

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.7320, -12.1900,
-32.3980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.7320, -12.1900,
-32.3980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A7230
RGB	58, 114, 48
RGB Percent	23%, 45%, 19%
CMY	0.7727, 0.5528, 0.8118
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.58, 0.55
HSL	111°, 41%, 32%
HSV	111°, 58%, 45%
XYZ	8.2958, 13.1515, 4.8976
YIQ	89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

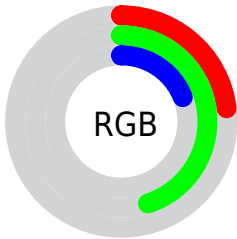
Format	Color
R _Y B	48, 114, 104
Decimal	3830320
CIE Lab	42.99, -32.48, 30.58
CIE LCh	43, 44.610, 136.725
Yxy	13.1515, 0.3149, 0.4992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282020400 (0xFF3A7230)
YUV	89.7320, -20.5739, -27.8290
Hunter-Lab	36.2650, -22.6310, 17.3783

Details

The YIQ color **89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **72.2680, 12.1900, 32.3980**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.2760, -10.9060, -33.6420**, and **38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.4880, -14.6190, -37.9390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.9760, -9.7610, -26.8570**.

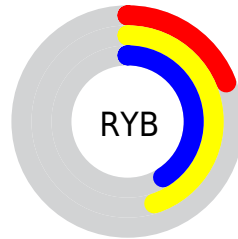
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (45%)

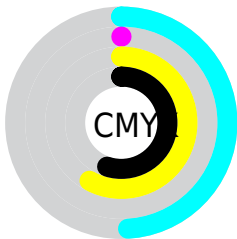
Blue (19%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (41%)

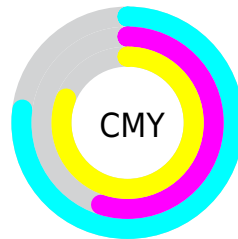


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980 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 89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.7320, -12.1900,
-32.3980

■ 89.7320, -12.1900,
-32.3980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.6610, -13.4280,
-31.9880

■ 141.2760,
-10.9060, -33.6420

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 168.4500,
-11.4560, -34.6880

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 195.9230,
-11.4100, -35.5220

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 224.3960,
-11.3640, -36.3560

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.1940, -4.4430,
-24.1150

■ 250.1710, 3.5320,

-8.9480

■ 89.7320, -12.1900,
-32.3980

■ 89.7320, -12.1900,
-32.3980

■ 85.4880, -14.6190,
-37.9390

■ 93.9760, -9.7610,
-26.8570

■ 81.4290, -16.1310,
-43.5790

■ 98.0350, -8.2490,
-21.2170

■ 77.1850, -18.5600,
-49.1200

■ 102.2790, -5.8200,
-15.6760

■ 72.8270, -20.6680,
-54.9720

■ 106.6370, -3.7120,
-9.8240

■ 72.0010, -21.2180,
-56.0180

■ 110.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 114.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 119.1840, 2.6580,
6.8980

■ 123.1290, 4.4910,
12.2270

■ 127.4870, 6.5990,
18.0790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.0430, 23.6630, -26.8730



89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



78.7280, -59.0930, -35.9010

Triad

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



89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



84.2920, -85.7830, -3.7270



99.7950, 55.7020, 25.7660

Complementary

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



89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



72.2680, 12.1900, 32.3980

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.



102.0230, 37.8650, 35.1530



89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



98.3630, -39.8460, 17.2900

Square

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



89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



86.3490, -81.9300, -12.9860



104.9190, 5.8630, 31.4230



99.5000, 57.3100, 7.6300

Rectangle

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



89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



82.2790, -67.7140, -28.3380



104.9190, 5.8630, 31.4230



100.3910, 51.2080, 30.1200

Sweetspot

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



89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



138.8710, -4.4910, -12.2270



100.0190, 24.2110, -14.7730



68.4030, -2.9330, -7.4210



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980



110.3590, -19.1100, -50.1660



89.2500, -25.2120, -27.6760



53.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



75.8220, -22.2720, -58.9440



156.0520, -45.8730, -121.3370

Inverse Universe

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



72.2680, 12.1900, 32.3980



83.6410, 19.1100, 50.1660



72.7500, 25.2120, 27.6760



52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



44.1780, 22.2720, 58.9440



90.9480, 45.8730, 121.3370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

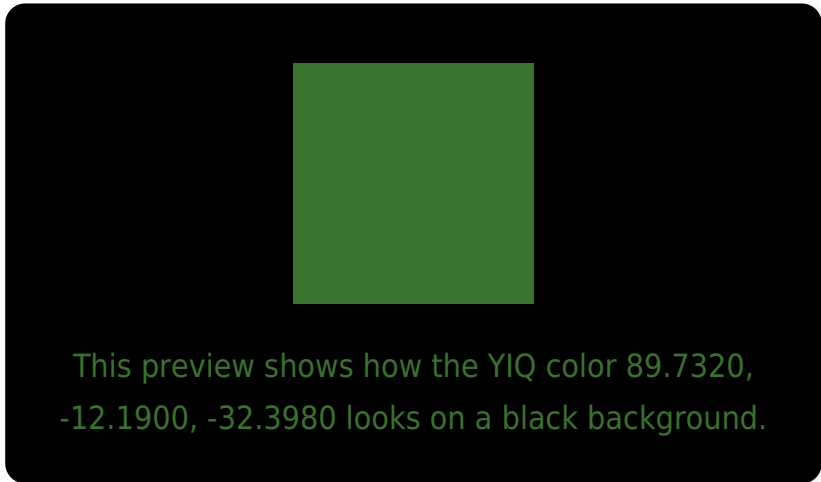
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

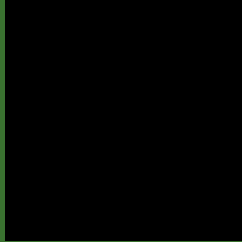
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.7320, -12.1900,

-32.3980.

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

89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980

Protanopia

97.7910, 24.8530, -15.3950

Deuteranopia

99.4700, 30.4910, -7.4370



Tritanopia

97.2620, -24.3450, -4.8330

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980

Protanomaly

94.8600, 11.2370, -21.9390

Deuteranomaly

96.1750, 14.9040, -16.8080

Tritanomaly

94.6780, -20.1250, -15.2370

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.9850, -4.8120, -11.9160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980 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(58, 114, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 114, 48)  
}
```

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(58, 114, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 114, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980 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(58, 114, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 114, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 114, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 114, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 114, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 114,  
48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.7320, -12.1900, -32.3980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 114, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 114,  
48) }
```

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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