

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.6640, -70.2360,
-26.6840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.6640, -70.2360,
-26.6840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	057D79
RGB	5, 125, 121
RGB Percent	2%, 49%, 47%
CMY	0.9806, 0.5096, 0.5258
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.03, 0.51
HSL	178°, 92%, 25%
HSV	178°, 96%, 49%
XYZ	10.8486, 16.0905, 20.6006
YIQ	88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

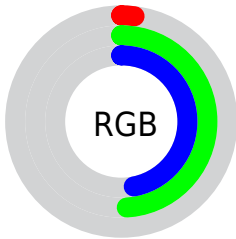
Format	Color
R_{YB}	5, 66, 125
Decimal	359801
CIE _{Lab}	47.09, -29.41, -6.04
CIE _{LCh}	47, 30.027, 191.595
Yxy	16.0905, 0.2282, 0.3385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278549881 (0xFF057D79)
YUV	88.6640, 15.9416, -73.3733
Hunter-Lab	40.1130, -21.9225, -2.3700

Details

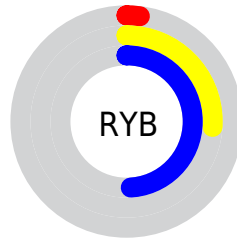
The YIQ color **88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **41.3360, 70.2360, 26.6840**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148.7260, -55.6110, -21.9070**, and **52.3470, -44.0580, -16.5220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.1690, -73.2160, -27.7440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.2520, -63.0840, -24.1400**.

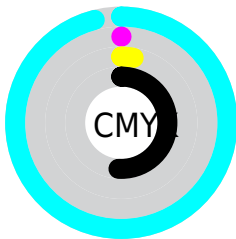
Distribution



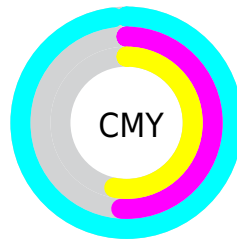
- Red (2%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840 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 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.6640, -70.2360,
-26.6840

88.6640, -70.2360,
-26.6840

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

69.6440, -58.3160,
-22.4440

148.7260,
-55.6110, -21.9070

52.3470, -44.0580,
-16.5220

177.0250,
-55.0150, -21.6950

36.2240, -30.3500,
-11.6460

205.3240,
-54.4190, -21.4830

22.6770, -18.3840,
-8.2400

228.9870,
-51.8520, -18.4440

0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

237.6580,
-34.5680, -12.2960

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 88.6640, -70.2360,
-26.6840

■ 88.6640, -70.2360,
-26.6840

■ 87.1690, -73.2160,
-27.7440

■ 92.2520, -63.0840,
-24.1400

■ 96.2530, -55.6570,
-21.0730

■ 99.8410, -48.5050,
-18.5290

■ 103.8420,
-41.0780, -15.4620

■ 107.4300,
-33.9260, -12.9180

■ 111.4310,
-26.4990, -9.8510

■ 115.0190,
-19.3470, -7.3070

■ 118.9060,
-11.5990, -4.5510

■ 122.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110



88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840



88.6170, -80.0490, -19.5450

Triad

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



88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840



114.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510



111.0900, 34.6170, -5.1190

Complementary

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



88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840



41.3360, 70.2360, 26.6840

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.



112.0020, 41.2170, 7.4330



88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840



114.9190, 23.0580, 22.6580

Square

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



88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840



110.4210, -28.5660, 11.0980



113.5860, 36.9970, 17.8370



108.5670, 19.6720, -15.1120

Rectangle

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



88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840



94.3780, -71.7060, -11.0500



113.5860, 36.9970, 17.8370



111.5790, 37.7340, -1.0340

Sweetspot

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



88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840



148.8330, -27.6910, -10.2750



77.2340, -29.4240, -61.4880



73.2150, -16.9630, -6.4590



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840



113.6930, -95.5430, -36.1110



57.4220, -56.6700, 2.8020



61.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



89.1580, -74.6830, -28.6910



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



41.3360, 70.2360, 26.6840



49.4210, 95.2220, 36.4220



72.5780, 56.6700, -2.8020



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



38.7280, 75.0040, 28.3800



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840 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 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

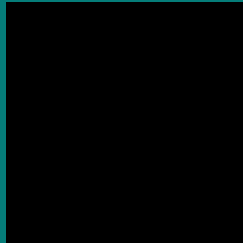
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840.

-26.6840.

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

88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840

Protanopia

111.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Deuteranopia

112.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



Tritanopia

95.4360, -60.4260, -17.2420

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840

Protanomaly

103.3280, -24.7110, -9.2150

Deuteranomaly

103.7780, -25.8580, -4.9460

Tritanomaly

93.1750, -64.1850, -20.7050

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.7300, -25.9030, -9.6390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840 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(5, 125, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 125, 121)  
}
```

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(5, 125, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 125, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840 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(5, 125, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 125, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(5, 125, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 125, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 125, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 125,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.6640, -70.2360, -26.6840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 125, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 125,  
121) }
```

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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