

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.9050, -20.1670,
-36.5110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.9050, -20.1670,
-36.5110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F7631
RGB	47, 118, 49
RGB Percent	18%, 46%, 19%
CMY	0.8159, 0.5371, 0.8079
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.58, 0.54
HSL	122°, 43%, 32%
HSV	122°, 60%, 46%
XYZ	8.2060, 13.7886, 5.1339
YIQ	88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

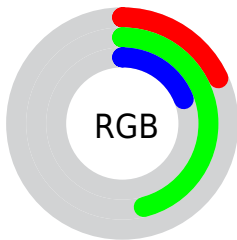
Format	Color
RYB	47, 116, 118
Decimal	3110449
CIELab	43.93, -37.32, 31.07
CIELCh	44, 48.564, 140.224
Yxy	13.7886, 0.3025, 0.5083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281300529 (0xFF2F7631)
YUV	88.9050, -19.6732, -36.7507
Hunter-Lab	37.1330, -25.5363, 17.7958

Details

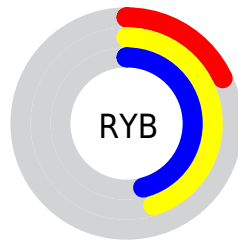
The YIQ color **88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **76.0950, 20.1670, 36.5110**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.6340, -17.9660, -37.8540**, and **40.6170, -19.2960, -35.7760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.0630, -23.7880, -42.4760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7470, -16.5460, -30.5460**.

Distribution



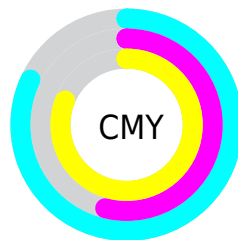
- Red (18%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110 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 88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.9050, -20.1670,
-36.5110

■ 88.9050, -20.1670,
-36.5110

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.0400, -24.9810,
-37.3730

■ 141.6340,
-17.9660, -37.8540

■ 40.6170, -19.2960,
-35.7760

■ 168.8080,
-18.5160, -38.9000

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 196.5800,
-17.8740, -39.5220

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 224.4660,
-17.5530, -39.8330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.0300, -9.8530,
-25.1890

■ 247.8930, -1.5570,

-10.3330

■ 88.9050, -20.1670,
-36.5110

■ 88.9050, -20.1670,
-36.5110

■ 84.0630, -23.7880,
-42.4760

■ 93.7470, -16.5460,
-30.5460

■ 79.1070, -27.0880,
-48.7520

■ 98.7030, -13.2460,
-24.2700

■ 74.5640, -30.1130,
-54.5050

■ 103.2460,
-10.2210, -18.5170

■ 69.6080, -33.4130,
-60.7810

■ 108.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

■ 113.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 118.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 122.8420, 3.6210,
5.9650

■ 127.4990, 6.3250,
12.0290

■ 132.3410, 9.9460,
17.9940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.8100, 22.7010, -31.4670



88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



81.7600, -62.1190, -36.1270

Triad

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



88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



86.6060, -89.5430, -1.6630



100.8450, 61.4330, 26.5290

Complementary

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



88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



76.0950, 20.1670, 36.5110

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.



103.1380, 44.9710, 38.5310



88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



101.9550, -38.5170, 20.7390

Square

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



88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



89.2500, -85.9650, -11.4450



106.8920, 10.4930, 35.6210



101.0720, 61.3910, 5.2550

Rectangle

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



88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



85.5390, -71.3820, -27.9420



106.8920, 10.4930, 35.6210



101.5660, 58.0850, 32.1410

Sweetspot

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



88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



141.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



109.6070, 22.1950, -22.2930



69.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110



107.9120, -31.2130, -56.5970



92.8950, -31.4020, -25.6260



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



72.0700, -34.8340, -62.5620



147.5480, -70.9970, -128.5730

Inverse Universe

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



76.0950, 20.1670, 36.5110



88.0880, 31.2130, 56.5970



72.1050, 31.4020, 25.6260



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.0440, 34.5130, 62.8730



102.4520, 70.9970, 128.5730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

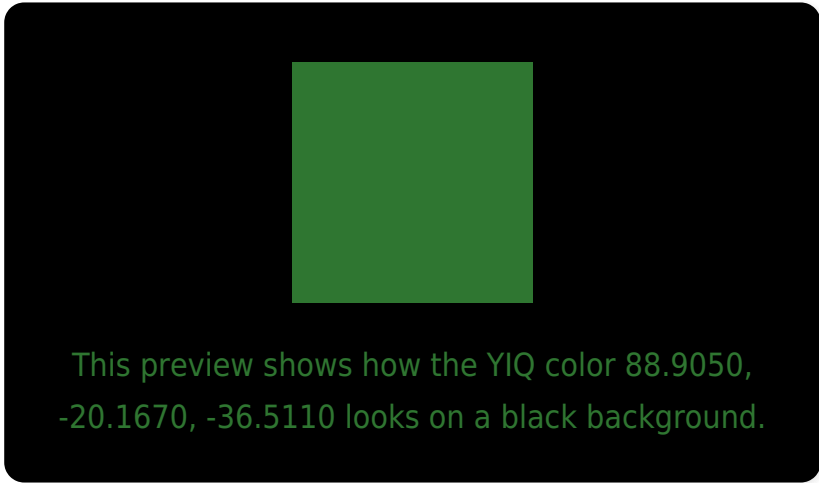
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

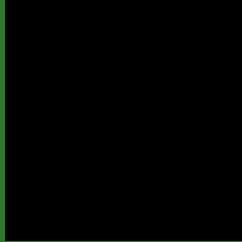
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9050, -20.1670,

-36.5110.

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

88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110

Protanopia

99.9760, 25.7700, -15.4940

Deuteranopia

101.6550, 31.4080, -7.5360



Tritanopia

97.9730, -30.9010, -7.1650

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110

Protanomaly

95.5500, 9.1740, -23.0980

Deuteranomaly

96.8650, 12.8410, -17.9670

Tritanomaly

94.9760, -26.9560, -18.0920

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110 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(47, 118, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 118, 49)  
}
```

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(47, 118, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 118, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110 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(47, 118, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 118, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 118, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 118, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 118, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 118,  
49) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.9050, -20.1670, -36.5110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 118, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 118,  
49) }
```

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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