

Converting Colors

YIQ(88.9710, -54.9230,
-23.3630)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(88.9710, -54.9230,
-23.3630)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	16776E
RGB	22, 119, 110
RGB Percent	9%, 47%, 43%
CMY	0.9139, 0.5332, 0.5688
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.08, 0.53
HSL	174°, 69%, 28%
HSV	174°, 82%, 47%
XYZ	9.7428, 14.4979, 17.0214
YIQ	88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

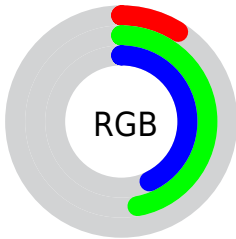
Format	Color
RYB	22, 73, 119
Decimal	1472366
CIELab	44.94, -28.67, -2.67
CIELCh	45, 28.790, 185.327
Yxy	14.4979, 0.2361, 0.3514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279662446 (0xFF16776E)
YUV	88.9710, 10.3673, -58.7336
Hunter-Lab	38.0761, -20.9591, 0.1485

Details

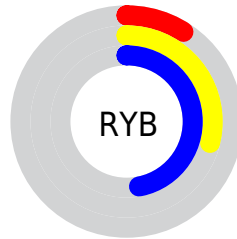
The YIQ color **88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **52.0290, 54.9230, 23.3630**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.7330, -48.3210, -21.8650**, and **48.2720, -39.4730, -17.0170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.2690, -61.7540, -26.2180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.6730, -48.0920, -20.5080**.

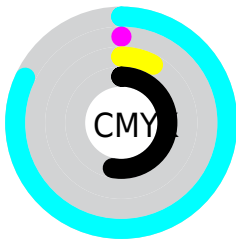
Distribution



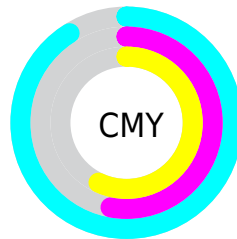
- Red (9%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630 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 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.9710, -54.9230,
-23.3630

88.9710, -54.9230,
-23.3630

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

64.9820, -53.4560,
-22.4160

144.7330,
-48.3210, -21.8650

48.2720, -39.4730,
-17.0170

172.0320,
-47.7250, -21.6530

32.2630, -26.0860,
-11.8300

200.6190,
-48.0000, -22.1760

17.5420, -13.5700,
-7.3780

228.1460,
-48.0460, -21.3420

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

237.9570,
-33.9720, -12.0840

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 88.9710, -54.9230,
-23.3630

■ 88.9710, -54.9230,
-23.3630

■ 85.2690, -61.7540,
-26.2180

■ 92.6730, -48.0920,
-20.5080

■ 82.1650, -67.3930,
-28.6490

■ 96.3750, -41.2610,
-17.6530

■ 100.0770,
-34.4300, -14.7980

■ 103.7790,
-27.5990, -11.9430

■ 107.2960,
-21.6850, -8.9890

■ 110.9980,
-14.8540, -6.1340

■ 114.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

■ 118.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 122.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96.9070, -22.5080, -21.6120



88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630



84.4280, -75.1430, -20.3510

Triad

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



88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630



108.5550, -5.2760, 18.5320



105.9700, 35.0750, -2.4050

Complementary

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



88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630



52.0290, 54.9230, 23.3630

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.



107.0990, 39.5660, 9.8220



88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630



109.7550, 17.6480, 21.5840

Square

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



88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630



103.3880, -32.9670, 8.2570



108.2590, 33.6040, 18.7560



104.1160, 22.5600, -12.3840

Rectangle

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



88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630



84.9210, -77.8490, -15.3610



108.2590, 33.6040, 18.7560



106.2740, 37.2750, 1.7790

Sweetspot

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



88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630



144.1820, -21.3640, -9.3000



81.9290, -20.7150, -48.6110



71.8950, -13.0660, -5.4980



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.



88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630



108.5430, -86.3730, -37.1010



67.1040, -47.0870, -0.1670



57.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



84.2680, -69.1810, -29.2850



172.5140, -141.2960, -60.4640

Inverse Universe

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



52.0290, 54.9230, 23.3630



50.3430, 86.6940, 36.7900



73.8960, 47.0870, 0.1670



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



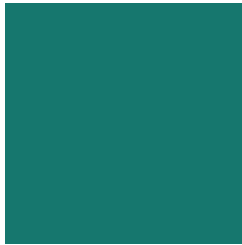
37.7320, 69.1810, 29.2850



77.3720, 141.6170, 60.1530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630 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 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

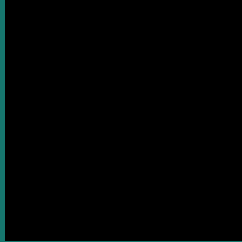
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 88.9710, -54.9230,

-23.3630.

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

88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630

Protanopia

105.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850

Deuteranopia

107.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



Tritanopia

93.5080, -51.7610, -14.5850

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630

Protanomaly

99.5630, -18.0630, -8.5510

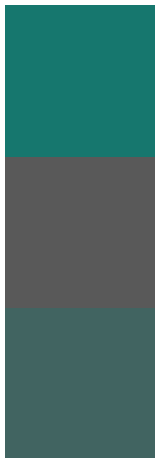
Deuteranomaly

100.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Tritanomaly

91.9160, -53.0900, -18.0340

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.1930, -19.8970, -8.3530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630 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(22, 119, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 119, 110)  
}
```

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(22, 119, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 119, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630 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(22, 119, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 119, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 119, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 119, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 119, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 119,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 88.9710, -54.9230, -23.3630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 119, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 119,  
110) }
```

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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