

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.4870, -3.7100,
-20.8780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	486739
RGB	72, 103, 57
RGB Percent	28%, 40%, 22%
CMY	0.7177, 0.5960, 0.7764
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.45, 0.60
HSL	100°, 29%, 31%
HSV	100°, 45%, 40%
XYZ	8.2607, 11.3752, 5.6318
YIQ	88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

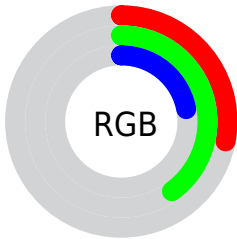
Format	Color
RYB	57, 103, 88
Decimal	4745017
CIELab	40.21, -20.79, 22.39
CIELCh	40, 30.550, 132.876
Yxy	11.3752, 0.3269, 0.4502
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282935097 (0xFF486739)
YUV	88.4870, -15.5231, -14.4591
Hunter-Lab	33.7272, -15.3030, 13.7087

Details

The YIQ color $[88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[71.5130, 3.7100, 20.8780]$, and the grayscale version is $[89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[138.8460, -3.3430, -22.0230]$, and $[41.8290, -4.6730, -19.9450]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[85.2540, -4.6720, -25.4720]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[91.7200, -2.7480, -16.2840]$.

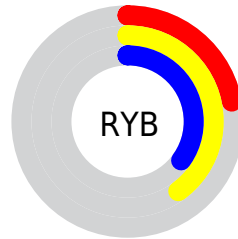
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (40%)

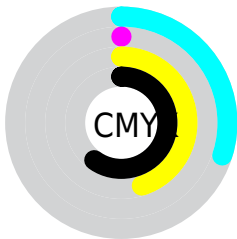
Blue (22%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (35%)

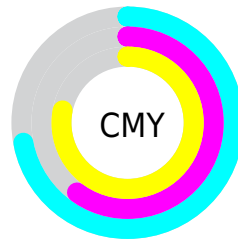


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780 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 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.4870, -3.7100,
-20.8780

88.4870, -3.7100,
-20.8780

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.7150, -4.3520,
-20.2560

138.8460, -3.3430,
-22.0230

41.8290, -4.6730,
-19.9450

165.3190, -3.2970,
-22.8570

20.5560, -8.1580,
-17.3580

192.7920, -3.2510,
-23.6910

0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

220.6780, -2.9300,
-24.0020

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

242.8080, -0.1800,
-18.7720

253.2900, 4.8150,

-4.6650

■ 88.4870, -3.7100,
-20.8780

■ 88.4870, -3.7100,
-20.8780

■ 85.2540, -4.6720,
-25.4720

■ 91.7200, -2.7480,
-16.2840

■ 81.9070, -5.3130,
-30.3770

■ 95.0670, -2.1070,
-11.3790

■ 78.6740, -6.2750,
-34.9710

■ 98.3000, -1.1450,
-6.7850

■ 75.4410, -7.2370,
-39.5650

■ 101.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

■ 72.0940, -7.8780,
-44.4700

■ 104.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 70.6270, -8.0610,
-46.6610

■ 108.1130, 1.4200,
7.3080

■ 111.3460, 2.3820,
11.9020

■ 114.5790, 3.3440,
16.4960

■ 117.9260, 3.9850,
21.4010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91.9690, 18.4800, -15.5360



88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



82.5790, -33.3280, -23.7600

Triad

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



88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



77.2690, -69.7810, -7.3890



95.5860, 36.9970, 17.8370

Complementary

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



88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



71.5130, 3.7100, 20.8780

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.



97.2180, 23.6540, 22.8700



88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



93.6060, -27.6490, 10.9990

Square

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



88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



76.8140, -70.2380, -15.6300



97.4310, 1.0050, 20.3410



94.9910, 39.7500, 6.4860

Rectangle

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



88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



74.3400, -60.5160, -26.6280



97.4310, 1.0050, 20.3410



96.1990, 33.8330, 20.1130

Sweetspot

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



88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



129.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



88.9510, 18.8910, -6.4610



65.3540, -1.2370, -5.1170



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780



112.0270, -5.7710, -33.0910



84.9140, -15.2180, -21.5700



49.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



78.5680, -9.5730, -52.3010



165.6750, -19.4660, -109.8180

Inverse Universe

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



71.5130, 3.7100, 20.8780



84.9730, 5.7710, 33.0910



75.0860, 15.2180, 21.5700



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



36.1330, 8.9770, 52.0890



76.3250, 19.4660, 109.8180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780 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 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780 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 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780.

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

88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780

Protanopia

93.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Deuteranopia

93.7560, 23.9340, -4.2420



Tritanopia

92.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780

Protanomaly

91.3040, 10.2270, -14.6450

Deuteranomaly

92.0920, 13.9400, -10.3480

Tritanomaly

91.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780

Achromatopsia

88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

87.8870, -1.4200, -7.3080

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780 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(72, 103, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 103, 57)  
}
```

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(72, 103, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 103, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780 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(72, 103, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 103, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 103, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 103, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 103, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 103,  
57) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.4870, -3.7100, -20.8780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 103, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 103,  
57) }
```

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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