

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E772E
RGB	46, 119, 46
RGB Percent	18%, 47%, 18%
CMY	0.8198, 0.5332, 0.8196
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.61, 0.53
HSL	120°, 44%, 32%
HSV	120°, 61%, 47%
XYZ	8.2177, 13.9777, 4.8490
YIQ	88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

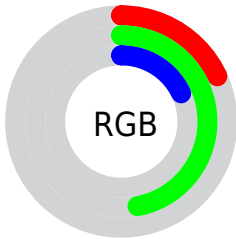
Format	Color
RYB	46, 119, 119
Decimal	3045166
CIELab	44.20, -38.39, 32.90
CIELCh	44, 50.564, 139.404
Yxy	13.9777, 0.3039, 0.5168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281235246 (0xFF2E772E)
YUV	88.8510, -21.1255, -37.5803
Hunter-Lab	37.3867, -26.1921, 18.4809

Details

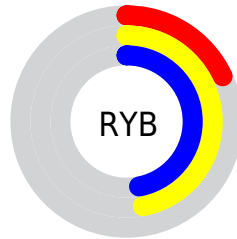
The YIQ color **88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **76.1490, 20.0750, 38.1790**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.6940, -18.1950, -39.2110**, and **40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030**.

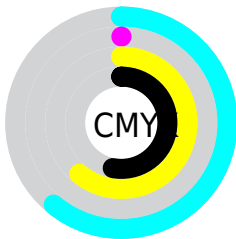
Distribution



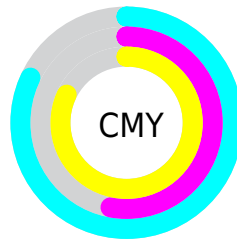
- Red (18%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790 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 88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 88.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.5730, -25.1640,
-39.5640

■ 141.6940,
-18.1950, -39.2110

■ 40.5030, -18.9750,
-36.0870

■ 169.0530,
-17.8280, -40.3560

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 196.5260,
-17.7820, -41.1900

■ 13.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 223.8250,
-17.1860, -40.9780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.6880, -8.8900,
-26.1220

■ 247.5510, -0.5940,

-11.2660

■ 88.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 88.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 83.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 93.8070, -16.7750,
-31.9030

■ 78.9390, -26.6750,
-50.7310

■ 98.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 73.9830, -29.9750,
-57.0070

■ 103.7190,
-10.1750, -19.3510

■ 69.8530, -32.7250,
-62.2370

■ 108.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 113.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 118.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

■ 123.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 128.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 133.0420, 9.3500,
17.7820

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.8980, 25.2690, -33.9550



88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



82.2330, -62.0730, -36.9610

Triad

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



88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



88.2360, -91.3770, -1.4650



100.9810, 64.0460, 28.7340

Complementary

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



88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



76.1490, 20.0750, 38.1790

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.



103.6760, 46.3920, 40.3120



88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



101.8020, -42.4600, 20.6120

Square

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



88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



90.1790, -87.2030, -11.0350



107.6470, 9.8050, 37.0770



101.2680, 63.7750, 6.1030

Rectangle

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



88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



86.1260, -71.6570, -28.4650



107.6470, 9.8050, 37.0770



101.4030, 60.1020, 34.1340

Sweetspot

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



88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



144.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



110.6780, 23.4330, -22.7030



71.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



108.2060, -32.2210, -60.3570



92.9550, -31.6310, -26.9830



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



71.6140, -33.5500, -63.8060



146.7500, -68.7500, -130.7500

Inverse Universe

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



76.1490, 20.0750, 38.1790



87.7940, 32.2210, 60.3570



71.9310, 31.9520, 26.6720



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



50.3860, 33.5500, 63.8060



103.2500, 68.7500, 130.7500

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

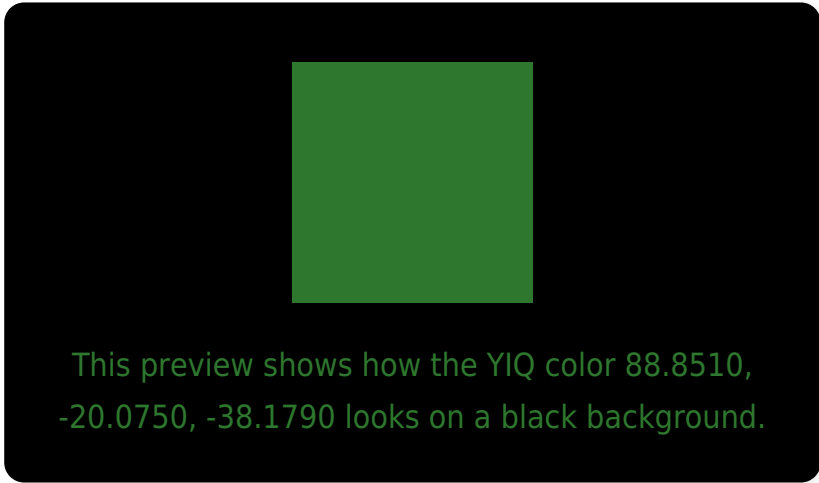
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

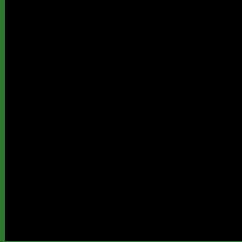
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8510, -20.0750,

-38.1790.

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

88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790

Protanopia

100.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380

Deuteranopia

102.3130, 32.3710, -8.4690



Tritanopia

98.6740, -31.4970, -7.3770

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790

Protanomaly

96.0940, 10.4580, -24.3420

Deuteranomaly

97.2240, 13.2080, -19.1120

Tritanomaly

95.2640, -27.8270, -18.8270

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790 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(46, 119, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 119, 46)  
}
```

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(46, 119, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 119, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790 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(46, 119, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 119, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 119, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 119, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 119, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 119,  
46) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 119, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 119,  
46) }
```

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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