

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.2230, 22.9760,
-30.9440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B660A
RGB	91, 102, 10
RGB Percent	36%, 40%, 4%
CMY	0.6432, 0.6000, 0.9606
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.90, 0.60
HSL	67°, 82%, 22%
HSV	67°, 90%, 40%
XYZ	9.1191, 11.7487, 2.0754
YIQ	88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

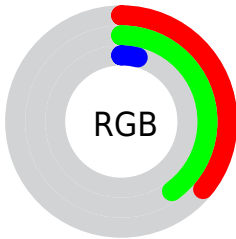
Format	Color
RYB	10, 102, 21
Decimal	5989898
CIELab	40.81, -15.99, 44.53
CIELCh	41, 47.313, 109.752
Yxy	11.7487, 0.3975, 0.5121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284179978 (0xFF5B660A)
YUV	88.2230, -38.5639, 2.4354
Hunter-Lab	34.2763, -12.4943, 20.4034

Details

The YIQ color **88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **23.7770, -22.9760, 30.9440**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1630, 23.2050, -29.5870**, and **44.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7840, 25.5900, -34.2660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6620, 20.3620, -27.6220**.

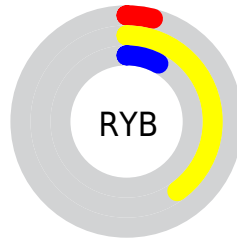
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (40%)

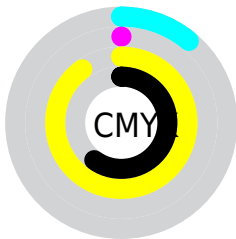
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (8%)

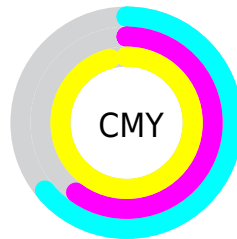


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440 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 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.2230, 22.9760,
-30.9440

■ 88.2230, 22.9760,
-30.9440

■ 254.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 65.5200, 17.8860,
-26.8020

■ 140.1630, 23.2050,
-29.5870

■ 44.5440, 9.3110,
-20.0730

■ 167.0490, 23.5260,
-29.8980

■ 24.7420, 0.1860,
-14.3900

■ 194.4190, 25.3600,
-30.0960

■ 3.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 222.3050, 25.6810,
-30.4070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.1960, 27.6060,
-26.7460

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.5800, 9.6300,
-9.3300

■ 88.2230, 22.9760,
-30.9440

■ 88.2230, 22.9760,
-30.9440

■ 86.7840, 25.5900,
-34.2660

■ 89.6620, 20.3620,
-27.6220

■ 91.1010, 17.7480,
-24.3000

■ 92.9530, 15.4090,
-20.4550

■ 94.3920, 12.7950,
-17.1330

■ 95.8310, 10.1810,
-13.8110

■ 97.2700, 7.5670,
-10.4890

■ 99.0080, 5.5490,
-6.9550

■ 100.5610, 2.6140,
-3.3220

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.7150, 48.3740, -17.6580



88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



82.0300, -19.0210, -35.2530

Triad

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



88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



83.4140, -80.5550, -10.3710



95.4150, 42.6330, 36.8490

Complementary

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



88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



23.7770, -22.9760, 30.9440

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.



99.0660, 9.9430, 34.5750



88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



81.3570, -84.4080, -1.1120

Square

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



88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



80.7120, -70.1910, -21.9910



94.3140, -38.1500, 19.5940



93.0620, 59.3240, 26.2040

Rectangle

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



88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



74.0830, -52.9030, -37.9510



94.3140, -38.1500, 19.5940



96.5650, 33.4630, 37.8390

Sweetspot

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



88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



127.4010, 8.5760, -12.2560



43.9650, 51.8070, 13.7510



63.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550



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.



88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440



113.0540, 33.1570, -44.7550



74.4690, -4.4400, -40.6960



50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670



97.7040, 28.5710, -38.7330



205.7410, 60.3980, -81.4100

Inverse Universe

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



23.7770, -22.9760, 30.9440



19.9460, -33.1570, 44.7550



37.5310, 4.4400, 40.6960



46.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



17.2960, -28.5710, 38.7330



36.2590, -60.3980, 81.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440 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 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

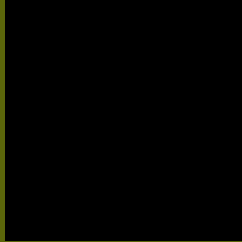
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440.

-30.9440.

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

88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440

Protanopia

89.8550, 35.9960, -24.6120

Deuteranopia

91.7620, 40.9920, -16.0320



Tritanopia

96.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440

Protanomaly

89.0500, 30.9530, -26.8310

Deuteranomaly

90.4790, 34.2990, -21.3890

Tritanomaly

94.0960, 8.1170, -9.4430

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.0420, 8.2090, -11.1110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440 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(91, 102, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 102, 10)  
}
```

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(91, 102, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 102, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440 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(91, 102, 10) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 102, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 102, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 102, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 102, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 102,  
10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.2230, 22.9760, -30.9440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 102, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 102,  
10) }
```

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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