

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4500, -28.6510,
-25.9230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.4500, -28.6510,
-25.9230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D714C
RGB	45, 113, 76
RGB Percent	18%, 44%, 30%
CMY	0.8237, 0.5567, 0.7020
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.33, 0.56
HSL	147°, 43%, 31%
HSV	147°, 60%, 44%
XYZ	8.2922, 12.8949, 8.8855
YIQ	88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

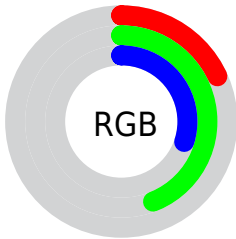
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 92, 113
Decimal	2978124
CIE _{Lab}	42.60, -30.85, 14.29
CIE _{LCh}	43, 33.997, 155.141
Yxy	12.8949, 0.2757, 0.4288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281168204 (0xFF2D714C)
YUV	88.4500, -6.1379, -38.1057
Hunter-Lab	35.9095, -21.6227, 10.4659

Details

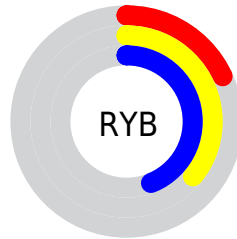
The YIQ color **88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **69.5500, 28.6510, 25.9230**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.1080, -27.6880, -26.8560**, and **41.2160, -27.8720, -23.5200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4770, -33.2810, -30.1210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.4230, -24.0210, -21.7250**.

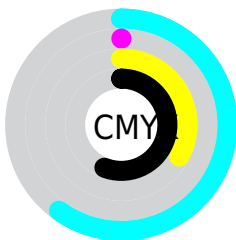
Distribution



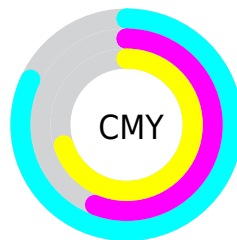
- Red (18%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230 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 88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.4500, -28.6510,
-25.9230

■ 88.4500, -28.6510,
-25.9230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.1830, -32.2730,
-26.3610

■ 140.1080,
-27.6880, -26.8560

■ 41.2160, -27.8720,
-23.5200

■ 167.5810,
-27.6420, -27.6900

■ 25.6800, -14.4390,
-19.1670

■ 195.1680,
-27.9170, -28.2130

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 223.3420,
-28.4670, -29.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.1400,
-21.5460, -17.0180

■ 249.0200,

-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 88.4500, -28.6510,
-25.9230

■ 88.4500, -28.6510,
-25.9230

■ 84.4770, -33.2810,
-30.1210

■ 92.4230, -24.0210,
-21.7250

■ 80.2050, -38.5070,
-34.5310

■ 96.6950, -18.7950,
-17.3150

■ 76.2320, -43.1370,
-38.7290

■ 100.6680,
-14.1650, -13.1170

■ 72.2590, -47.7670,
-42.9270

■ 104.7550, -9.8560,
-8.6080

■ 108.7280, -5.2260,
-4.4100

■ 113.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.9730, 4.6300,
4.1980

■ 120.9460, 9.2600,
8.3960

■ 125.2180, 14.4860,
12.8060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.2550, 2.7550, -22.4050



88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230



79.4750, -65.3300, -27.4900

Triad

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



88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230



95.8970, -41.7700, 8.1020



100.6760, 45.2510, 11.4190

Complementary

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



88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230



69.5500, 28.6510, 25.9230

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.



102.0040, 38.8760, 22.3320



88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230



102.7660, -7.2480, 21.2320

Square

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



88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230



81.7840, -78.7210, -10.5690



103.3580, 20.4440, 25.9800



99.7810, 39.9810, -3.2110

Rectangle

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



88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230



81.6410, -71.4290, -21.5810



103.3580, 20.4440, 25.9800



101.0120, 44.4250, 15.3770

Sweetspot

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



88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230



138.2170, -11.2770, -10.3890



95.9790, 3.3520, -27.7200



68.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230



109.3950, -45.1540, -40.7220



92.3260, -39.5650, -15.3490



53.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



76.7100, -50.6550, -45.6550



157.8710, -104.1980, -94.0380

Inverse Universe

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



69.5500, 28.6510, 25.9230



79.6050, 45.1540, 40.7220



65.6740, 39.5650, 15.3490



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.2900, 50.6550, 45.6550



89.2430, 103.8770, 94.3490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

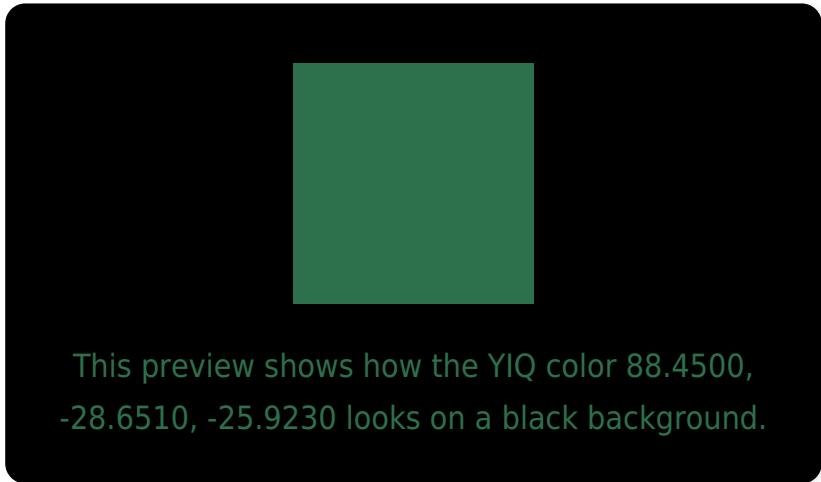
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4500, -28.6510,

-25.9230.

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

88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230

Protanopia

98.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

Deuteranopia

100.4550, 17.6520, -0.5240



Tritanopia

94.0760, -32.6890, -7.8010

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230

Protanomaly

95.2580, -1.3270, -14.5030

Deuteranomaly

96.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850

Tritanomaly

92.0450, -31.4040, -14.5720

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.0430, -10.7270, -9.3430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230 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(45, 113, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 113, 76)  
}
```

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(45, 113, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 113, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230 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(45, 113, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 113, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 113, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 113, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 113, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 113,  
76) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4500, -28.6510, -25.9230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 113, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 113,  
76) }
```

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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