

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.9300, -74.0410,  
-29.3130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(88.9300, -74.0410,  
-29.3130)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	008079
RGB	0, 128, 121
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 47%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4978, 0.5258
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.50
HSL	177°, 100%, 25%
HSV	177°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	11.1729, 16.8311, 20.7254
YIQ	88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

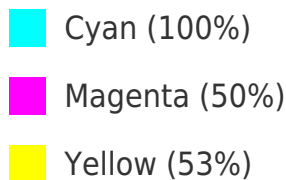
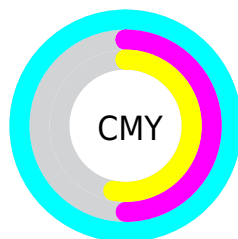
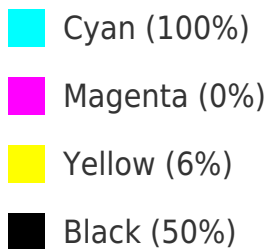
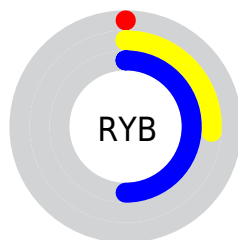
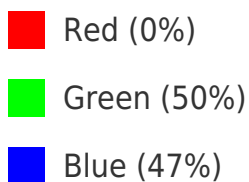
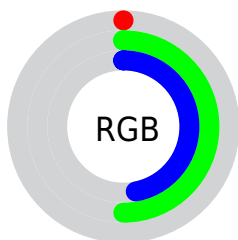
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 66, 128</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">32889</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">48.05, -31.13, -4.62</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">48, 31.472, 188.446</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">16.8311, 0.2293, 0.3454</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278222969</a> (0xFF008079)
YUV	<a href="#">88.9300, 15.8105, -77.9916</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">41.0257, -23.1825, -1.2342</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **39.0700, 74.0410, 29.3130**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.1880, -57.0320, -23.6880**, and **54.1080, -44.8830, -18.0910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.9310, -66.6140, -26.2460**.

# Distribution




# Brightness & Saturation


## Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130 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 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 88.9300, -74.0410,  
-29.3130

 88.9300, -74.0410,  
-29.3130


 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 71.4050, -59.1410,  
-24.0130


 150.1880,  
-57.0320, -23.6880


 54.1080, -44.8830,  
-18.0910


 178.6720,  
-55.5190, -23.5750


 37.3980, -30.9000,  
-12.6920


 207.3730,  
-56.1150, -23.7870

 23.8510, -18.9340,  
-9.2860

 228.9870,  
-51.8520, -18.4440

 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

 237.6580,  
-34.5680, -12.2960

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 88.9300, -74.0410,  
-29.3130

■ 92.9310, -66.6140,  
-26.2460

■ 96.8180, -58.8660,  
-23.4900

■ 100.5200,  
-52.0350, -20.6350

■ 104.5210,  
-44.6080, -17.5680

■ 108.4080,  
-36.8600, -14.8120

■ 112.4090,  
-29.4330, -11.7450

■ 116.4100,  
-22.0060, -8.6780

■ 120.1120,  
-15.1750, -5.8230

■ 123.9990, -7.4270,  
-3.0670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



103.5040, -28.7430, -24.2550



88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



91.1930, -81.7910, -21.0150

# Triad

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



88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



116.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480



113.5850, 37.5970, -4.0590

# Complementary

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



88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



39.0700, 74.0410, 29.3130

# 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.



114.7250, 43.5550, 9.1150



88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



117.3750, 21.7740, 23.9020

# Square

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



88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



111.5560, -33.3800, 10.2360



116.1240, 38.4180, 19.6180



111.4210, 23.0190, -15.1970



# Rectangle

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



88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



90.9140, -85.1390, -15.4030



116.1240, 38.4180, 19.6180



114.0740, 40.7140, 0.0260

# Sweetspot

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



88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



150.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330



77.8270, -29.8360, -65.0360



74.8020, -17.2380, -6.9820



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.



88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130



115.3400, -96.0470, -37.9910



57.4430, -61.1630, 1.6290



61.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



88.8160, -73.7200, -29.6240



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



39.0700, 74.0410, 29.3130



50.6600, 96.0470, 37.9910



70.5570, 61.1630, -1.6290



59.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130 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 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130 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

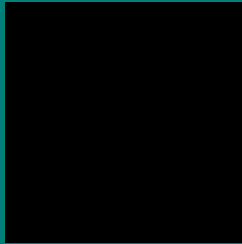
Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

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



**YIQ 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9300, -74.0410,



# 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

88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130

### Protanopia

113.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250

### Deuteranopia

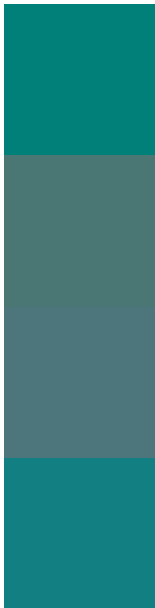
115.2870, 0.8700, 6.2620



## Tritanopia

98.1370, -61.0220, -17.4540

# Trichromacy



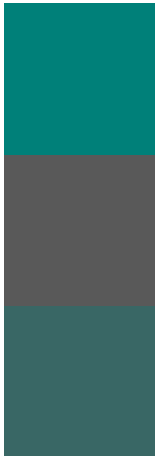
**Original Color**  
88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130

**Protanomaly**  
104.5020, -25.2610, -10.2610

**Deuteranomaly**  
105.5390, -26.6830, -6.5150

**Tritanomaly**  
94.8650, -66.2480, -21.8640

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130

**Achromatopsia**  
89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

**Achromatomaly**  
89.0180, -26.7740, -10.3740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130 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(0, 128, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 128, 121)  
}
```

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(0, 128, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 128, 121) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130 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(0, 128, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 128, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 128, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 128, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128,  
121) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.9300, -74.0410, -29.3130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 128, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 128,  
121) }
```

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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