

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.7970, -46.3460,
-41.1460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.7970, -46.3460,
-41.1460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	138046
RGB	19, 128, 70
RGB Percent	7%, 50%, 27%
CMY	0.9258, 0.4979, 0.7256
CMYK	0.85, 0.00, 0.45, 0.50
HSL	148°, 74%, 29%
HSV	148°, 85%, 50%
XYZ	9.0966, 16.0297, 8.4031
YIQ	88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

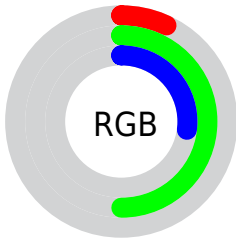
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 93, 128
Decimal	1278022
CIE _{Lab}	47.01, -42.90, 23.49
CIE _{LCh}	47, 48.912, 151.294
Yxy	16.0297, 0.2713, 0.4781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279468102 (0xFF138046)
YUV	88.7970, -9.2669, -61.2120
Hunter-Lab	40.0371, -29.5090, 15.5820

Details

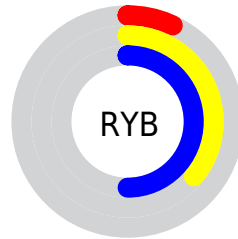
The YIQ color **88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **58.2030, 46.3460, 41.1460**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.8150, -37.5890, -40.1570**, and **48.0490, -29.2000, -32.4960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.1120, -51.8470, -46.0790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.4820, -40.8450, -36.2130**.

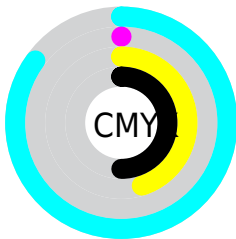
Distribution



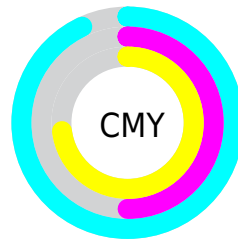
- Red (7%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460 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 88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.7970, -46.3460,
-41.1460

■ 88.7970, -46.3460,
-41.1460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.2320, -43.1370,
-38.7290

■ 145.8150,
-37.5890, -40.1570

■ 48.0490, -29.2000,
-32.4960

■ 173.5870,
-36.9470, -40.7790

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 201.4730,
-36.6260, -41.0900

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 222.9020,
-33.2800, -35.6480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.7650,
-24.9840, -20.7920

■ 246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 88.7970, -46.3460,
-41.1460

■ 88.7970, -46.3460,
-41.1460

■ 84.1120, -51.8470,
-46.0790

■ 93.4820, -40.8450,
-36.2130

■ 81.9760, -54.4600,
-48.2840

■ 98.1670, -35.3440,
-31.2800

■ 102.4390,
-30.1180, -26.8700

■ 107.1240,
-24.6170, -21.9370

■ 111.8090,
-19.1160, -17.0040

■ 116.4940,
-13.6150, -12.0710

■ 121.1790, -8.1140,
-7.1380

■ 125.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 130.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101.6280, 8.5340, -33.5300



88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



89.6650, -71.9770, -33.6810

Triad

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



88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



90.2080, -94.1740, -0.3340



108.5970, 64.8270, 20.0830

Complementary

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



88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



58.2030, 46.3460, 41.1460

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.



109.9340, 54.2330, 35.8730



88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



113.5340, -17.9780, 28.4700

Square

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



88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



94.8240, -93.3930, -8.9850



113.9000, 25.2100, 38.7300



108.2470, 59.1000, -2.7880

Rectangle

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



88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



92.8570, -80.9650, -24.9730



113.9000, 25.2100, 38.7300



109.2150, 63.2670, 26.3310

Sweetspot

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



88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



150.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690



100.3250, 4.5930, -44.7110



74.6300, -11.0020, -9.8660



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460



106.3340, -70.6880, -62.5600



94.9530, -63.6800, -24.3520



61.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



81.9760, -54.4600, -48.2840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



58.2030, 46.3460, 41.1460



59.6660, 70.6880, 62.5600



52.0470, 63.6800, 24.3520



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



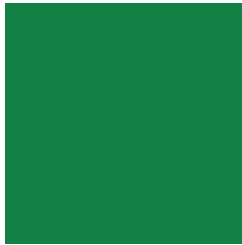
46.0240, 54.4600, 48.2840



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

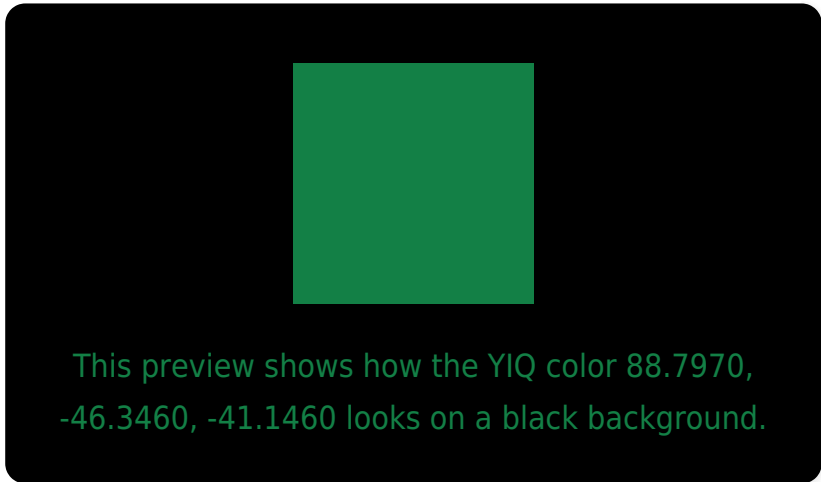
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.7970, -46.3460,

-41.1460.

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

88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460

Protanopia

108.9310, 21.6430, -12.2850

Deuteranopia

110.5390, 26.0430, -3.9170



Tritanopia

101.2100, -44.9300, -11.7300

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460

Protanomaly

101.6180, -2.7010, -22.6450

Deuteranomaly

102.7480, 0.0490, -17.4150

Tritanomaly

96.8750, -45.8450, -22.6850

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9450, -16.5030, -14.7990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460 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(19, 128, 70)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 128, 70)  
}
```

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(19, 128, 70) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 128, 70) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460 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(19, 128, 70) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 128, 70) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 128, 70)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 128, 70); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 128, 70);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 128,  
70) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.7970, -46.3460, -41.1460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 128, 70) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 128,  
70) }
```

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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