

# Converting Colors

YIQ(88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(88.9560, 1.0180,  
-51.5100)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A7A00
RGB	58, 122, 0
RGB Percent	23%, 48%, 0%
CMY	0.7728, 0.5215, 0.9999
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 1.00, 0.52
HSL	92°, 100%, 24%
HSV	92°, 100%, 48%
XYZ	8.7045, 14.8234, 2.4032
YIQ	88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

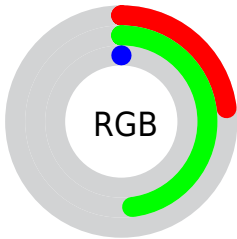
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 122, 64
Decimal	3832320
CIELab	45.39, -39.24, 49.75
CIELCh	45, 63.362, 128.269
Yxy	14.8234, 0.3357, 0.5716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282022400 (0xFF3A7A00)
YUV	88.9560, -43.8553, -27.1484
Hunter-Lab	38.5012, -27.0213, 23.2501

# Details

The YIQ color **88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **33.0440, -1.0180, 51.5100**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143.6940, -1.0000, -47.9760**, and **42.2640, -19.8000, -37.6560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.1180, 0.7420, -46.5060**.

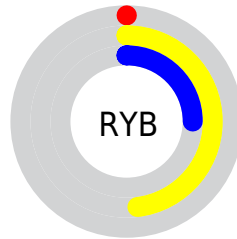
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (48%)

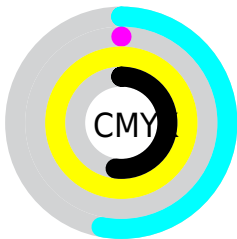
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (25%)

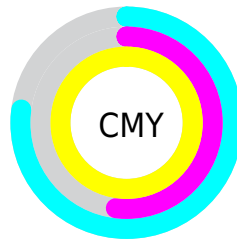


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (52%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100 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 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88.9560, 1.0180,  
-51.5100

■ 88.9560, 1.0180,  
-51.5100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 65.3110, -9.9870,  
-44.7950

■ 143.6940, -1.0000,  
-47.9760

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,  
-37.6560

■ 171.1670, -0.9540,  
-48.8100

■ 28.7630, -13.4750,  
-25.6270

■ 198.9390, -0.3120,  
-49.4320

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 224.4770, 1.1090,  
-47.6510

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 236.2260, 9.7260,  
-33.1060

■ 248.3880, 18.6180,

-18.0380

■ 251.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

■ 88.9560, 1.0180,  
-51.5100

■ 92.1180, 0.7420,  
-46.5060

■ 95.5790, 1.0620,  
-41.2900

■ 98.8550, 0.4650,  
-35.9750

■ 102.3160, 0.7850,  
-30.7590

■ 105.4780, 0.5090,  
-25.7550

■ 108.6400, 0.2330,  
-20.7510

■ 112.1010, 0.5530,  
-15.5350

■ 115.3770, -0.0440,  
-10.2200

■ 118.8380, 0.2760,  
-5.0040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



99.5530, 39.4820, -32.7260



88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



82.6600, -56.3860, -46.4180

# Triad

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



88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



96.2720, -100.2260, -0.7860



96.4580, 76.6050, 48.9330

# Complementary

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



88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



33.0440, -1.0180, 51.5100

# 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.



104.4500, 44.6930, 54.5890



88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



88.2650, -98.3480, 9.2360

# Square

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



88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



95.9180, -90.9620, -14.4980



109.9300, -9.8650, 41.1350



99.3940, 81.5160, 20.4920



# Rectangle

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



88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



88.0520, -68.8130, -35.9570



109.9300, -9.8650, 41.1350



97.6130, 69.0390, 53.8950

# Sweetspot

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



88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



145.1670, 0.1870, -19.9170



73.4590, 55.3870, -7.0850



71.3230, 0.0480, -11.8880



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.



88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100



115.1710, 1.2500, -66.7340



71.8420, -34.1920, -63.1840



59.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



91.0160, 0.7890, -52.8670



183.8040, 2.2200, -106.3560



# Inverse Universe

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



33.0440, -1.0180, 51.5100



42.8290, -1.2500, 66.7340



50.1580, 34.1920, 63.1840



56.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



33.9840, -0.7890, 52.8670



68.4950, -1.6240, 106.5680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100 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 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100 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 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9560, 1.0180,

-51.5100.

# 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

88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100

### Protanopia

98.9880, 42.6910, -30.3090

### Deuteranopia

103.0890, 44.3850, -16.9510



## Tritanopia

102.7780, -25.8580, -4.9460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100

## Protanomaly

95.0460, 27.6080, -37.8000

## Deuteranomaly

97.8000, 28.6610, -29.3470

## Tritanomaly

97.6150, -15.8140, -21.7820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100

## Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.1070, 0.4160, -18.5600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100 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(58, 122, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 122, 0)  
}
```

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(58, 122, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 122, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100 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(58, 122, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 122, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 122, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 122, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 122, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 122, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.9560, 1.0180, -51.5100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 122, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 122,  
0) }
```

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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