

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	16795E
RGB	22, 121, 94
RGB Percent	9%, 47%, 37%
CMY	0.9140, 0.5253, 0.6315
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.22, 0.53
HSL	164°, 69%, 28%
HSV	164°, 82%, 47%
XYZ	9.1902, 14.6620, 12.9246
YIQ	88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

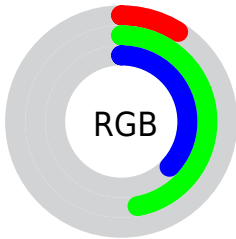
Format	Color
RYB	22, 79, 121
Decimal	1472862
CIELab	45.17, -34.16, 7.17
CIELCh	45, 34.907, 168.147
Yxy	14.6620, 0.2499, 0.3987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279662942 (0xFF16795E)
YUV	88.3210, 2.7997, -58.1635
Hunter-Lab	38.2910, -24.1676, 6.7912

Details

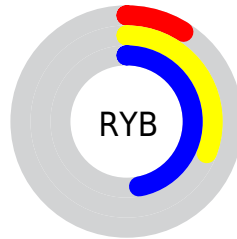
The YIQ color **88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **54.6790, 50.3370, 29.3850**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.9690, -43.4140, -28.1980**, and **47.1490, -34.9330, -22.2050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3910, -56.5260, -32.8620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2510, -44.1480, -25.9080**.

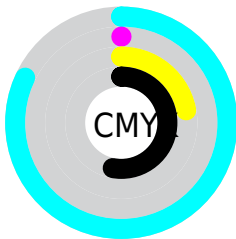
Distribution



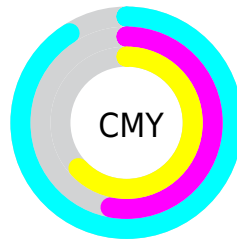
- Red (9%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 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 88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850

88.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.3320, -48.8700,
-28.4380

143.9690,
-43.4140, -28.1980

47.1490, -34.9330,
-22.2050

171.5560,
-43.6890, -28.7210

31.2540, -21.8670,
-16.7070

199.4420,
-43.3680, -29.0320

15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

225.6810,
-42.5430, -27.4630

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 88.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850

■ 88.3210, -50.3370,
-29.3850

■ 84.3910, -56.5260,
-32.8620

■ 92.2510, -44.1480,
-25.9080

■ 81.0590, -61.5230,
-35.9150

■ 96.2950, -38.2800,
-22.1200

■ 100.2250,
-32.0910, -18.6430

■ 104.1550,
-25.9020, -15.1660

■ 108.0850,
-19.7130, -11.6890

■ 112.4280,
-13.2490, -7.6890

■ 116.3580, -7.0600,
-4.2120

■ 120.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 124.3320, 4.9970,
3.0530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.4430, -9.5780, -24.6660



88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



85.7500, -73.3540, -25.2420

Triad

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



88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



106.7250, -26.3660, 15.2820



106.8730, 45.8940, 5.2700

Complementary

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



88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



54.6790, 50.3370, 29.3850

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.



107.4190, 44.8370, 18.9250



88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



109.8170, 5.9100, 25.0620

Square

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



88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



90.1100, -73.5870, -4.4910



109.3330, 30.7600, 26.2480



104.9390, 36.3600, -9.1760

Rectangle

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



88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



87.2150, -78.8570, -19.1210



109.3330, 30.7600, 26.2480



107.1060, 46.8560, 9.8640

Sweetspot

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



88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



145.0850, -19.7130, -11.6890



88.4850, -10.5370, -45.8410



71.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850



106.8670, -78.8980, -45.9220



79.0720, -53.2290, -10.0050



59.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



83.7490, -63.5860, -37.0740



168.7860, -128.0430, -74.8830

Inverse Universe

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



54.6790, 50.3370, 29.3850



54.2470, 78.5770, 46.2330



63.9280, 53.2290, 10.0050



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



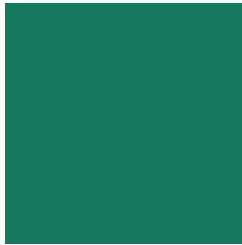
41.2510, 63.5860, 37.0740



83.2140, 128.0430, 74.8830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

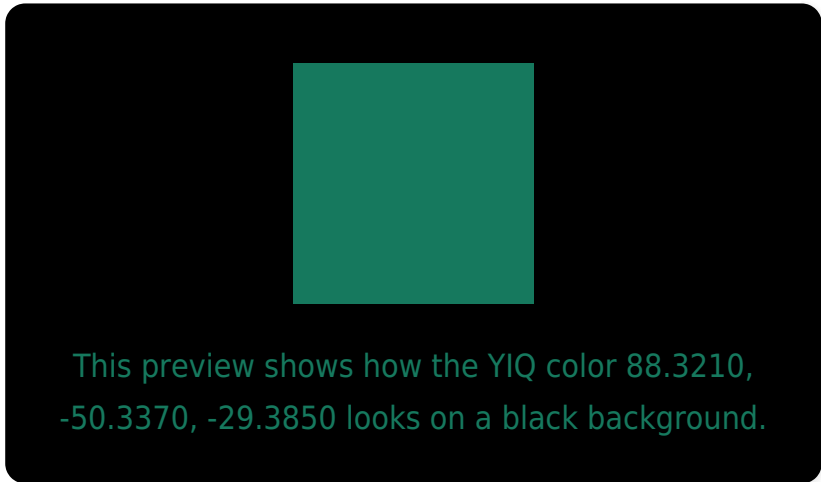
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

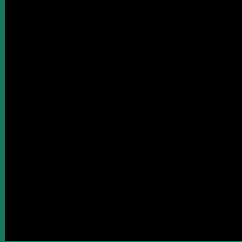
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3210, -50.3370,

-29.3850.

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

88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850

Protanopia

105.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250

Deuteranopia

107.5130, 11.7370, 2.0490



Tritanopia

95.6010, -47.5890, -13.1010

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850

Protanomaly

99.3370, -11.7350, -13.1030

Deuteranomaly

100.7440, -11.3230, -9.5550

Tritanomaly

92.7270, -48.1840, -18.8400

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.0960, -18.2460, -10.7420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 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(22, 121, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 121, 94)  
}
```

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(22, 121, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 121, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 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(22, 121, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 121, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(22, 121, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 121, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 121, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 121,  
94) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.3210, -50.3370, -29.3850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 121, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 121,  
94) }
```

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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