

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.2870, -36.9430,  
-62.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(88.2870, -36.9430,  
-62.8870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0E8B16
RGB	14, 139, 22
RGB Percent	5%, 55%, 9%
CMY	0.9455, 0.4547, 0.9138
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.84, 0.45
HSL	124°, 82%, 30%
HSV	124°, 90%, 55%
XYZ	9.5645, 18.6308, 3.8503
YIQ	88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

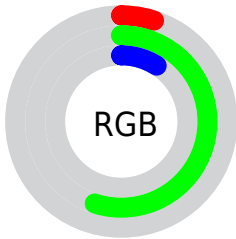
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	14, 131, 139
Decimal	953110
CIELab	50.25, -53.01, 48.58
CIELCh	50, 71.902, 137.493
Yxy	18.6308, 0.2985, 0.5814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279143190 (0xFF0E8B16)
YUV	88.2870, -32.6795, -65.1497
Hunter-Lab	43.1635, -35.9826, 24.9255

# Details

The YIQ color **88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **64.7130, 36.9430, 62.8870**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.9680, -25.6190, -58.8590**, and **51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.6190, -41.1140, -69.8980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9550, -32.7720, -55.8760**.

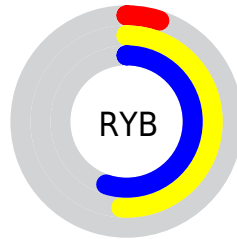
# Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (55%)

Blue (9%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (55%)

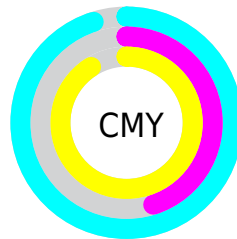


Cyan (90%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (84%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870 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 88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.2870, -36.9430,  
-62.8870

■ 88.2870, -36.9430,  
-62.8870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,  
-59.0990

■ 148.9680,  
-25.6190, -58.8590

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,  
-45.5010

■ 177.3380,  
-23.7850, -59.0570

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,  
-32.9490

■ 206.1100,  
-23.1430, -59.6790

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,  
-21.4430

■ 220.2070,  
-15.6260, -47.2260

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 232.0700, -7.3300,  
-32.3700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.2320, 1.5620,

-17.3020

253.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

88.2870, -36.9430,  
-62.8870

88.2870, -36.9430,  
-62.8870

82.6190, -41.1140,  
-69.8980

93.9550, -32.7720,  
-55.8760

99.6230, -28.6010,  
-48.8650

105.2910,  
-24.4300, -41.8540

110.9590,  
-20.2590, -34.8430

116.3280,  
-16.6840, -28.0440

■ 121.9960,  
-12.5130, -21.0330

■ 127.6640, -8.3420,  
-14.0220

■ 133.3320, -4.1710,  
-7.0110

■ 139.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108.3250, 30.9560, -43.4120



88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



95.4890, -69.0860, -47.5340

# Triad

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



88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



106.0180, -113.8900, 4.5580



103.6080, 93.7980, 51.2220

# Complementary

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



88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



64.7130, 36.9430, 62.8870

# 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.



109.0340, 66.8360, 66.2920



88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



103.6070, -90.1430, 20.2330

# Square

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



88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



108.3540, -106.6890, -10.3130



121.7850, 10.0770, 54.1810



110.4580, 92.6590, 11.2750



# Rectangle

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



88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



100.9780, -83.1640, -34.6840



121.7850, 10.0770, 54.1810



102.9530, 88.7530, 60.0570

# Sweetspot

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



88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



161.1050, -14.4380, -24.6940



122.9560, 36.5490, -40.1470



79.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



107.6150, -53.6270, -90.9310



95.2410, -56.5240, -43.9160



66.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



79.0970, -39.4640, -66.7600



2.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



# Inverse Universe

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



64.7130, 36.9430, 62.8870



73.3850, 53.6270, 90.9310



57.7590, 56.5240, 43.9160



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



53.9030, 39.4640, 66.7600

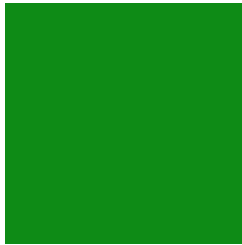


2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

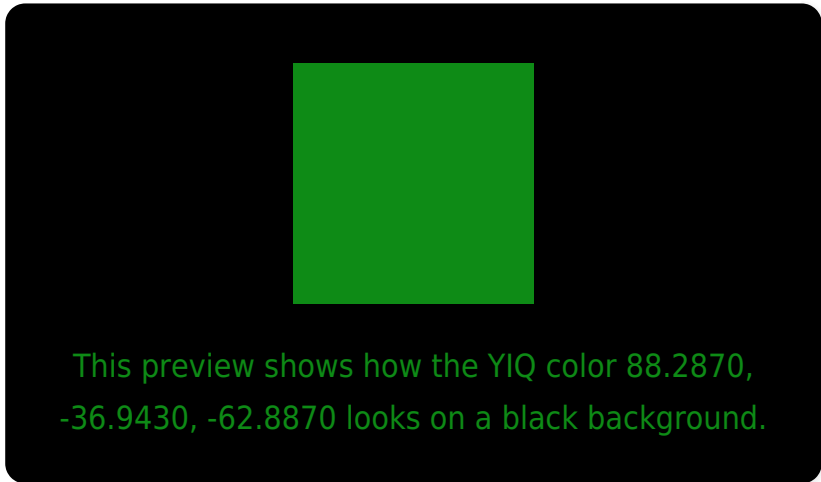
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black 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

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

# YIQ 88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.2870, -36.9430,

-62.8870.

# 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

88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870

### Protanopia

111.7430, 42.0030, -28.8530

### Deuteranopia

114.9860, 46.1730, -16.3150



## Tritanopia

109.3240, -45.2510, -11.4190

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



## Protanomaly

102.9240, 13.2120, -41.2200



## Deuteranomaly

105.0480, 16.0990, -32.9650



## Tritanomaly

101.9860, -42.0840, -30.2760

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870



## Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

88.3440, -13.6130, -23.1250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870 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(14, 139, 22)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 139, 22)  
}
```

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(14, 139, 22) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 139, 22) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870 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(14, 139, 22) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 139, 22) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 139, 22)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 139, 22); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 139, 22);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 139,  
22) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.2870, -36.9430, -62.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 139, 22) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 139,  
22) }
```

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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