

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.7260, -56.7520,
-50.8000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.7260, -56.7520,
-50.8000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	038941
RGB	3, 137, 65
RGB Percent	1%, 54%, 25%
CMY	0.9886, 0.4625, 0.7453
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.53, 0.46
HSL	148°, 96%, 27%
HSV	148°, 98%, 54%
XYZ	9.9429, 18.3072, 8.0041
YIQ	88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

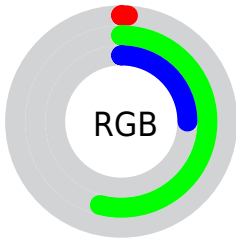
Format	Color
RYB	3, 95, 137
Decimal	231745
CIELab	49.87, -48.32, 29.78
CIElCh	50, 56.757, 148.350
Yxy	18.3072, 0.2743, 0.5050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278421825 (0xFF038941)
YUV	88.7260, -11.6969, -75.1817
Hunter-Lab	42.7869, -33.3969, 18.8596

Details

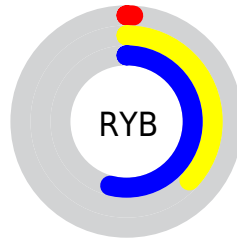
The YIQ color **88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **51.2740, 56.7520, 50.8000**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.2180, -40.5220, -47.5780**, and **52.5340, -29.4280, -39.3800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.6010, -57.8980, -52.0580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7100, -50.6550, -45.6550**.

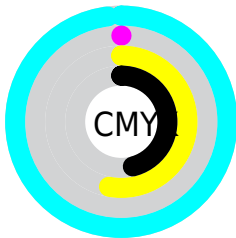
Distribution



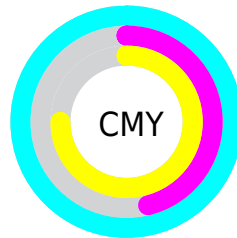
- Red (1%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (46%)





- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000 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 88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.7260, -56.7520,
-50.8000

 88.7260, -56.7520,
-50.8000


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 69.8310, -43.6860,
-45.3020


 150.2180,
-40.5220, -47.5780


 52.5340, -29.4280,
-39.3800


 178.5880,
-38.6880, -47.7760


 35.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

 207.0610,
-38.6420, -48.6100

 23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

 222.3320,
-31.6750, -37.2030

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 234.3090,
-23.7000, -22.0360

 246.4710,

-14.8080, -6.9680

■ 88.7260, -56.7520,
-50.8000

■ 88.7260, -56.7520,
-50.8000

■ 87.6010, -57.8980,
-52.0580

■ 93.7100, -50.6550,
-45.6550

■ 98.5090, -45.4750,
-40.4110

■ 103.4930,
-39.3780, -35.2660

■ 108.4770,
-33.2810, -30.1210

■ 113.2760,
-28.1010, -24.8770

■ 118.2600,
-22.0040, -19.7320

■ 123.3580,
-16.2280, -14.2760

■ 128.3420,
-10.1310, -9.1310

■ 133.0270, -4.6300,
-4.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.0060, 15.9170, -40.6830



88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



95.7630, -75.3690, -38.2890

Triad

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



88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



97.8850, -103.3900, 1.4900



113.6740, 75.0960, 26.7120

Complementary

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



88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



51.2740, 56.7520, 50.8000

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.



115.5100, 61.6590, 44.4670



88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



119.5530, -28.1570, 31.2270

Square

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



88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



102.6320, -101.6000, -8.9280



121.3010, 25.7590, 45.3030



114.3470, 70.5620, -1.2620

Rectangle

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



88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



99.6390, -86.2830, -27.7150



121.3010, 25.7590, 45.3030



113.9330, 73.1690, 34.1050

Sweetspot

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



88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



160.2600, -22.0040, -19.7320



103.7840, 7.2540, -54.3940



77.7930, -13.0190, -11.8590



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.



88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



114.5350, -75.8680, -67.8040



96.1360, -77.6170, -30.5850



66.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



85.0250, -56.1560, -50.5880



3.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Inverse Universe

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



51.2740, 56.7520, 50.8000



64.4650, 75.8680, 67.8040



43.8640, 77.6170, 30.5850



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.8610, 56.4770, 50.2770



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

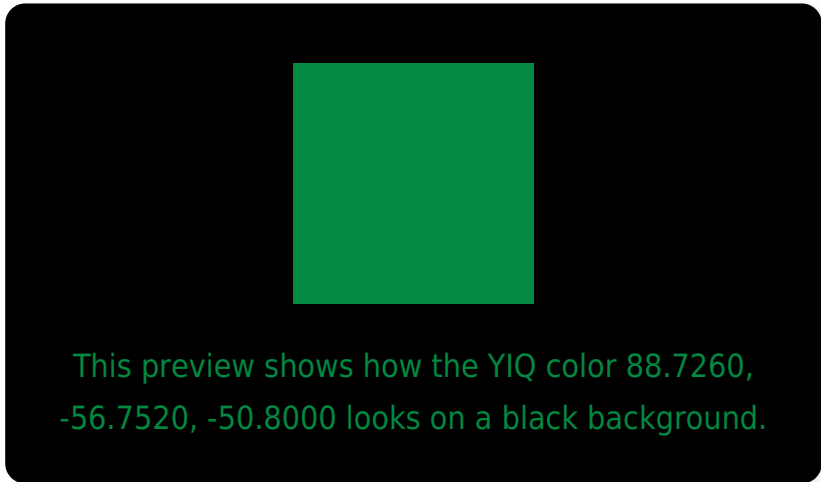
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7260, -56.7520,

-50.8000.

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

88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000

Protanopia

115.1610, 26.6870, -15.5930

Deuteranopia

117.1820, 31.3620, -6.7020



Tritanopia

107.4160, -48.5060, -13.0020

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



Protanomaly

105.4450, -3.8920, -28.5960



Deuteranomaly

106.9880, -0.8670, -22.8430



Tritanomaly

100.7170, -51.3920, -26.7840

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000



Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

88.6840, -20.2620, -18.2620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000 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(3, 137, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 137, 65)  
}
```

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(3, 137, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 137, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000 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(3, 137, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 137, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 137, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 137, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 137, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 137, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.7260, -56.7520, -50.8000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 137, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 137,  
65) }
```

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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