

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.1670, -10.1220,
-58.8740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740)
contains.

YIQ(89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(89.1670, -10.1220,
-58.8740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B8200
RGB	43, 130, 0
RGB Percent	17%, 51%, 0%
CMY	0.8317, 0.4900, 0.9999
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 1.00, 0.49
HSL	100°, 100%, 26%
HSV	100°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	8.9807, 16.4869, 2.7094
YIQ	89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

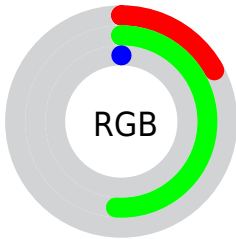
Format	Color
RYB	0, 130, 87
Decimal	2851328
CIELab	47.61, -46.43, 51.28
CIElCh	48, 69.177, 132.162
Yxy	16.4869, 0.3187, 0.5851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281041408 (0xFF2B8200)
YUV	89.1670, -43.9593, -40.4885
Hunter-Lab	40.6041, -31.5770, 24.4666

Details

The YIQ color **89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **40.8330, 10.1220, 58.8740**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145.8020, -10.3520, -54.7040**, and **46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.3400, -8.9310, -52.9230**.

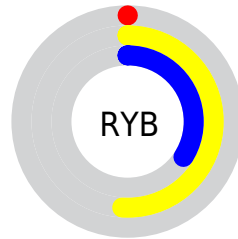
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (51%)

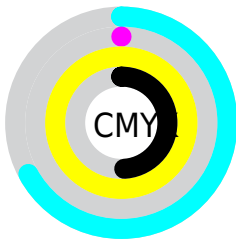
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (34%)

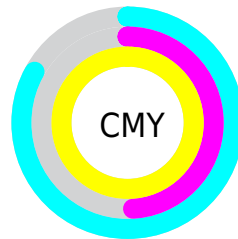


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740 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 89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.1670, -10.1220,
-58.8740

■ 89.1670, -10.1220,
-58.8740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.0480, -28.6000,
-54.3920

■ 145.8020,
-10.3520, -54.7040

■ 46.3730, -21.7250,
-41.3170

■ 173.6880,
-10.0310, -55.0150

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 202.0470, -9.6640,
-56.1600

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,
-17.7820

■ 222.0140, -4.8970,
-48.9370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.8770, 3.3990,
-34.0810

■ 246.0390, 12.2910,

-19.0130

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 89.1670, -10.1220,
-58.8740

■ 93.3400, -8.9310,
-52.9230

■ 97.2140, -8.3360,
-47.1840

■ 101.3870, -7.1450,
-41.2330

■ 105.5600, -5.9540,
-35.2820

■ 109.4340, -5.3590,
-29.5430

■ 113.6070, -4.1680,
-23.5920

■ 117.7800, -2.9770,
-17.6410

■ 121.9530, -1.7860,
-11.6900

■ 125.8270, -1.1910,
-5.9510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103.6510, 36.0900, -37.3340



89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740



88.3820, -61.4750, -47.8030

Triad

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



89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740



101.3730, -107.7000, 2.5080



97.3670, 87.2870, 53.5830

Complementary

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



89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740



40.8330, 10.1220, 58.8740

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.



105.6520, 56.1080, 62.4760



89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740



91.7360, -103.9880, 12.3320

Square

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



89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740



102.1930, -98.9860, -12.2500



115.4520, -2.3470, 48.0610



103.2330, 89.2190, 18.5550

Rectangle

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



89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740



94.2300, -75.1860, -36.0980



115.4520, -2.3470, 48.0610



97.7610, 80.5460, 60.1140

Sweetspot

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



89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740



152.1340, -4.2140, -22.7580



89.9390, 53.5550, -17.9410



74.6000, -2.2900, -13.5700



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.



89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740



115.3600, -12.8240, -75.9920



78.8180, -42.8120, -61.1480



61.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



87.6940, -10.1680, -58.0400



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



40.8330, 10.1220, 58.8740



52.9390, 13.4200, 76.2040



51.1820, 42.8120, 61.1480



59.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



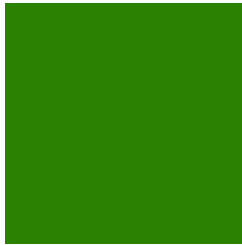
40.0070, 9.5720, 57.8280



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

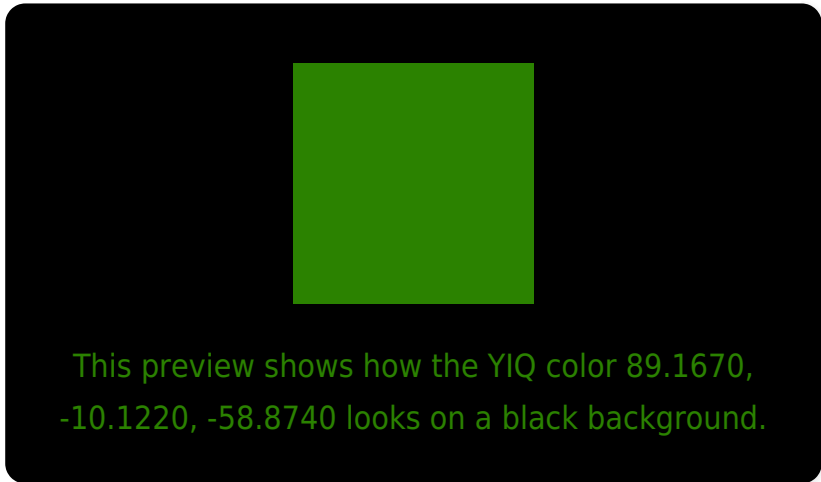
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.1670, -10.1220,

-58.8740.

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

89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740

Protanopia

104.3040, 44.6170, -32.1750

Deuteranopia

108.1600, 45.6230, -17.3610



Tritanopia

105.9940, -35.3940, -8.3380

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740

Protanomaly

98.5570, 24.4910, -41.8850

Deuteranomaly

100.9520, 25.1770, -32.2870

Tritanomaly

99.5920, -26.1750, -26.7430

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.0740, -3.9850, -21.4010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740 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(43, 130, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 130, 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(43, 130, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 130, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740 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(43, 130, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 130, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 130, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 130, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 130, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 130, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.1670, -10.1220, -58.8740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 130, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 130,  
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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