

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.1890, -14.0740,  
-9.2580)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	456258
RGB	69, 98, 88
RGB Percent	27%, 38%, 35%
CMY	0.7295, 0.6156, 0.6549
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.10, 0.62
HSL	159°, 17%, 33%
HSV	159°, 30%, 38%
XYZ	8.5826, 10.7065, 10.8441
YIQ	88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

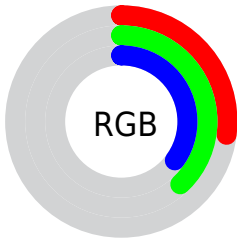
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	69, 87, 98
Decimal	4547160
CIELab	39.08, -13.10, 2.26
CIELCh	39, 13.297, 170.203
Yxy	10.7065, 0.2848, 0.3553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282737240 (0xFF456258)
YUV	88.1890, -0.0932, -16.8288
Hunter-Lab	32.7208, -10.4410, 3.2552

# Details

The YIQ color **88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **78.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.4770, -14.9450, -9.9930**, and **42.0150, -13.5240, -8.2120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.8570, -19.0710, -12.3110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050**.

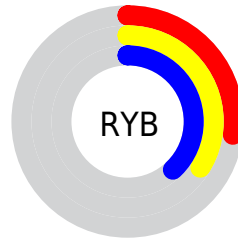
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (38%)

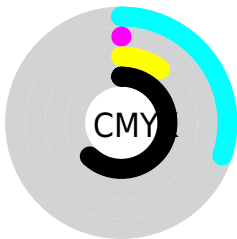
Blue (35%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (38%)

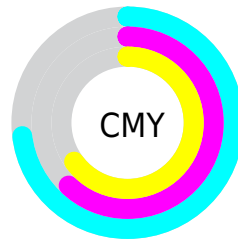


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580 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 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.1890, -14.0740,  
-9.2580

88.1890, -14.0740,  
-9.2580

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

64.6020, -13.7990,  
-8.7350

138.4770,  
-14.9450, -9.9930

42.0150, -13.5240,  
-8.2120

164.4770,  
-14.9450, -9.9930

20.4170, -14.7160,  
-8.6360

192.0640,  
-15.2200, -10.5160

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

219.7650,  
-15.8160, -10.7280

245.4170,  
-14.7160, -8.6360

■ 88.1890, -14.0740,  
-9.2580

■ 88.1890, -14.0740,  
-9.2580

■ 84.8570, -19.0710,  
-12.3110

■ 91.5210, -9.0770,  
-6.2050

■ 81.4110, -23.7470,  
-15.6750

■ 94.9670, -4.4010,  
-2.8410

■ 78.3780, -28.1480,  
-18.5160

■ 98.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 74.9320, -32.8240,  
-21.8800

■ 101.4460, 4.6760,  
3.3640

■ 71.6000, -37.8210,  
-24.9330

■ 104.7780, 9.6730,  
6.4170

■ 68.2680, -42.8180,  
-27.9860

■ 108.1100, 14.6700,  
9.4700

■ 64.8220, -47.4940,  
-31.3500

■ 111.5560, 19.3460,  
12.8340

■ 114.5890, 23.7470,

15.6750

■ 117.9210, 28.7440,  
18.7280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.1640, -3.7580, -8.9900



88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



87.3500, -21.7770, -7.3210

# Triad

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



88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



92.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300



93.2210, 18.4310, 1.8790

# Complementary

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



88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



78.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580

# 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.



93.9700, 17.8800, 6.3600



88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



93.9500, 3.4370, 9.3010

# Square

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



88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



90.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810



94.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



92.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410



# Rectangle

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



88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



87.8600, -23.1530, -4.4090



94.0280, 11.9650, 8.9330



93.2750, 18.3390, 3.5470

# Sweetspot

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



88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



123.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880



89.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470



61.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580



112.4220, -22.2800, -14.7280



86.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



74.0660, -54.2330, -35.8730



158.7780, -116.3970, -76.6930



# Inverse Universe

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



78.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580



97.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170



80.0190, 16.1840, 4.0560



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



37.9340, 54.2330, 35.8730



81.2220, 116.3970, 76.6930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580 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 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580 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 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1890, -14.0740,

-9.2580.

# 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

88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580

### Protanopia

91.3980, 4.6310, -1.3290

### Deuteranopia

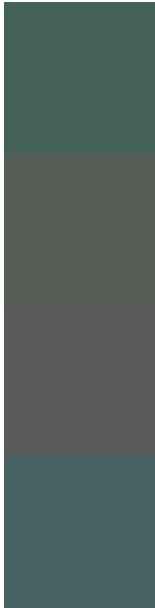
92.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



## Tritanopia

89.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580

## Protanomaly

90.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950

## Deuteranomaly

90.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

## Tritanomaly

89.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580

## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580 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(69, 98, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 98, 88)  
}
```

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(69, 98, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 98, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580 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(69, 98, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 98, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 98, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 98, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 98, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 98, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1890, -14.0740, -9.2580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 98, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 98,  
88) }
```

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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