

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.5030, -20.1160,
-64.9800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.5030, -20.1160,
-64.9800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D8800
RGB	29, 136, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 53%, 0%
CMY	0.8866, 0.4665, 0.9999
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 1.00, 0.47
HSL	107°, 100%, 27%
HSV	107°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	9.3147, 17.8809, 2.9606
YIQ	88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

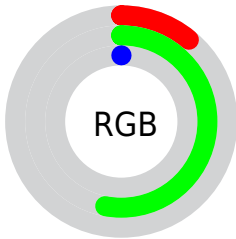
Format	Color
RYB	0, 136, 107
Decimal	1935360
CIELab	49.35, -51.16, 52.53
CIELCh	49, 73.332, 134.243
Yxy	17.8809, 0.3089, 0.5929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280125440 (0xFF1D8800)
YUV	88.5030, -43.6320, -52.1841
Hunter-Lab	42.2858, -34.6800, 25.4489

Details

The YIQ color **88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339900**. A complement of this color would be **47.4970, 20.1160, 64.9800**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.4590, -16.8160, -58.7040**, and **49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.3880, -18.0540, -58.2940**.

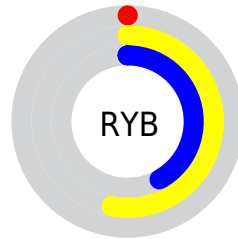
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (53%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (42%)

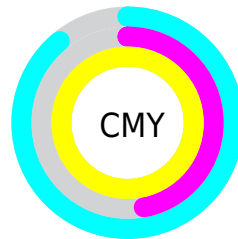


Cyan (79%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800 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 88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.5030, -20.1160,
-64.9800

■ 88.5030, -20.1160,
-64.9800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 147.1600,
-17.4120, -58.9160

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 175.8180,
-16.4490, -59.8490

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 204.5900,
-15.8070, -60.4710

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 220.4480, -9.1150,
-49.5870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.3110, -0.8190,
-34.7310

■ 244.4730, 8.0730,

-19.6630

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 88.5030, -20.1160,
-64.9800

■ 93.3880, -18.0540,
-58.2940

■ 97.8600, -16.2670,
-52.1310

■ 102.7450,
-14.2050, -45.4450

■ 107.5160,
-11.8220, -39.0700

■ 112.1020,
-10.3560, -32.5960

■ 116.9870, -8.2940,
-25.9100

■ 121.7580, -5.9110,
-19.5350

■ 126.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 131.1150, -2.0620,
-6.6860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.1730, 34.4400, -40.4720



88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800



92.5880, -65.0510, -49.0750

Triad

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



88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800



105.7900, -113.2480, 3.9360



98.1940, 95.2640, 57.6960

Complementary

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



88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800



47.4970, 20.1160, 64.9800

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.



106.6470, 63.6720, 68.5680



88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800



94.8650, -108.6650, 14.4950

Square

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



88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800



106.6100, -104.5340, -10.8220



119.3650, 2.5120, 53.6160



106.7020, 95.0880, 16.8160

Rectangle

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



88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800



98.7780, -79.7250, -36.4370



119.3650, 2.5120, 53.6160



97.2400, 89.6230, 66.3190

Sweetspot

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



88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800



157.4000, -8.0190, -25.3870



103.4730, 51.6310, -27.1290



77.8770, -4.6280, -15.2520



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800



114.3750, -26.3480, -84.2040



84.2780, -49.9190, -58.9990



66.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



86.4430, -19.8870, -63.6230



3.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

Inverse Universe

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



47.4970, 20.1160, 64.9800



61.6250, 26.3480, 84.2040



51.8360, 49.5980, 59.3100



64.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



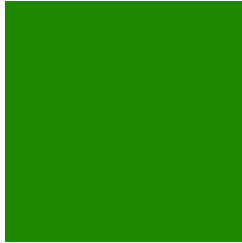
46.2580, 19.2910, 63.4110



1.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

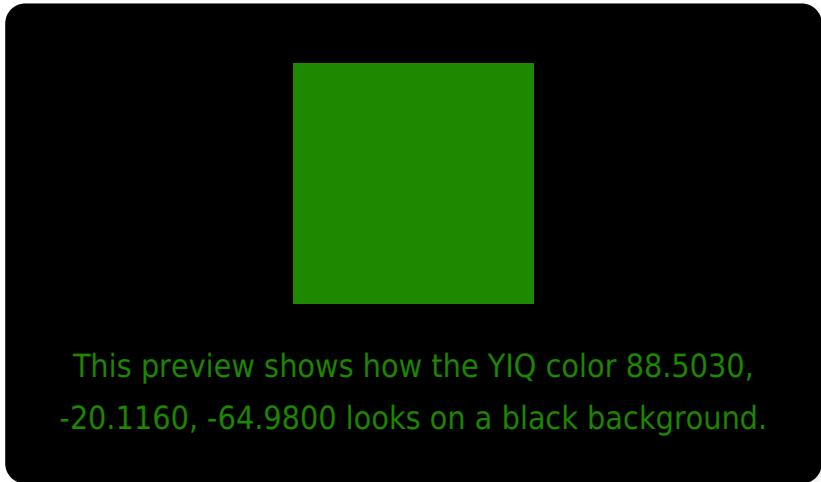
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ Pass

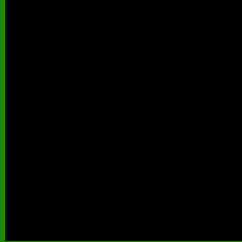
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5030, -20.1160,

-64.9800.

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

88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800

Protanopia

108.1470, 46.4970, -33.2070

Deuteranopia

112.4160, 47.7780, -17.8700



Tritanopia

108.4170, -41.0790, -9.9350

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800

Protanomaly

101.1930, 22.5200, -44.7120

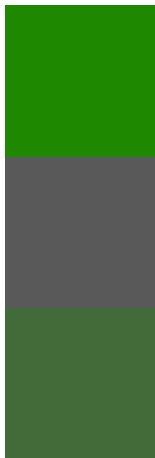
Deuteranomaly

103.5880, 23.2060, -35.1140

Tritanomaly

101.4770, -33.2810, -30.1210

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.7530, -7.5150, -23.5070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800 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(29, 136, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 136, 0)  
}
```

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(29, 136, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 136, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800 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(29, 136, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 136, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 136, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 136, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 136, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 136, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.5030, -20.1160, -64.9800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 136, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 136,  
0) }
```

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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