

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.6370, -41.5250,  
-78.9730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.6370, -41.5250,  
-78.9730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	009700
RGB	0, 151, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4076, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.41
HSL	120°, 100%, 30%
HSV	120°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	11.0768, 22.1535, 3.6923
YIQ	88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

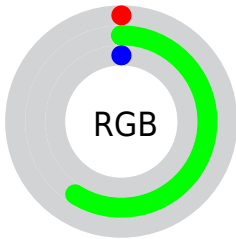
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 151, 151
Decimal	38656
CIELab	54.19, -58.31, 56.28
CIELCh	54, 81.043, 136.016
Yxy	22.1535, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228736 (0xFF009700)
YUV	88.6370, -43.6980, -77.7346
Hunter-Lab	47.0675, -40.3604, 28.2962

# Details

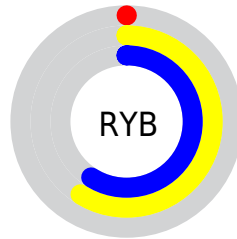
The YIQ color **88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **62.3630, 41.5250, 78.9730**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.9860, -26.0300, -67.9340**, and **57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8320, -37.4000, -71.1280**.

# Distribution



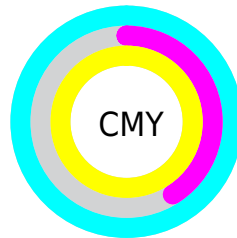
- Red (0%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730 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 88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.6370, -41.5250,  
-78.9730

■ 88.6370, -41.5250,  
-78.9730

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 72.7880, -34.1000,  
-64.8520

■ 155.9860,  
-26.0300, -67.9340

■ 57.5260, -26.9500,  
-51.2540

■ 184.7690,  
-23.9210, -67.6090

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,  
-38.1790

■ 208.2580,  
-20.8040, -63.5240

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,  
-26.1500

■ 220.4200,  
-11.9120, -48.4560

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290

■ 232.5820, -3.0200,  
-33.3880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.7440, 5.8720,

-18.3200

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 88.6370, -41.5250,  
-78.9730

■ 94.8320, -37.4000,  
-71.1280

■ 101.0270,  
-33.2750, -63.2830

■ 107.2220,  
-29.1500, -55.4380

■ 113.4170,  
-25.0250, -47.5930

■ 120.0250,  
-20.6250, -39.2250

■ 126.2200,  
-16.5000, -31.3800

■ 132.4150,  
-12.3750, -23.5350

■ 138.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

■ 144.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117.4840, 34.7620, -46.3100



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



102.7610, -73.0280, -53.1880

# Triad

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



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



115.3590, -122.2800, 2.4240



104.7660, 108.5130, 65.3850

# Complementary

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



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



62.3630, 41.5250, 78.9730

# 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.



114.0280, 76.1410, 79.3810



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



103.0320, -116.5050, 13.4070

# Square

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



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



118.3790, -117.0050, -10.5810



131.1580, 7.8290, 61.8850



117.1070, 107.0090, 15.5290



# Rectangle

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



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



109.5210, -89.3070, -38.9950



131.1580, 7.8290, 61.8850



102.1050, 103.6050, 77.2450

# Sweetspot

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



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



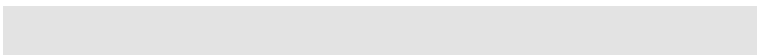
171.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570



133.7860, 48.4710, -46.9610



84.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



115.0520, -53.9000, -102.5080



97.3010, -65.9210, -55.3370



73.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



82.1800, -38.5000, -73.2200



7.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



# Inverse Universe

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



62.3630, 41.5250, 78.9730



80.9480, 53.9000, 102.5080



53.8130, 65.6000, 55.6480



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.8200, 38.5000, 73.2200

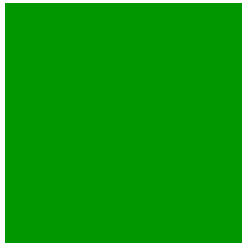


5.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

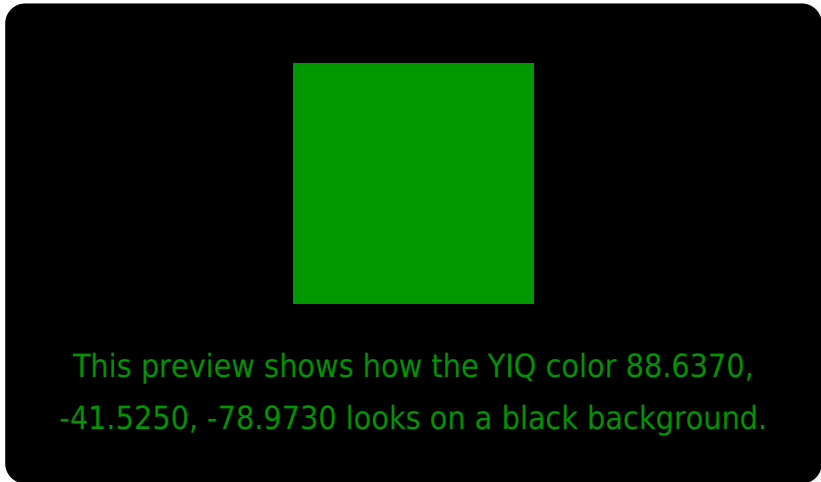
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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

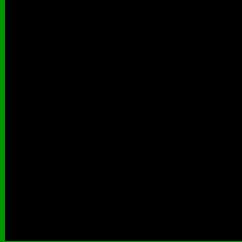
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6370, -41.5250,

-78.9730.

# 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

88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730

### Protanopia

119.3770, 51.5410, -36.5150

### Deuteranopia

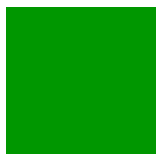
123.8140, 52.4090, -19.1990



## Tritanopia

118.3450, -49.7440, -12.5920

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



## Protanomaly

108.2260, 17.7530, -51.9350



## Deuteranomaly

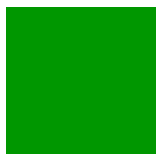
111.2620, 18.0720, -41.1920



## Tritanomaly

107.5460, -46.8970, -36.6650

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730



## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

89.2850, -15.1250, -28.7650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730 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(0, 151, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 151, 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(0, 151, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 151, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730 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(0, 151, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 151, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 151, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 151, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 151, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 151, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.6370, -41.5250, -78.9730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 151, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 151,  
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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