

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.7060, 9.0350,
-15.0690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	586035
RGB	88, 96, 53
RGB Percent	35%, 38%, 21%
CMY	0.6549, 0.6235, 0.7921
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.45, 0.62
HSL	71°, 29%, 29%
HSV	71°, 45%, 38%
XYZ	8.8496, 10.6977, 4.9687
YIQ	88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

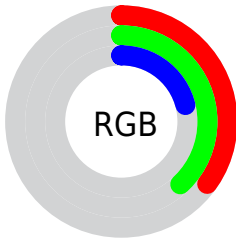
Format	Color
RYB	53, 96, 61
Decimal	5791797
CIELab	39.07, -10.74, 23.47
CIELCh	39, 25.811, 114.579
Yxy	10.6977, 0.3610, 0.4364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283981877 (0xFF586035)
YUV	88.7060, -17.6031, -0.6192
Hunter-Lab	32.7073, -8.9413, 13.8881

Details

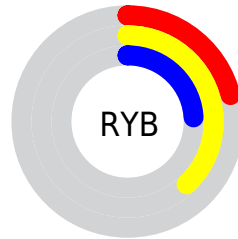
The YIQ color $[88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666633 . A complement of this color would be $[60.2940, -9.0350, 15.0690]$, and the grayscale version is $[89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[138.6630, 10.5940, -15.7900]$, and $[42.5210, 8.1180, -14.9700]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[86.9680, 11.0530, -18.6030]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[90.4440, 7.0170, -11.5350]$.

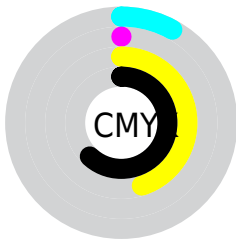
Distribution



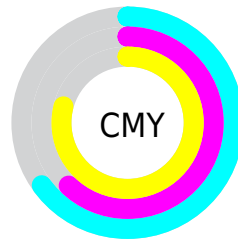
- Red (35%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690 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 88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.7060, 9.0350,
-15.0690

88.7060, 9.0350,
-15.0690

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.9340, 8.3930,
-14.4470

138.7770, 10.2730,
-15.4790

42.5210, 8.1180,
-14.9700

165.2500, 10.3190,
-16.3130

23.0030, 3.9450,
-10.9270

192.4350, 11.2360,
-16.4120

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

220.3210, 11.5570,
-16.7230

247.9190, 12.7490,
-16.2990

252.7200, 6.4200,

-6.2200

■ 88.7060, 9.0350,
-15.0690

■ 88.7060, 9.0350,
-15.0690

■ 86.9680, 11.0530,
-18.6030

■ 90.4440, 7.0170,
-11.5350

■ 85.3440, 12.7500,
-21.8260

■ 92.0680, 5.3200,
-8.3120

■ 83.9050, 15.3640,
-25.1480

■ 93.5070, 2.7060,
-4.9900

■ 82.2810, 17.0610,
-28.3710

■ 95.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

■ 80.5430, 19.0790,
-31.9050

■ 96.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 79.6740, 20.0880,
-33.6720

■ 98.6070, -3.0270,
5.3010

■ 100.2310, -4.7240,
8.5240

■ 101.6700, -7.3380,
11.8460

■ 103.2940, -9.0350,
15.0690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.5340, 24.4390, -7.8890



88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690



85.7620, -11.7340, -18.6300

Triad

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



88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690



73.6620, -66.7540, -12.6900



94.5400, 25.4430, 17.9790

Complementary

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



88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690



60.2940, -9.0350, 15.0690

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.



94.6830, 8.9830, 18.9270



88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690



86.7740, -37.2300, 2.9140

Square

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



88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690



72.8870, -63.3140, -19.9700



93.0870, -12.8860, 13.2740



93.3310, 33.1010, 11.3490

Rectangle

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



88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690



82.1500, -27.5060, -19.1380



93.0870, -12.8860, 13.2740



94.7290, 20.5370, 18.7850

Sweetspot

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



88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690



122.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120



70.5530, 23.4280, 4.9320



62.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690



113.3610, 14.0800, -23.9040



82.4270, -3.4810, -19.5210



47.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



92.9530, 23.4360, -39.2840



199.1850, 50.2200, -84.1800

Inverse Universe

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



60.2940, -9.0350, 15.0690



68.6390, -14.0800, 23.9040



66.5730, 3.4810, 19.5210



44.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



19.0470, -23.4360, 39.2840



40.8150, -50.2200, 84.1800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

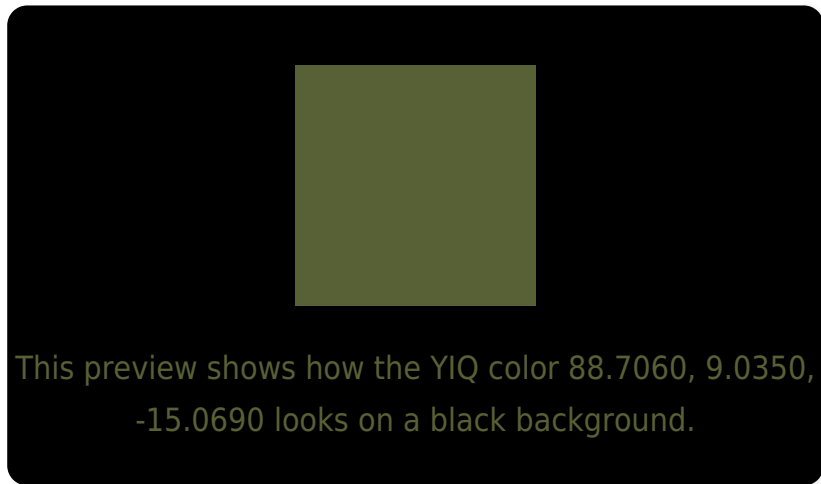
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × Fail

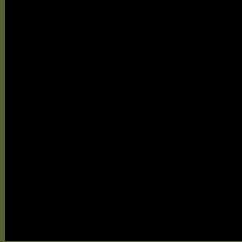
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7060, 9.0350,

-15.0690.

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

88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690

Protanopia

90.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320

Deuteranopia

91.4140, 24.8970, -5.1750



Tritanopia

92.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690

Protanomaly

89.2230, 14.9490, -12.1150

Deuteranomaly

90.3700, 19.0290, -8.9630

Tritanomaly

91.1480, 2.3390, -3.8450

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2790, 3.3480, -5.6120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690 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(88, 96, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 96, 53)  
}
```

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(88, 96, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 96, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690 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(88, 96, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 96, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 96, 53)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 96, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 96, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 96, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.7060, 9.0350, -15.0690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 96, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 96,  
53) }
```

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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