

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.8800, -19.0190,
-46.3070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.8800, -19.0190,
-46.3070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A7C1F
RGB	42, 124, 31
RGB Percent	16%, 49%, 12%
CMY	0.8355, 0.5136, 0.8784
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.75, 0.51
HSL	113°, 60%, 30%
HSV	113°, 75%, 49%
XYZ	8.4115, 15.0137, 3.7509
YIQ	88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

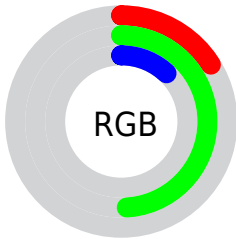
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 124, 113
Decimal	2784287
CIE Lab	45.65, -42.93, 41.22
CIE LCh	46, 59.516, 136.162
Yxy	15.0137, 0.3095, 0.5525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280974367 (0xFF2A7C1F)
YUV	88.8800, -28.5348, -41.1138
Hunter-Lab	38.7475, -29.0586, 21.3838

Details

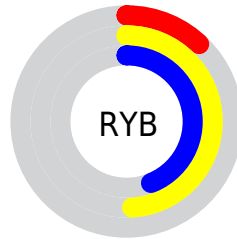
The YIQ color $88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $66.1200, 19.0190, 46.3070$, and the grayscale version is $89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $142.7340, -15.6720, -46.3920$, and $43.4380, -20.3500, -38.7020$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $84.2230, -21.7230, -52.3710$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $93.5370, -16.3150, -40.2430$.

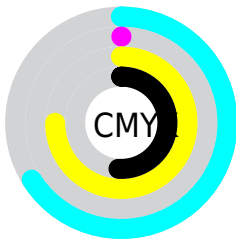
Distribution



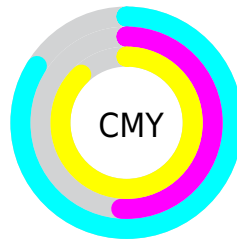
- Red (16%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070 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 88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.8800, -19.0190,
-46.3070

■ 88.8800, -19.0190,
-46.3070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.2270, -27.5460,
-51.4660

■ 142.7340,
-15.6720, -46.3920

■ 43.4380, -20.3500,
-38.7020

■ 170.2070,
-15.6260, -47.2260

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 198.5660,
-15.2590, -48.3710

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 222.3430,
-13.0130, -45.0210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 234.2060, -4.7170,
-30.1650

■ 246.0690, 3.5790,

-15.3090

253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

88.8800, -19.0190,
-46.3070

88.8800, -19.0190,
-46.3070

84.2230, -21.7230,
-52.3710

93.5370, -16.3150,
-40.2430

79.4520, -24.1060,
-58.7460

98.3080, -13.9320,
-33.8680

77.2730, -25.1600,
-61.6720

102.9650,
-11.2280, -27.8040

107.7360, -8.8450,
-21.4290

112.3930, -6.1410,
-15.3650

■ 117.0500, -3.4370,
-9.3010

■ 121.8210, -1.0540,
-2.9260

■ 126.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 130.9500, 3.4370,
9.3010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98.3130, 31.2300, -37.3620



88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



85.1850, -62.1180, -41.6540

Triad

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



88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



93.8100, -98.8050, 0.9950



100.3510, 75.0480, 38.6000

Complementary

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



88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



66.1200, 19.0190, 46.3070

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.



104.5230, 51.6170, 50.2490



88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



98.7590, -67.2640, 18.5920

Square

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



88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



95.5420, -92.6590, -11.2750



110.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



102.3620, 75.3740, 10.6540

Rectangle

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



88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



89.6480, -73.3070, -31.6030



110.5960, 5.8150, 43.3110



100.2290, 69.8200, 45.2440

Sweetspot

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



88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



146.9150, -7.7910, -18.5030



106.3540, 33.1530, -22.6470



73.0990, -5.1330, -11.6050



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.



88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



106.1980, -29.7430, -72.2310



89.4670, -36.4890, -38.0650



58.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



77.8600, -25.4350, -62.1950



156.8940, -51.4200, -125.4360

Inverse Universe

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



66.1200, 19.0190, 46.3070



70.8020, 29.7430, 72.2310



65.5330, 36.4890, 38.0650



57.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



47.1400, 25.4350, 62.1950



95.4050, 52.0160, 125.6480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

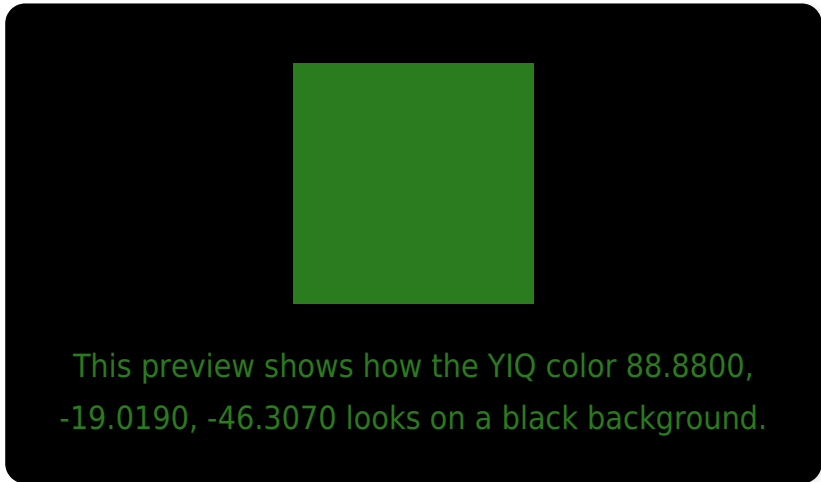
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.8800, -19.0190,

-46.3070.

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

88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070

Protanopia

102.6530, 33.7490, -22.4350

Deuteranopia

104.5000, 38.9740, -12.4980



Tritanopia

101.4780, -33.8810, -8.2250

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070

Protanomaly

97.6180, 14.4940, -31.4100

Deuteranomaly

98.9870, 18.0690, -24.6110

Tritanomaly

96.9710, -28.5600, -22.0640

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.1540, -6.9660, -16.9340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070 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(42, 124, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 124, 31)  
}
```

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(42, 124, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 124, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070 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(42, 124, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 124, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 124, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 124, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 124, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 124,  
31) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 124, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 124,  
31) }
```

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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