

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.9020, -50.4750,  
-26.8830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.9020, -50.4750,  
-26.8830)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	187863
RGB	24, 120, 99
RGB Percent	9%, 47%, 39%
CMY	0.9061, 0.5292, 0.6119
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.18, 0.53
HSL	167°, 67%, 28%
HSV	167°, 80%, 47%
XYZ	9.3464, 14.5360, 14.1057
YIQ	88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

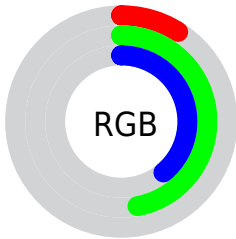
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 78, 120
Decimal	1603683
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	44.99, -32.11, 3.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 32.356, 172.970
Yxy	14.5360, 0.2460, 0.3826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279793763 (0xFF187863)
YUV	88.9020, 4.9783, -56.9191
Hunter-Lab	38.1261, -22.9624, 4.7524

# Details

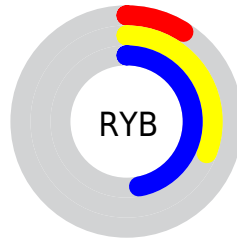
The YIQ color **88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **55.0980, 50.4750, 26.8830**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.3650, -44.4690, -25.5970**, and **47.7190, -36.5380, -20.6500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.9720, -56.6640, -30.3600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8320, -44.2860, -23.4060**.

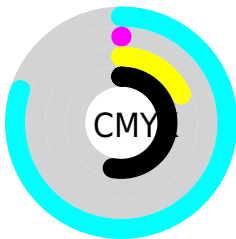
# Distribution



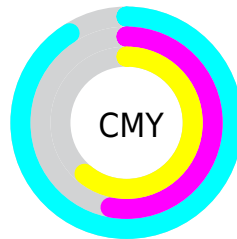
- Red (9%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830 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 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.9020, -50.4750,  
-26.8830

■ 88.9020, -50.4750,  
-26.8830

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 64.3150, -50.2000,  
-26.3600

■ 144.3650,  
-44.4690, -25.5970

■ 47.7190, -36.5380,  
-20.6500

■ 171.8380,  
-44.4230, -26.4310

■ 31.1230, -22.8760,  
-14.9400

■ 199.8380,  
-44.4230, -26.4310

■ 16.1740, -9.7180,  
-11.1100

■ 226.6640,  
-43.8730, -25.3850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 237.9570,  
-33.9720, -12.0840

■ 246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 88.9020, -50.4750,  
-26.8830

■ 88.9020, -50.4750,  
-26.8830

■ 84.9720, -56.6640,  
-30.3600

■ 92.8320, -44.2860,  
-23.4060

■ 81.1560, -63.1740,  
-33.5260

■ 96.6480, -37.7760,  
-20.2400

■ 100.5780,  
-31.5870, -16.7630

■ 104.3940,  
-25.0770, -13.5970

■ 108.3240,  
-18.8880, -10.1200

■ 112.2540,  
-12.6990, -6.6430

■ 116.0700, -6.1890,  
-3.4770

■ 120.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 123.9300, 6.1890,  
3.4770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.2300, -13.2920, -23.4360



88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



84.9180, -73.7670, -23.2630

# Triad

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



88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



107.2590, -19.1220, 16.1580



106.1390, 42.0890, 2.6410

# Complementary

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



88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



55.0980, 50.4750, 26.8830

# 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.



107.6420, 42.5910, 15.5750



88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



109.9160, 9.9450, 23.5210

# Square

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



88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



97.4500, -53.8730, 1.6710



108.9370, 31.8150, 23.6470



104.9600, 31.8670, -10.3490



# Rectangle

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



88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



86.0410, -78.3070, -18.0750



108.9370, 31.8150, 23.6470



106.6710, 43.6470, 7.4470

# Sweetspot

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



88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



143.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550



86.9300, -13.2880, -45.5440



71.5530, -12.1030, -6.4310



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.



88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830



107.3880, -78.8070, -42.0630



76.0340, -50.0660, -6.7540



59.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



84.5470, -65.8330, -34.8970



170.3820, -132.5370, -70.5290



# Inverse Universe

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



55.0980, 50.4750, 26.8830



54.6120, 78.8070, 42.0630



67.9660, 50.0660, 6.7540



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



40.4530, 65.8330, 34.8970



81.6180, 132.5370, 70.5290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830 looks on a 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 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9020, -50.4750,

-26.8830.

# 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

88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830

### Protanopia

105.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

### Deuteranopia

106.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



## Tritanopia

94.7150, -47.9100, -12.7900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830

## Protanomaly

99.4940, -13.6150, -12.0710

## Deuteranomaly

100.4280, -13.2490, -7.6890

## Tritanomaly

92.3680, -48.5510, -17.6950

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

88.7370, -18.6130, -9.5970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830 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(24, 120, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 120, 99)  
}
```

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(24, 120, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 120, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830 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(24, 120, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 120, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 120, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 120, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 120, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 120,  
99) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.9020, -50.4750, -26.8830 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 120, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 120,  
99) }
```

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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