

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.4010, -54.4590,
-53.8110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.4010, -54.4590,
-53.8110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	048B3A
RGB	4, 139, 58
RGB Percent	2%, 55%, 23%
CMY	0.9847, 0.4547, 0.7727
CMYK	0.97, 0.00, 0.58, 0.45
HSL	144°, 95%, 28%
HSV	144°, 97%, 55%
XYZ	10.0524, 18.8119, 7.0990
YIQ	89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

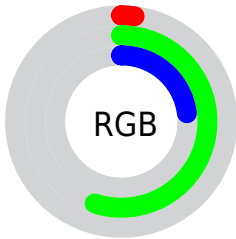
Format	Color
RYB	4, 100, 139
Decimal	297786
CIELab	50.47, -50.04, 34.10
CIELCh	50, 60.554, 145.726
Yxy	18.8119, 0.2795, 0.5231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278487866 (0xFF048B3A)
YUV	89.4010, -15.4807, -74.8967
Hunter-Lab	43.3727, -34.5316, 20.6566

Details

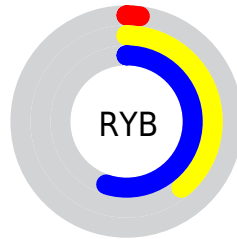
The YIQ color **89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **53.5990, 54.4590, 53.8110**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151.3060, -37.9540, -50.0660**, and **51.9810, -26.4930, -43.0130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9770, -56.2010, -55.2810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.4990, -48.6830, -48.3550**.

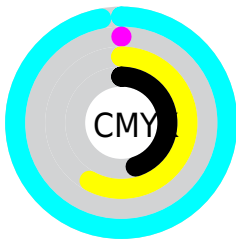
Distribution



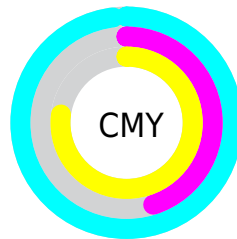
- Red (2%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110 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 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.4010, -54.4590,
-53.8110

■ 89.4010, -54.4590,
-53.8110

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 70.2070, -41.9890,
-48.5250

■ 151.1920,
-37.6330, -50.3770

■ 51.9810, -26.4930,
-43.0130

■ 179.2630,
-36.3950, -50.7870

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 208.0350,
-35.7530, -51.4090

■ 24.0670, -11.2750,
-21.4430

■ 222.1320,
-28.2360, -38.9560

■ 1.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 233.9950,
-19.9400, -24.1000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 245.9720,

-11.9650, -8.9330

■ 89.4010, -54.4590,
-53.8110

■ 89.4010, -54.4590,
-53.8110

■ 87.9770, -56.2010,
-55.2810

■ 94.4990, -48.6830,
-48.3550

■ 99.7110, -43.2280,
-42.5880

■ 104.8090,
-37.4520, -37.1320

■ 109.9070,
-31.6760, -31.6760

■ 114.8200,
-26.8170, -26.1210

■ 119.9180,
-21.0410, -20.6650

■ 125.0160,
-15.2650, -15.2090

■ 130.2280, -9.8100,
-9.4420

■ 135.3260, -4.0340,
-3.9860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.6230, 24.1250, -46.2670



89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



96.5950, -74.9560, -40.2680

Triad

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



89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



101.2590, -107.3790, 2.1970



114.0600, 80.0010, 31.4330

Complementary

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



89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



53.5990, 54.4590, 53.8110

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.



115.4550, 63.4920, 49.7960



89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



119.7630, -37.5560, 30.8600

Square

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



89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



104.9630, -104.0300, -8.9420



122.6260, 23.4660, 48.3140



115.0380, 75.9260, 0.6460

Rectangle

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



89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



101.2860, -86.7870, -29.5950



122.6260, 23.4660, 48.3140



113.5470, 77.4320, 39.4480

Sweetspot

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



89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



161.9180, -21.0410, -20.6650



108.0620, 12.3430, -53.0090



80.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



114.4550, -72.8870, -72.2710



96.8110, -75.3240, -33.5960



66.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



84.1130, -53.5880, -53.0760



3.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

Inverse Universe

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



53.5990, 54.4590, 53.8110



66.5450, 72.8870, 72.2710



46.1890, 75.3240, 33.5960



64.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



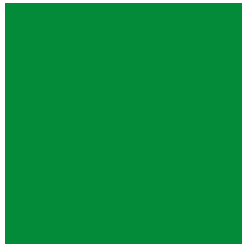
48.8870, 53.5880, 53.0760



1.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

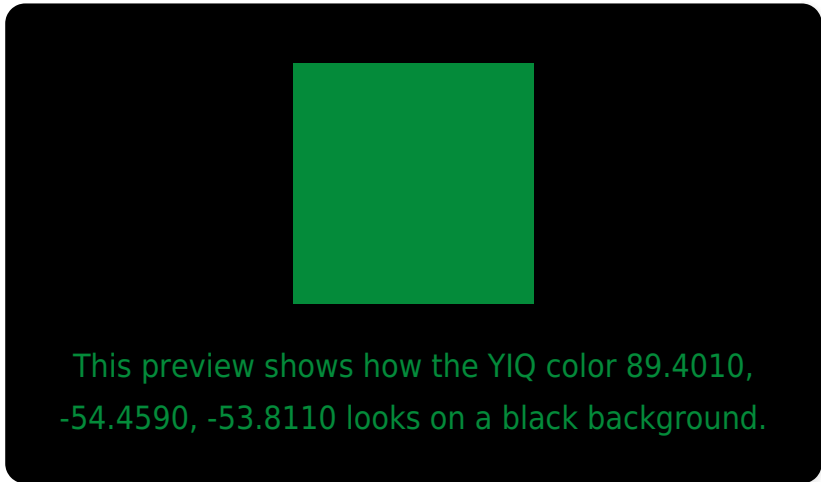
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110.

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

89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110

Protanopia

116.1350, 29.5760, -18.3920

Deuteranopia

117.9820, 34.8010, -8.4550



Tritanopia

109.4160, -48.5060, -13.0020

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



Protanomaly

106.4190, -1.0030, -31.3950



Deuteranomaly

107.3750, 2.2970, -25.1190



Tritanomaly

102.0760, -51.0250, -27.9290

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110



Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

89.0430, -19.8950, -19.4070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110 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(4, 139, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 139, 58)  
}
```

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(4, 139, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 139, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110 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(4, 139, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 139, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(4, 139, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 139, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 139, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 139, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.4010, -54.4590, -53.8110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 139, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 139,  
58) }
```

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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