

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.1980, 6.9290,
-31.9750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B6B1A
RGB	75, 107, 26
RGB Percent	29%, 42%, 10%
CMY	0.7060, 0.5803, 0.8979
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.76, 0.58
HSL	84°, 61%, 26%
HSV	84°, 76%, 42%
XYZ	8.3449, 12.0874, 2.8719
YIQ	88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

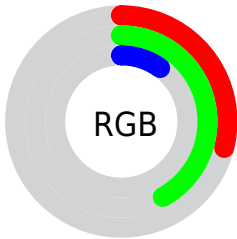
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 107, 58
Decimal	4942618
CIE _{Lab}	41.35, -24.99, 39.35
CIE _{LCh}	41, 46.618, 122.417
Yxy	12.0874, 0.3581, 0.5187
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283132698 (0xFF4B6B1A)
YUV	88.1980, -30.6636, -11.5746
Hunter-Lab	34.7669, -17.9977, 19.4392

Details

The YIQ color **88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **44.8020, -6.9290, 31.9750**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139.9700, 7.5710, -32.5970**, and **42.7060, -0.1330, -25.1330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.7480, 8.0760, -36.2440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6480, 5.7820, -27.7060**.

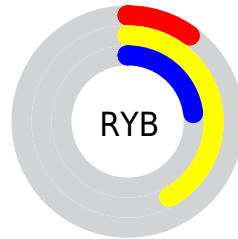
Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (42%)

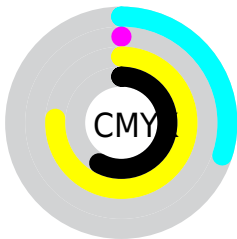
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (23%)

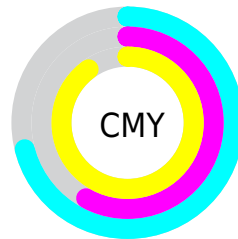


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (76%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750 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 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.1980, 6.9290,
-31.9750

88.1980, 6.9290,
-31.9750

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.6710, 6.9750,
-32.8090

139.9700, 7.5710,
-32.5970

42.7060, -0.1330,
-25.1330

166.4430, 7.6170,
-33.4310

21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

193.6280, 8.5340,
-33.5300

5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

221.9870, 8.9010,
-34.6750

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

241.3670, 13.9430,
-26.9290

249.6420, 15.0870,

-14.6170

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 88.1980, 6.9290,
-31.9750

■ 88.1980, 6.9290,
-31.9750

■ 85.7480, 8.0760,
-36.2440

■ 90.6480, 5.7820,
-27.7060

■ 83.1130, 8.3060,
-40.4140

■ 92.9840, 4.9560,
-23.7480

■ 82.2440, 9.3150,
-42.1810

■ 95.7330, 4.4050,
-19.2670

■ 98.1830, 3.2580,
-14.9980

■ 100.6330, 2.1110,
-10.7290

■ 102.9690, 1.2850,
-6.7710

■ 105.7180, 0.7340,
-2.2900

■ 108.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

■ 110.5040, -1.2390,
5.9370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.8230, 39.0220, -24.3860



88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750



73.1710, -50.3350, -40.4390

Triad

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



88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750



83.9670, -83.4900, -6.7380



95.4990, 51.0240, 33.4560

Complementary

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



88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750



44.8020, -6.9290, 31.9750

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.



99.4330, 25.0270, 36.5390



88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750



79.1230, -83.6290, 1.2910

Square

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



88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750



83.2370, -75.9230, -17.2270



99.5620, -15.1810, 27.3390



94.7920, 59.7840, 17.8640

Rectangle

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



88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750



77.3090, -59.2310, -33.3990



99.5620, -15.1810, 27.3390



96.3720, 44.1920, 36.1280

Sweetspot

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



88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750



132.4650, 2.5240, -12.7080



68.4160, 39.7510, 0.9590



66.3280, 1.6520, -7.9160



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.



88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750



110.5720, 10.9670, -50.0970



76.2380, -16.9110, -40.4550



52.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



89.9080, 10.1410, -46.1390



188.0670, 20.8330, -96.7590

Inverse Universe

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



44.8020, -6.9290, 31.9750



42.4280, -10.9670, 50.0970



56.7620, 16.9110, 40.4550



49.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



27.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



56.9330, -20.8330, 96.7590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750 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 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

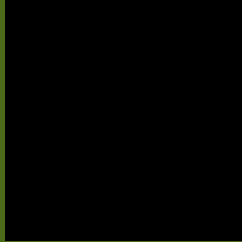
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750.

-31.9750.

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

88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750

Protanopia

92.8530, 30.3100, -20.6820

Deuteranopia

94.1300, 37.1400, -12.3000



Tritanopia

96.4270, -11.5080, -0.6920

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750

Protanomaly

91.1400, 22.0120, -24.4840

Deuteranomaly

91.7540, 26.2750, -19.1410

Tritanomaly

93.5720, -5.0870, -12.4390

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.9920, 2.4780, -11.8740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750 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(75, 107, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 107, 26)  
}
```

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(75, 107, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 107, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750 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(75, 107, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 107, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 107, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 107, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 107, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 107,  
26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.1980, 6.9290, -31.9750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 107, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 107,  
26) }
```

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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