

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.7320, 49.7040,  
-19.7360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7C5800
RGB	124, 88, 0
RGB Percent	49%, 35%, 0%
CMY	0.5137, 0.6549, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 1.00, 0.51
HSL	43°, 100%, 24%
HSV	43°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	11.8022, 11.2627, 1.5538
YIQ	88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

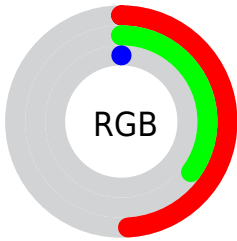
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	51, 124, 0
Decimal	8148992
CIE Lab	40.02, 7.98, 48.07
CIE LCh	40, 48.732, 80.572
Yxy	11.2627, 0.4794, 0.4575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286339072 (0xFF7C5800)
YUV	88.7320, -43.7449, 30.9300
Hunter-Lab	33.5600, 4.0436, 20.7469

# Details

The YIQ color **88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **35.2680, -49.7040, 19.7360**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.6230, 51.6290, -16.0750**, and **46.1710, 29.8950, -7.6490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.4480, 44.7520, -18.0960**.

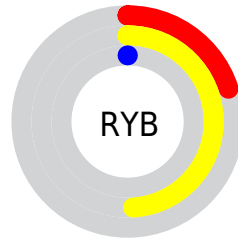
# Distribution



Red (49%)

Green (35%)

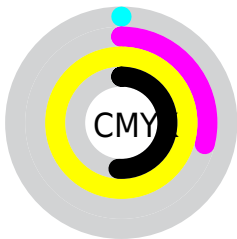
Blue (0%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (0%)

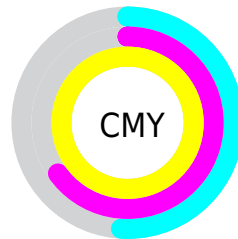


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (51%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360 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 88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.7320, 49.7040,  
-19.7360

88.7320, 49.7040,  
-19.7360

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

67.1580, 39.9370,  
-13.4310

141.6230, 51.6290,  
-16.0750

46.1710, 29.8950,  
-7.6490

168.4060, 53.7380,  
-15.7500

26.6570, 19.8990,  
-2.7010

196.1890, 55.8470,  
-15.4250

5.6810, 11.3240,  
4.0280

220.0740, 48.7410,  
-18.8030

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

239.5880, 32.3740,  
-25.0500

247.4760, 21.1860,

-20.5260

■ 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

■ 88.7320, 49.7040,  
-19.7360

■ 92.4480, 44.7520,  
-18.0960

■ 95.6910, 39.7540,  
-15.6220

■ 99.4070, 34.8020,  
-13.9820

■ 102.6500, 29.8040,  
-11.5080

■ 106.3660, 24.8520,  
-9.8680

■ 110.0820, 19.9000,  
-8.2280

■ 113.3250, 14.9020,  
-5.7540

■ 117.0410, 9.9500,  
-4.1140

■ 120.2840, 4.9520,  
-1.6400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.5880, 59.8780, 5.1420



88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360



85.6420, 23.1140, -33.4460

# Triad

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



88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360



80.1250, -69.9160, -21.4680



97.0770, 11.4100, 35.5220

# Complementary

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



88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360



35.2680, -49.7040, 19.7360

# 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.



91.8410, -38.1960, 20.4280



88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360



82.2400, -80.0050, -9.3250

# Square

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



88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360



74.8640, -56.4800, -33.6960



80.1830, -83.8580, -0.0660



92.8390, 44.3750, 38.3190



# Rectangle

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



88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360



82.1580, -4.7620, -34.8580



80.1830, -83.8580, -0.0660



96.9550, -2.9860, 32.1020

# Sweetspot

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



88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360



147.1960, 19.5790, -7.9170



41.2940, 62.0270, 37.7950



73.2970, 12.1050, -4.6230



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.



88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360



115.0570, 64.6060, -25.4900



102.3890, 24.9040, -43.8640



59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



89.6180, 50.0250, -20.0470



180.4210, 100.9670, -40.1930



# Inverse Universe

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



35.2680, -49.7040, 19.7360



45.9430, -64.6060, 25.4900



21.6110, -24.9040, 43.8640



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



35.3820, -50.0250, 20.0470

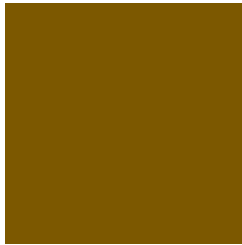


71.5790, -100.9670, 40.1930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

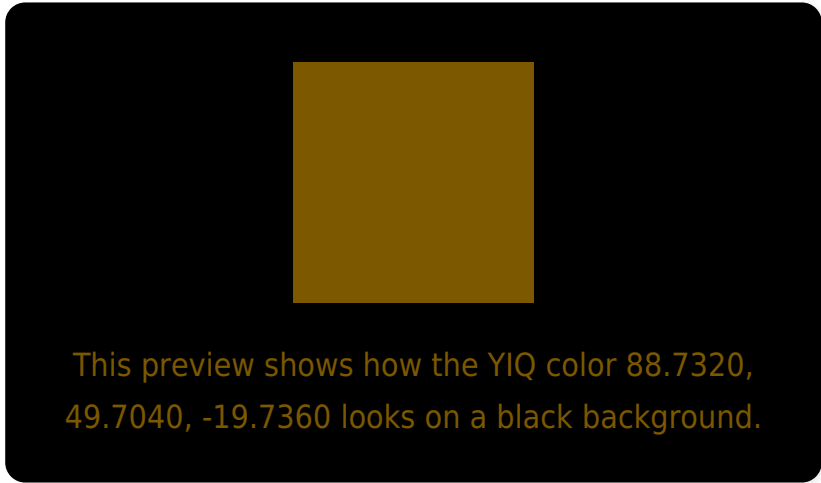
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7320, 49.7040,

-19.7360.

# 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

88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360

### Protanopia

88.6700, 35.0790, -24.5130

### Deuteranopia

88.7100, 46.7700, -21.6300



## Tritanopia

96.4380, 25.4900, 11.6180

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360

## Protanomaly

88.3610, 40.4430, -22.6050

## Deuteranomaly

88.4220, 47.6410, -20.8950

## Tritanomaly

93.6650, 34.6160, 0.4080

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.2390, 18.0200, -7.1960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360 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(124, 88, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 88, 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(124, 88, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 88, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360 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(124, 88, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 88, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(124, 88, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 88, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 88, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 88, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.7320, 49.7040, -19.7360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 88, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 88,  
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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