

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.5250, -42.4040,
-35.4920)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.5250, -42.4040,
-35.4920)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B7C4C
RGB	27, 124, 76
RGB Percent	11%, 49%, 30%
CMY	0.8944, 0.5136, 0.7021
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.39, 0.51
HSL	150°, 64%, 30%
HSV	150°, 78%, 49%
XYZ	8.9663, 15.1789, 9.2886
YIQ	89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

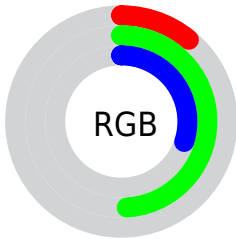
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 91, 124
Decimal	1801292
CIE _{Lab}	45.88, -39.10, 18.64
CIE _{LCh}	46, 43.322, 154.510
Y _{xy}	15.1789, 0.2682, 0.4540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279991372 (0xFF1B7C4C)
YUV	89.5250, -6.6678, -54.8344
Hunter-Lab	38.9602, -27.1001, 13.1366

Details

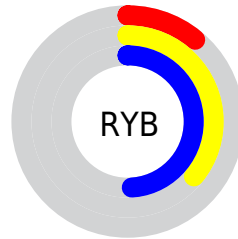
The YIQ color **89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **61.4750, 42.4040, 35.4920**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.1620, -36.9480, -35.2520**, and **46.9720, -30.3010, -29.0610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.2530, -47.6300, -39.9020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7970, -37.1780, -31.0820**.

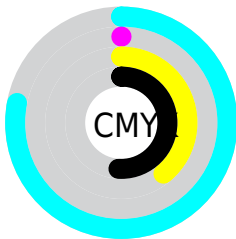
Distribution



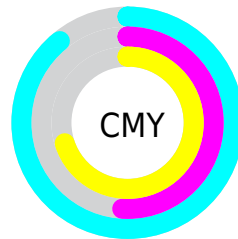
- Red (11%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920 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 89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.5250, -42.4040,
-35.4920

■ 89.5250, -42.4040,
-35.4920

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.1550, -44.2380,
-35.2940

■ 144.1620,
-36.9480, -35.2520

■ 46.9720, -30.3010,
-29.0610

■ 171.9340,
-36.3060, -35.8740

■ 30.3760, -16.6390,
-23.3510

■ 200.4070,
-36.2600, -36.7080

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 224.2980,
-34.3350, -33.0470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.8620,
-26.6350, -18.4030

■ 246.9270,

-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 89.5250, -42.4040,
-35.4920

■ 89.5250, -42.4040,
-35.4920

■ 85.2530, -47.6300,
-39.9020

■ 93.7970, -37.1780,
-31.0820

■ 80.6820, -53.4520,
-44.5240

■ 98.3680, -31.3560,
-26.4600

■ 79.9700, -54.3230,
-45.2590

■ 102.6400,
-26.1300, -22.0500

■ 107.3250,
-20.6290, -17.1170

■ 111.5970,
-15.4030, -12.7070

■ 115.8690,
-10.1770, -8.2970

■ 120.4400, -4.3550,
-3.6750

■ 124.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 129.2830, 6.6930,
5.3570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100.1100, 4.3610, -29.4870



89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



86.8440, -70.9230, -30.7550

Triad

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



89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



98.6480, -62.9980, 7.3540



107.5420, 57.4920, 15.3480

Complementary

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



89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



61.4750, 42.4040, 35.4920

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.



108.6080, 49.0990, 29.7950



89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



111.4870, -10.5960, 26.8440

Square

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



89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



90.8630, -89.1290, -9.1690



111.1510, 25.7610, 34.2490



106.3000, 51.5810, -4.1870

Rectangle

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



89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



89.6940, -78.9480, -22.9800



111.1510, 25.7610, 34.2490



107.9320, 56.5740, 20.9740

Sweetspot

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



89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



147.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



98.2910, 1.9330, -40.5550



73.7550, -9.8560, -8.6080



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920



107.3010, -65.9210, -55.3370



94.9970, -57.8120, -20.5640



58.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



80.5570, -54.5980, -45.7820



162.4020, -110.0670, -92.2990

Inverse Universe

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



61.4750, 42.4040, 35.4920



63.5850, 66.2420, 55.0260



56.0030, 57.8120, 20.5640



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



44.4430, 54.5980, 45.7820



89.5980, 110.0670, 92.2990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

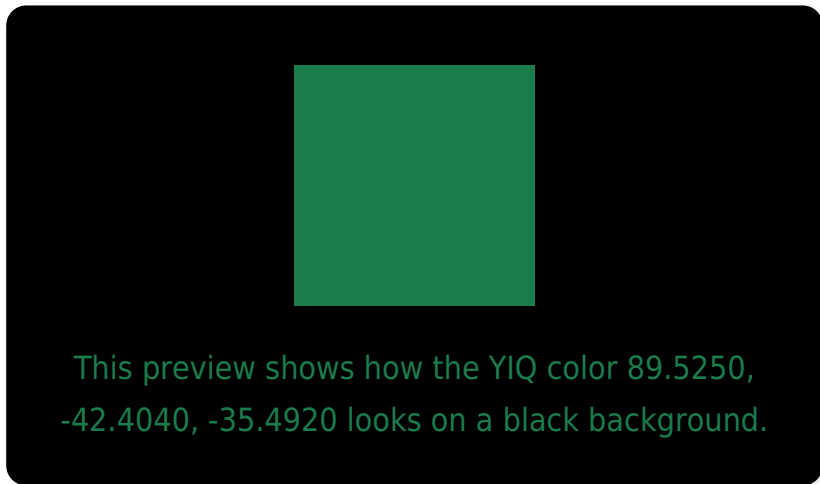
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

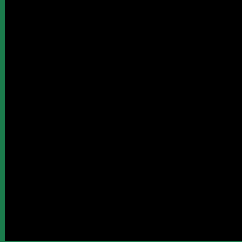
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.5250, -42.4040,

-35.4920.

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

89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920

Protanopia

106.5440, 18.4790, -10.0090

Deuteranopia

108.2550, 21.0910, -2.2770



Tritanopia

98.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920

Protanomaly

100.5410, -3.8020, -19.2100

Deuteranomaly

101.3720, -1.6480, -14.1920

Tritanomaly

95.3100, -42.6360, -20.2680

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.5970, -15.4030, -12.7070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920 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(27, 124, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 124, 76)  
}
```

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(27, 124, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 124, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920 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(27, 124, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 124, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 124, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 124, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 124, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 124,  
76) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 124, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 124,  
76) }
```

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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