

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.5310, -76.9310,  
-20.9870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.5310, -76.9310,  
-20.9870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	027B8A
RGB	2, 123, 138
RGB Percent	1%, 48%, 54%
CMY	0.9924, 0.5174, 0.4591
CMYK	0.99, 0.11, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	187°, 97%, 27%
HSV	187°, 99%, 54%
XYZ	11.6950, 16.0236, 26.4906
YIQ	88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

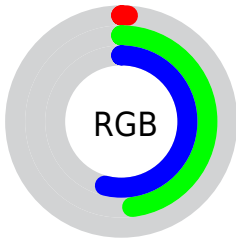
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 66, 138
Decimal	162698
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.01, -22.89, -16.23
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 28.054, 215.335
Yxy	16.0236, 0.2157, 0.2956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278352778 (0xFF027B8A)
YUV	88.5310, 24.3882, -75.8877
Hunter-Lab	40.0295, -17.9012, -11.2160

# Details

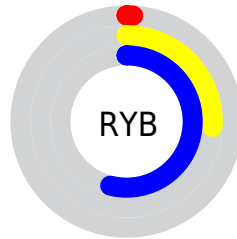
The YIQ color **88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **51.4690, 76.9310, 20.9870**, and the grayscale version is **88.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2020, -59.6470, -14.8390**, and **53.4700, -48.5980, -11.3340** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9330, -78.1230, -21.4110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8910, -69.1370, -19.0650**.

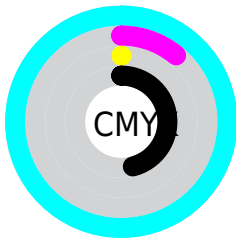
# Distribution



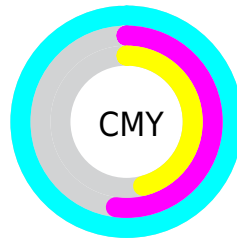
- Red (1%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870 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 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.5310, -76.9310,  
-20.9870

88.5310, -76.9310,  
-20.9870

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

70.2940, -62.9020,  
-16.4220

150.2020,  
-59.6470, -14.8390

53.4700, -48.5980,  
-11.3340

177.9140,  
-58.7760, -14.1040

37.3470, -34.8900,  
-6.4580

206.9140,  
-58.7760, -14.1040

22.9850, -22.0070,  
-3.1510

229.8840,  
-50.0640, -17.8080

3.0950, -7.3370,  
6.3190

238.5550,  
-32.7800, -11.6600

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

247.2260,

-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 88.5310, -76.9310,  
-20.9870

■ 88.5310, -76.9310,  
-20.9870

■ 87.9330, -78.1230,  
-21.4110

■ 93.8910, -69.1370,  
-19.0650

■ 98.6640, -61.0680,  
-16.6200

■ 103.7250,  
-53.8700, -14.9100

■ 108.4980,  
-45.8010, -12.4650

■ 113.8580,  
-38.0070, -10.5430

■ 118.6310,  
-29.9380, -8.0980

■ 123.6920,  
-22.7400, -6.3880

■ 128.4650,  
-14.6710, -3.9430

■ 133.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.3630, -50.1550, -21.6670



88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870



99.6680, -57.7230, -5.6510

# Triad

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



88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870



114.7550, 17.6480, 21.5840



109.2300, 22.2390, -12.0730

# Complementary

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



88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870



51.4690, 76.9310, 20.9870

# 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.



111.0840, 34.7540, -2.0940



88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870



113.8460, 33.3290, 18.2330

# Square

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



88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870



114.0280, -5.2300, 17.6980



112.3870, 38.6950, 9.0870



106.7760, 2.8460, -18.5460



# Rectangle

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



88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870



106.4470, -40.6230, 3.8330



112.3870, 38.6950, 9.0870



110.1490, 26.9610, -9.5430

# Sweetspot

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



88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870



159.3320, -30.5340, -8.3100



83.4280, -41.8940, -66.7740



77.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150



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.



88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870



113.7390, -101.1840, -27.4880



49.2020, -58.5060, 14.0540



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



84.4280, -75.1430, -20.3510



3.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



# Inverse Universe

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



56.4580, 42.2150, 66.4630



71.6470, 55.6450, 87.3970



90.7980, 58.5060, -14.0540



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



53.2190, 41.3900, 64.8940



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870 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 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

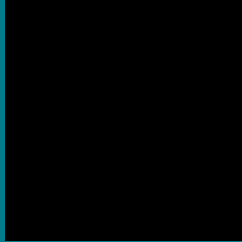
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870.



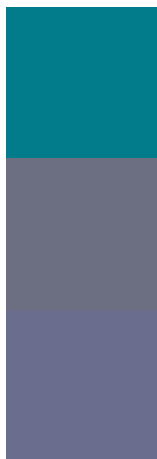
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870.

-20.9870.

# 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

88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870

### Protanopia

111.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850

### Deuteranopia

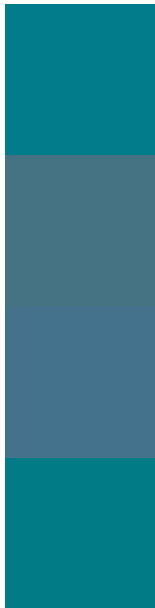
111.7510, -12.0600, 9.3160



## Tritanopia

88.0640, -77.1140, -23.1780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870

## Protanomaly

103.1840, -32.8730, -4.4650

## Deuteranomaly

103.2100, -35.7620, -1.6660

## Tritanomaly

88.4770, -76.8390, -22.6550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870 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(2, 123, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 123, 138)  
}
```

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(2, 123, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 123, 138) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870 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(2, 123, 138) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 123, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 123, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 123, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 123, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 123,  
138) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.5310, -76.9310, -20.9870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 123, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 123,  
138) }
```

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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