

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.8600, -16.2670,
-52.1310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.8600, -16.2670,
-52.1310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	297F12
RGB	41, 127, 18
RGB Percent	16%, 50%, 7%
CMY	0.8395, 0.5018, 0.9294
CMYK	0.68, 0.00, 0.86, 0.50
HSL	107°, 75%, 28%
HSV	107°, 86%, 50%
XYZ	8.6149, 15.7017, 3.1492
YIQ	88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

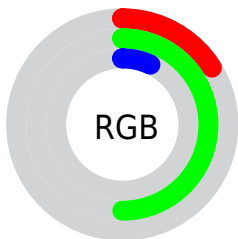
Format	Color
RYB	18, 127, 104
Decimal	2719506
CIELab	46.58, -45.15, 46.51
CIElCh	47, 64.815, 134.149
Yxy	15.7017, 0.3137, 0.5717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280909586 (0xFF297F12)
YUV	88.8600, -34.9340, -41.9732
Hunter-Lab	39.6254, -30.5369, 23.0258

Details

The YIQ color **88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **56.1400, 16.2670, 52.1310**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1700, -14.2040, -50.9720**, and **44.6120, -20.9000, -39.7480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3880, -18.0540, -58.2940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.3320, -14.4800, -45.9680**.

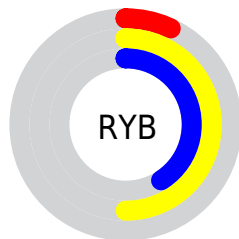
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (50%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (41%)

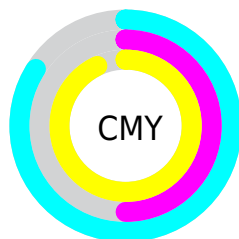


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310 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 88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.8600, -16.2670,
-52.1310

■ 88.8600, -16.2670,
-52.1310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 59.2870, -27.7750,
-52.8230

■ 144.1700,
-14.2040, -50.9720

■ 45.1990, -21.1750,
-40.2710

■ 171.8280,
-13.2410, -51.9050

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 199.7140,
-12.9200, -52.2160

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 222.0290, -9.2530,
-47.0850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.7780, -0.6360,
-32.5400

■ 245.6410, 7.6600,

-17.6840

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

■ 88.8600, -16.2670,
-52.1310

■ 88.8600, -16.2670,
-52.1310

■ 84.3880, -18.0540,
-58.2940

■ 93.3320, -14.4800,
-45.9680

■ 82.6220, -18.8330,
-60.6970

■ 97.6900, -12.3720,
-40.1160

■ 102.1620,
-10.5850, -33.9530

■ 106.6340, -8.7980,
-27.7900

■ 111.1060, -7.0110,
-21.6270

■ 115.4640, -4.9030,
-15.7750

■ 119.9360, -3.1160,
-9.6120

■ 124.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 128.7660, 0.7790,
2.4030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.9820, 33.6600, -37.3480



88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310



87.0770, -61.9340, -44.9900

Triad

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



88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310



97.9990, -103.7110, 1.8010



98.8020, 81.3280, 45.9360

Complementary

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



88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310



56.1400, 16.2670, 52.1310

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.



104.7070, 54.2750, 57.1470



88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310



88.1340, -99.3570, 11.0030

Square

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



88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310



99.2750, -96.2810, -11.7130



112.7360, 2.6050, 46.4210



102.7760, 83.0760, 14.2440

Rectangle

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



88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310



91.9960, -74.4070, -33.6950



112.7360, 2.6050, 46.4210



98.7940, 75.7790, 52.8910

Sweetspot

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



88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310



150.9320, -6.4610, -20.5810



100.4860, 41.5890, -21.3470



75.0560, -3.5740, -12.3260



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.



88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310



107.9070, -24.7900, -79.3980



85.5170, -39.9260, -47.3660



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



83.2090, -19.1080, -61.2200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



56.1400, 16.2670, 52.1310



58.0930, 24.7900, 79.3980



59.4830, 39.9260, 47.3660



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



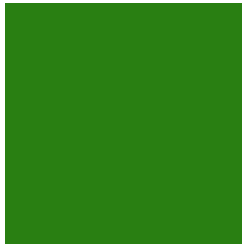
44.7910, 19.1080, 61.2200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

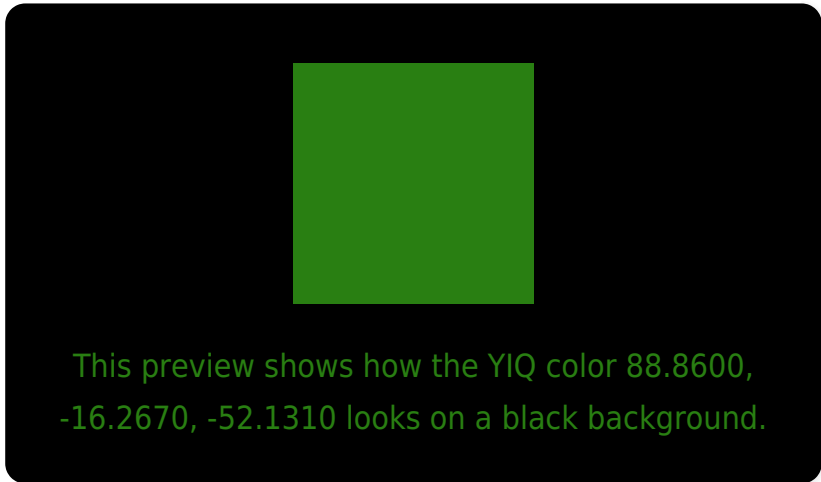
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8600, -16.2670,

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

88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310

Protanopia

103.1280, 39.4810, -27.1990

Deuteranopia

105.9580, 43.3760, -15.1840



Tritanopia

103.2930, -34.7980, -8.1260

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310

Protanomaly

97.9080, 19.3090, -36.0750

Deuteranomaly

99.6190, 21.9210, -28.3430

Tritanomaly

97.8030, -28.1470, -24.0430

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310 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(41, 127, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 127, 18)  
}
```

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(41, 127, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 127, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310 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(41, 127, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 127, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 127, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 127, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 127, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 127,  
18) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.8600, -16.2670, -52.1310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 127, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 127,  
18) }
```

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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