

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.3450, -42.8580,
-60.3140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140)
contains.

YIQ(88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(88.3450, -42.8580,
-60.3140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A8B21
RGB	10, 139, 33
RGB Percent	4%, 55%, 13%
CMY	0.9612, 0.4547, 0.8707
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.76, 0.45
HSL	131°, 87%, 29%
HSV	131°, 93%, 55%
XYZ	9.6386, 18.6545, 4.5299
YIQ	88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

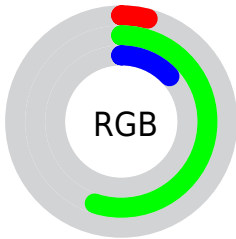
Format	Color
RYB	10, 119, 139
Decimal	690977
CIELab	50.28, -52.53, 44.98
CIELCh	50, 69.152, 139.429
Yxy	18.6545, 0.2937, 0.5683
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278881057 (0xFF0A8B21)
YUV	88.3450, -27.2851, -68.7086
Hunter-Lab	43.1908, -35.7492, 24.0152

Details

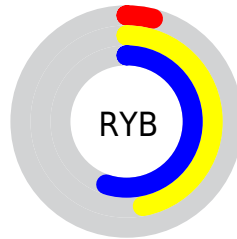
The YIQ color **88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009933**. A complement of this color would be **60.6550, 42.8580, 60.3140**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149.5810, -28.7830, -56.5830**, and **51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4430, -46.2500, -64.9220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7850, -38.0450, -53.9250**.

Distribution



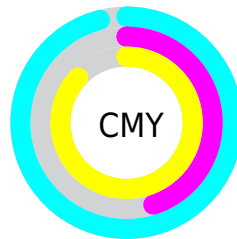
- Red (4%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140 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 88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.3450, -42.8580,
-60.3140

■ 88.3450, -42.8580,
-60.3140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 66.3310, -31.0750,
-59.0990

■ 149.5810,
-28.7830, -56.5830

■ 51.0690, -23.9250,
-45.5010

■ 177.6520,
-27.5450, -56.9930

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 206.3100,
-26.5820, -57.9260

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 220.5210,
-19.3860, -45.1620

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 232.2700,
-10.7690, -30.6170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.5460, -2.1980,

-15.2380

254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 88.3450, -42.8580,
-60.3140

■ 88.3450, -42.8580,
-60.3140

■ 84.4430, -46.2500,
-64.9220

■ 93.7850, -38.0450,
-53.9250

■ 99.3390, -33.5530,
-47.2250

■ 104.7790,
-28.7400, -40.8360

■ 110.3330,
-24.2480, -34.1360

■ 115.4740,
-20.0310, -27.9590

■ 121.0280,
-15.5390, -21.2590

■ 126.4680,
-10.7260, -14.8700

■ 131.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 137.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.7270, 29.7640, -43.8360



88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140



95.4720, -70.4160, -45.4560

Triad

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



88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140



104.9750, -112.3310, 3.8370



106.7660, 90.1770, 45.2570

Complementary

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



88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140



60.6550, 42.8580, 60.3140

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.



111.1000, 66.4700, 61.9100



88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140



110.7190, -69.7870, 25.7730

Square

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



88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140



107.7670, -106.4140, -9.7900



121.9980, 13.7910, 52.9510



111.6100, 89.1750, 8.3350

Rectangle

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



88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140



101.3200, -84.1270, -33.7510



121.9980, 13.7910, 52.9510



106.4100, 85.7280, 54.3040

Sweetspot

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



88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140



160.9630, -16.9140, -23.8740



118.0150, 28.8930, -44.5710



79.7670, -10.1300, -14.6580



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.



88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140



109.8950, -60.0470, -84.7110



95.5270, -63.0810, -40.7210



66.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



80.8070, -44.2790, -62.0950



3.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

Inverse Universe

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



60.6550, 42.8580, 60.3140



71.1050, 60.0470, 84.7110



53.4730, 63.0810, 40.7210



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



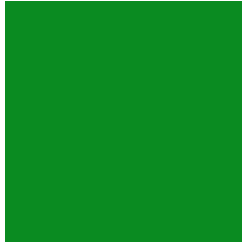
52.1930, 44.2790, 62.0950



1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

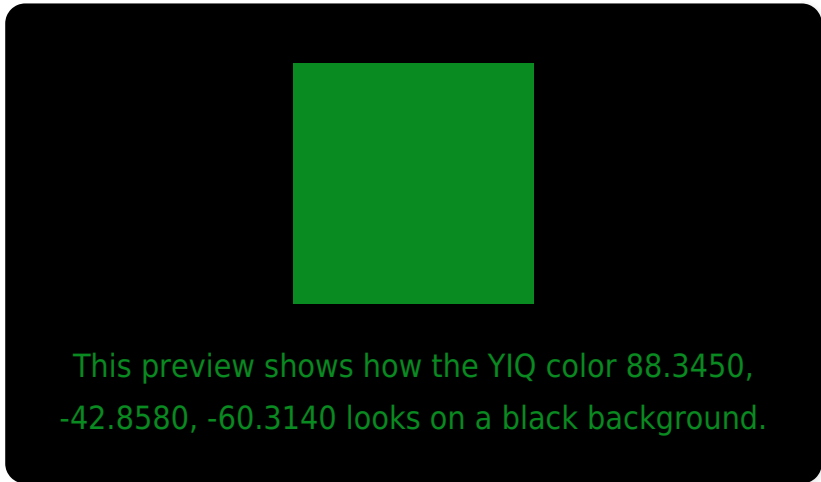
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.3450, -42.8580,

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

88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140

Protanopia

113.1110, 38.1510, -25.1210

Deuteranopia

115.5990, 43.0090, -14.0390



Tritanopia

109.6120, -46.1220, -12.1540

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140

Protanomaly

103.9930, 8.7640, -37.7000

Deuteranomaly

105.4760, 12.0180, -30.5900

Tritanomaly

101.8440, -44.5600, -29.4560

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.5010, -15.4930, -22.0930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140 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(10, 139, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 139, 33)  
}
```

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(10, 139, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 139, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140 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(10, 139, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 139, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 139, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 139, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 139, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 139,  
33) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.3450, -42.8580, -60.3140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 139, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 139,  
33) }
```

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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