

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.2770, -65.3730,
-43.2370)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.2770, -65.3730,
-43.2370)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008758
RGB	0, 135, 88
RGB Percent	0%, 53%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4704, 0.6551
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.35, 0.47
HSL	159°, 100%, 26%
HSV	159°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	10.4310, 18.0474, 12.1539
YIQ	89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

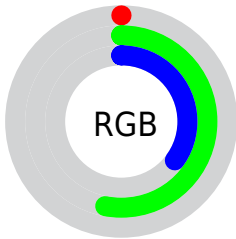
Format	Color
RYB	0, 82, 135
Decimal	34648
CIELab	49.55, -43.17, 16.73
CIELCh	50, 46.299, 158.823
Yxy	18.0474, 0.2567, 0.4442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278224728 (0xFF008758)
YUV	89.2770, -0.6296, -78.2959
Hunter-Lab	42.4822, -30.5155, 12.7751

Details

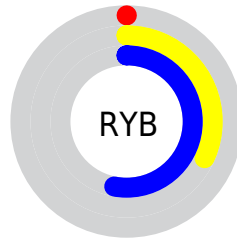
The YIQ color **89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **45.7230, 65.3730, 43.2370**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150.8940, -47.9970, -38.7570**, and **54.0960, -36.5820, -30.8700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.0330, -58.6340, -38.7140**.

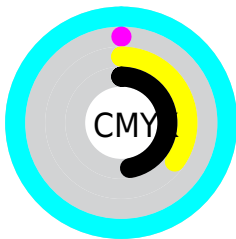
Distribution



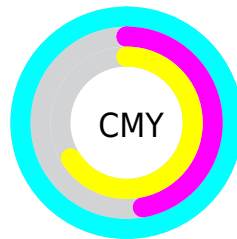
- Red (0%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370 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 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.2770, -65.3730,
-43.2370

■ 89.2770, -65.3730,
-43.2370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 71.2790, -50.5190,
-37.1030

■ 150.8940,
-47.9970, -38.7570

■ 54.0960, -36.5820,
-30.8700

■ 179.6660,
-47.3550, -39.3790

■ 37.6140, -23.2410,
-24.8490

■ 207.8510,
-46.4380, -39.4780

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 224.6980,
-41.2130, -29.5410

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.5610,
-32.9170, -14.6850

■ 246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 89.2770, -65.3730,
-43.2370

■ 94.0330, -58.6340,
-38.7140

■ 98.3760, -52.1700,
-34.7140

■ 103.1320,
-45.4310, -30.1910

■ 107.5890,
-39.2880, -25.8800

■ 112.3450,
-32.5490, -21.3570

■ 116.6880,
-26.0850, -17.3570

■ 121.4440,
-19.3460, -12.8340

■ 125.9010,
-13.2030, -8.5230

■ 130.5430, -6.1430,
-4.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107.4790, -1.2320, -32.7520



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



95.1250, -79.0840, -31.5320

Triad

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



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



110.4470, -57.8180, 12.5980



116.5270, 61.8480, 13.4960

Complementary

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



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



45.7230, 65.3730, 43.2370

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.



117.2560, 56.0220, 30.9820



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



121.2320, -5.3240, 30.4200

Square

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



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



98.0840, -97.0610, -8.5890



119.8530, 32.5920, 37.1040



115.4480, 53.9200, -8.0320

Rectangle

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



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



97.5020, -87.1550, -22.9230



119.8530, 32.5920, 37.1040



116.6290, 61.8010, 19.8570

Sweetspot

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



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



158.1010, -25.8100, -16.8340



93.2980, -9.1130, -60.6410



78.1780, -15.5410, -10.2050



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370



116.4220, -85.3150, -56.2830



82.8950, -74.9600, -18.1600



63.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



86.0000, -63.0350, -41.5550



1.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Inverse Universe

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



45.7230, 65.3730, 43.2370



59.5780, 85.3150, 56.2830



52.1050, 74.9600, 18.1600



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



44.0000, 63.0350, 41.5550



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370 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 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370 looks on a 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 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.2770, -65.3730,

-43.2370.

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

89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370

Protanopia

115.7720, 17.8370, -9.3870

Deuteranopia

117.8960, 20.7240, -1.1320



Tritanopia

105.6220, -52.0820, -14.2740

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370

Protanomaly

106.4690, -12.4670, -21.8670

Deuteranomaly

107.4140, -10.6340, -16.5380

Tritanomaly

99.5470, -56.6650, -24.8330

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.4110, -23.7470, -15.6750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370 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(0, 135, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 135, 88)  
}
```

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(0, 135, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 135, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370 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(0, 135, 88) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 135, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 135, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 135, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 135, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 135, 88)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.2770, -65.3730, -43.2370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 135, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 135,  
88) }
```

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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