

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2680, -35.9320,
-75.7080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.2680, -35.9320,
-75.7080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	089400
RGB	8, 148, 0
RGB Percent	3%, 58%, 0%
CMY	0.9691, 0.4194, 1.0000
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 1.00, 0.42
HSL	117°, 100%, 29%
HSV	117°, 100%, 58%
XYZ	10.6979, 21.2491, 3.5376
YIQ	89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

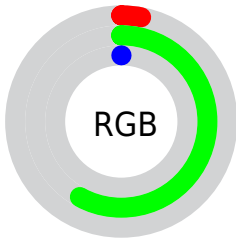
Format	Color
RYB	0, 148, 140
Decimal	562176
CIELab	53.22, -56.96, 55.53
CIELCh	53, 79.544, 135.727
Yxy	21.2491, 0.3015, 0.5988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278752256 (0xFF089400)
YUV	89.2680, -44.0091, -71.2720
Hunter-Lab	46.0967, -39.2440, 27.7176

Details

The YIQ color **89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **58.7320, 35.9320, 75.7080**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153.9370, -24.3340, -65.6300**, and **55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.1640, -32.4030, -68.0750**.

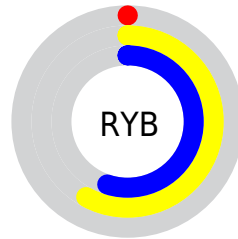
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (58%)

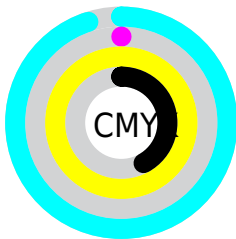
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (55%)

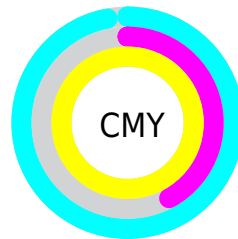


Cyan (95%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (97%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080 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 89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.2680, -35.9320,
-75.7080

■ 89.2680, -35.9320,
-75.7080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.0270, -33.2750,
-63.2830

■ 153.9370,
-24.3340, -65.6300

■ 56.3520, -26.4000,
-50.2080

■ 183.0080,
-23.0960, -66.0400

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,
-37.1330

■ 208.5570,
-20.2080, -63.3120

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 220.3060,
-11.5910, -48.7670

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 232.4680, -2.6990,
-33.6990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 244.6300, 6.1930,

-18.6310

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 89.2680, -35.9320,
-75.7080

■ 95.1640, -32.4030,
-68.0750

■ 101.0600,
-28.8740, -60.4420

■ 106.8420,
-25.0240, -53.1200

■ 112.7380,
-21.4950, -45.4870

■ 118.6340,
-17.9660, -37.8540

■ 124.5300,
-14.4370, -30.2210

■ 130.4260,
-10.9080, -22.5880

■ 136.2080, -7.0580,
-15.2660

■ 142.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115.4240, 34.9910, -44.9530



89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



100.7720, -71.5610, -52.2410

Triad

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



89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



114.1850, -121.7300, 3.4700



103.1570, 105.8540, 64.0140

Complementary

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



89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



58.7320, 35.9320, 75.7080

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.



112.8920, 73.5280, 77.1760



89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



101.8580, -115.9550, 14.4530

Square

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



89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



116.0480, -114.5750, -10.5670



128.9190, 7.0040, 60.3160



115.1390, 103.9830, 15.3030

Rectangle

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



89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



107.4180, -87.5190, -38.3590



128.9190, 7.0040, 60.3160



101.5560, 100.7170, 74.5170

Sweetspot

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



89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



168.3560, -13.8870, -29.1750



125.2580, 50.2580, -40.7980



83.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



115.1070, -46.5650, -97.7730



94.1720, -61.2440, -57.5000



71.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



83.0990, -33.7780, -70.6900



6.1690, -2.1540, -5.0180

Inverse Universe

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



58.7320, 35.9320, 75.7080



75.8930, 46.5650, 97.7730



53.8280, 61.2440, 57.5000



69.8910, 1.9250, 3.6610



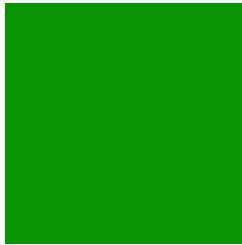
54.6020, 33.1820, 70.4780



4.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

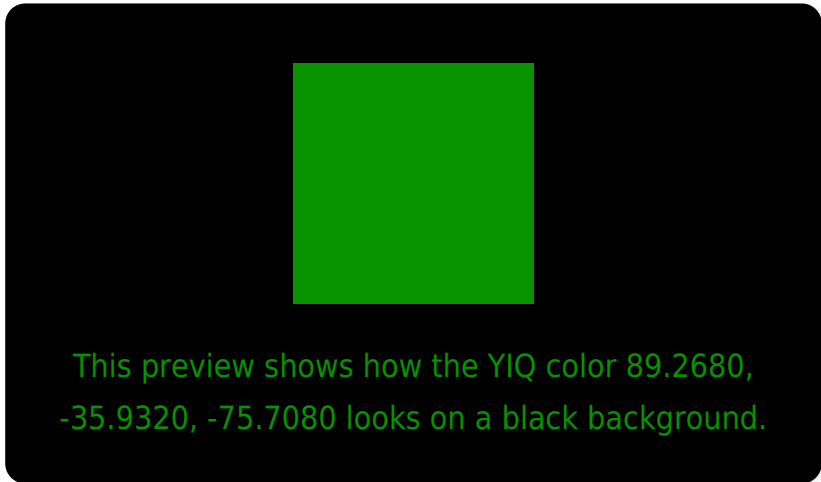
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

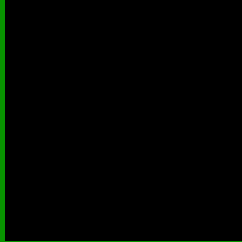
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2680, -35.9320,

-75.7080.

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

89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080

Protanopia

117.3060, 50.3030, -36.1050

Deuteranopia

121.6290, 51.4920, -19.1000



Tritanopia

116.5300, -48.8270, -12.6910

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



Protanomaly

107.3510, 18.8990, -50.6770



Deuteranomaly

109.6860, 19.8140, -39.7220



Tritanomaly

106.7420, -44.5130, -35.8170

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080



Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

89.0080, -12.7870, -27.0830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080 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, 148, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 148, 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(8, 148, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 148, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080 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, 148, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 148, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(8, 148, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 148, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 148, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 148, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2680, -35.9320, -75.7080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 148, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 148,  
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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