

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.6530, -10.9500,
-43.8620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.6530, -10.9500,
-43.8620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34791B
RGB	52, 121, 27
RGB Percent	20%, 47%, 11%
CMY	0.7963, 0.5254, 0.8941
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.78, 0.53
HSL	104°, 64%, 29%
HSV	104°, 78%, 47%
XYZ	8.4520, 14.4895, 3.3886
YIQ	89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

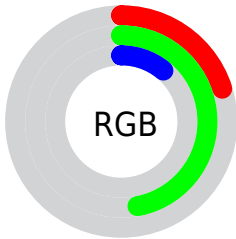
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 121, 96
Decimal	3438875
CIE _{Lab}	44.93, -39.44, 42.14
CIE _{LCh}	45, 57.716, 133.108
Yxy	14.4895, 0.3210, 0.5503
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281628955 (0xFF34791B)
YUV	89.6530, -30.8879, -33.0217
Hunter-Lab	38.0650, -26.9793, 21.3674

Details

The YIQ color $89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $58.3470, 10.9500, 43.8620$, and the grayscale version is $90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $142.7240, -9.7120, -44.2720$, and $41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $85.5940, -12.4620, -49.5020$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $93.7120, -9.4380, -38.2220$.

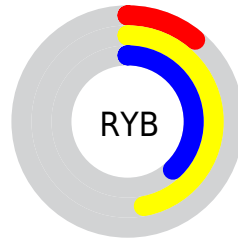
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (47%)

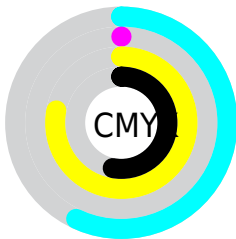
Blue (11%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (38%)

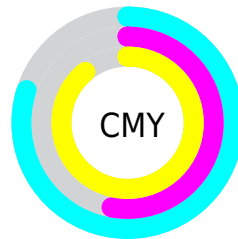


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620 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 89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.6530, -10.9500,
-43.8620

■ 89.6530, -10.9500,
-43.8620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.6310, -13.8840,
-45.7560

■ 142.7240, -9.7120,
-44.2720

■ 41.6770, -19.5250,
-37.1330

■ 170.3820, -8.7490,
-45.2050

■ 28.1760, -13.2000,
-25.1040

■ 197.9690, -9.0240,
-45.7280

■ 15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 223.9800, -7.5570,
-44.7810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.8430, 0.7390,
-29.9250

■ 247.7060, 9.0350,

-15.0690

253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

89.6530, -10.9500,
-43.8620

89.6530, -10.9500,
-43.8620

85.5940, -12.4620,
-49.5020

93.7120, -9.4380,
-38.2220

81.5350, -13.9740,
-55.1420

97.7710, -7.9260,
-32.5820

80.5950, -14.2030,
-56.4990

101.8300, -6.4140,
-26.9420

105.8890, -4.9020,
-21.3020

109.7630, -4.3070,
-15.5630

■ 113.8220, -2.7950,
-9.9230

■ 117.8810, -1.2830,
-4.2830

■ 121.9400, 0.2290,
1.3570

■ 125.9990, 1.7410,
6.9970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97.7480, 34.4390, -34.9450



89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



82.6260, -59.0460, -42.2620

Triad

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



89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



92.5390, -96.6040, -0.3480



98.7250, 71.0590, 39.3070

Complementary

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



89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



58.3470, 10.9500, 43.8620

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.



103.8320, 46.2530, 48.3410



89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



91.7250, -79.0920, 12.6840

Square

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



89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



93.4560, -89.5410, -12.7170



108.9650, 0.2220, 40.0460



100.8720, 73.9980, 13.5660

Rectangle

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



89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



87.6760, -70.5100, -32.7340



108.9650, 0.2220, 40.0460



99.6630, 65.6020, 44.5940

Sweetspot

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



89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



145.8230, -4.5360, -16.9200



95.6090, 37.0490, -16.1590



71.7080, -2.4740, -10.2340



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



108.9500, -17.1810, -68.6130



84.6860, -32.9120, -42.3200



59.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



83.2420, -14.7070, -58.3790



167.9570, -29.3680, -117.5920

Inverse Universe

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



58.3470, 10.9500, 43.8620



60.0500, 17.1810, 68.6130



63.3140, 32.9120, 42.3200



57.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



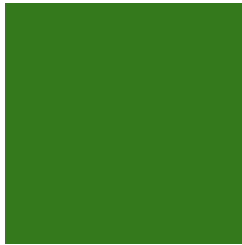
41.7580, 14.7070, 58.3790



84.3420, 29.9640, 117.8040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

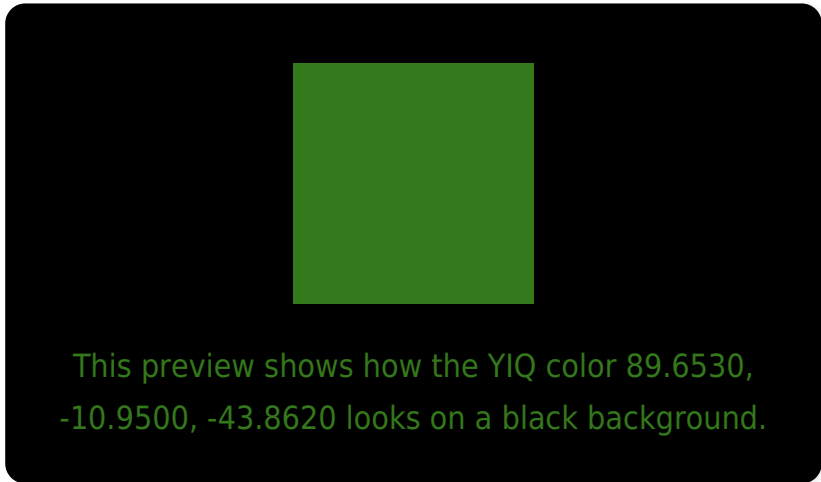
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

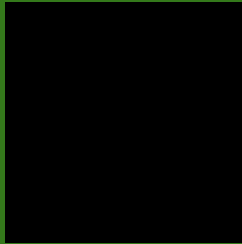
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.6530, -10.9500,

-43.8620.

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

89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620

Protanopia

100.4250, 34.3910, -23.0570

Deuteranopia

102.2720, 39.6160, -13.1200



Tritanopia

101.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620

Protanomaly

96.2980, 18.3910, -30.4490

Deuteranomaly

97.9550, 21.0950, -24.3850

Tritanomaly

96.8470, -22.2790, -20.2550

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.6490, -3.9860, -15.8740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620 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(52, 121, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 121, 27)  
}
```

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(52, 121, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 121, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620 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(52, 121, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 121, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 121, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 121, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 121, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 121,  
27) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 121, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 121,  
27) }
```

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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