);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 91, 6)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1870, 40.9930, -21.5590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 91, 6) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 91,  
6) }
```

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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