

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2000, -41.2520,
-67.3960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.2000, -41.2520,
-67.3960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	089014
RGB	8, 144, 20
RGB Percent	3%, 56%, 8%
CMY	0.9690, 0.4351, 0.9216
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.86, 0.44
HSL	125°, 90%, 30%
HSV	125°, 95%, 56%
XYZ	10.2068, 20.0652, 3.9960
YIQ	89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

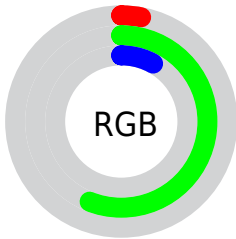
Format	Color
RYB	8, 133, 144
Decimal	561172
CIELab	51.91, -55.06, 50.62
CIELCh	52, 74.795, 137.404
Yxy	20.0652, 0.2979, 0.5855
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278751252 (0xFF089014)
YUV	89.2000, -34.1156, -71.2124
Hunter-Lab	44.7941, -37.7165, 26.0667

Details

The YIQ color **89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **62.8000, 41.2520, 67.3960**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.9030, -26.9940, -61.4740**, and **54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0100, -43.7730, -71.2690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.8680, -37.0810, -60.3850**.

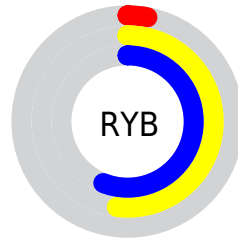
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (56%)

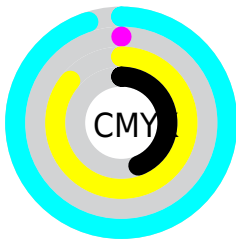
Blue (8%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (56%)

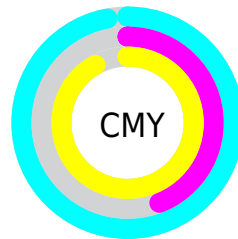


Cyan (95%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960 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 89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.2000, -41.2520,
-67.3960

■ 89.2000, -41.2520,
-67.3960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.2660, -32.4500,
-61.7140

■ 151.9030,
-26.9940, -61.4740

■ 54.0040, -25.3000,
-48.1160

■ 180.8600,
-25.4350, -62.1950

■ 39.3290, -18.4250,
-35.0410

■ 208.4580,
-24.2430, -61.7710

■ 26.4150, -12.3750,
-23.5350

■ 220.5060,
-15.0300, -47.0140

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 232.3690, -6.7340,
-32.1580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.5310, 2.1580,

-17.0900

■ 253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

■ 89.2000, -41.2520,
-67.3960

■ 89.2000, -41.2520,
-67.3960

■ 86.0100, -43.7730,
-71.2690

■ 94.8680, -37.0810,
-60.3850

■ 100.8350,
-32.3140, -53.1620

■ 106.5030,
-28.1430, -46.1510

■ 112.4700,
-23.3760, -38.9280

■ 118.2520,
-19.5260, -31.6060

■ 123.9200,
-15.3550, -24.5950

■ 129.8870,
-10.5880, -17.3720

■ 135.5550, -6.4170,
-10.3610

■ 141.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111.8690, 32.2400, -44.6560



89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



98.7660, -71.4240, -49.2160

Triad

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



89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



110.0930, -118.4750, 5.0530



106.0540, 98.4740, 54.5860

Complementary

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



89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



62.8000, 41.2520, 67.3960

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.



112.4090, 70.2740, 70.0660



89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



104.7030, -99.2210, 19.5550

Square

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



89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



112.3150, -110.9530, -10.1290



125.7790, 10.2140, 57.2060



113.9100, 97.1980, 11.6140

Rectangle

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



89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



104.4830, -86.1440, -35.7440



125.7790, 10.2140, 57.2060



104.9260, 93.3830, 64.2550

Sweetspot

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



89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



165.0940, -15.9050, -25.6410



125.2070, 37.1000, -44.6280



81.1260, -9.7630, -15.8030



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



111.1200, -56.6070, -91.9910



96.8380, -62.7590, -46.5590



68.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



80.6130, -40.9770, -66.8730



4.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

Inverse Universe

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



62.8000, 41.2520, 67.3960



74.9940, 56.2860, 92.3020



55.1620, 62.7590, 46.5590



66.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



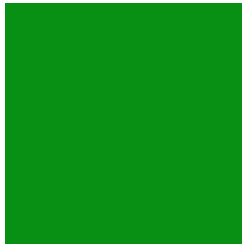
54.3870, 40.9770, 66.8730



3.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

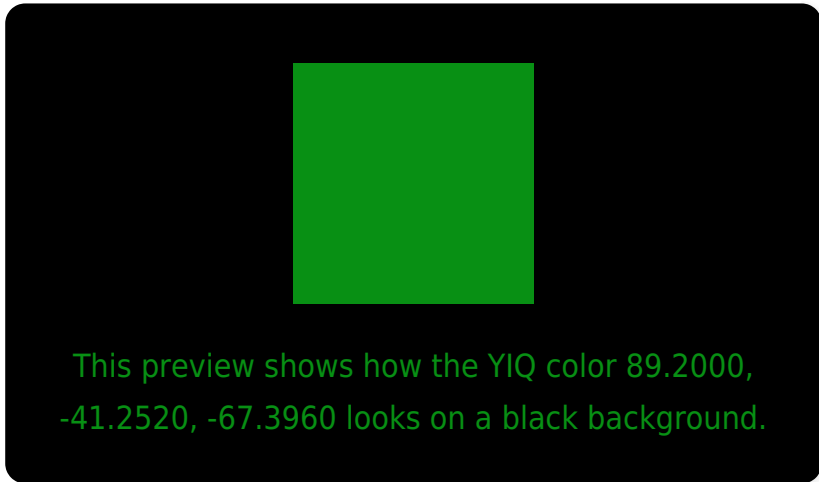
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black 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

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

YIQ 89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2000, -41.2520,

-67.3960.

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

89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960

Protanopia

115.2440, 44.8460, -30.8180

Deuteranopia

118.8290, 48.0530, -17.3470



Tritanopia

113.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



Protanomaly

105.9300, 13.0750, -44.2450



Deuteranomaly

108.1680, 15.6410, -35.6790



Tritanomaly

104.6650, -45.6140, -32.3820

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960



Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

89.2190, -14.7590, -24.3830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960 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(8, 144, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 144, 20)  
}
```

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(8, 144, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 144, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960 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(8, 144, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 144, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(8, 144, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 144, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 144, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 144, 20)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2000, -41.2520, -67.3960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 144, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 144,  
20) }
```

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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