

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8000, -25.2060,
-60.8380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.8000, -25.2060,
-60.8380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C880E
RGB	28, 136, 14
RGB Percent	11%, 53%, 5%
CMY	0.8905, 0.4665, 0.9451
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 0.90, 0.47
HSL	113°, 81%, 29%
HSV	113°, 90%, 53%
XYZ	9.3663, 17.8984, 3.3765
YIQ	89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

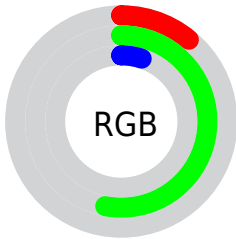
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 136, 122
Decimal	1869838
CIE _{Lab}	49.37, -50.83, 49.88
CIE _{LCh}	49, 71.214, 135.543
Yxy	17.8984, 0.3057, 0.5841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280059918 (0xFF1C880E)
YUV	89.8000, -37.3694, -54.1986
Hunter-Lab	42.3065, -34.5178, 24.8826

Details

The YIQ color **89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **60.2000, 25.2060, 60.8380**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147.8440, -19.3380, -57.0500**, and **49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.6160, -27.8640, -67.7360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.9840, -22.5480, -53.9400**.

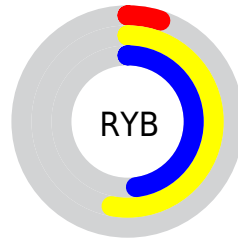
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (53%)

Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (48%)

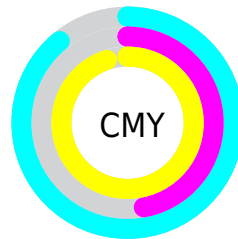


Cyan (79%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380 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 89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.8000, -25.2060,
-60.8380

■ 89.8000, -25.2060,
-60.8380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.5700, -30.2500,
-57.5300

■ 147.8440,
-19.3380, -57.0500

■ 49.8950, -23.3750,
-44.4550

■ 176.2030,
-18.9710, -58.1950

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 204.9750,
-18.3290, -58.8170

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 220.8330,
-11.6370, -47.9330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.5820, -3.0200,
-33.3880

■ 244.8580, 5.5510,

-18.0090

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 89.8000, -25.2060,
-60.8380

■ 89.8000, -25.2060,
-60.8380

■ 84.6160, -27.8640,
-67.7360

■ 94.9840, -22.5480,
-53.9400

■ 100.0540,
-19.5690, -47.3530

■ 105.2380,
-16.9110, -40.4550

■ 110.3080,
-13.9320, -33.8680

■ 115.4920,
-11.2740, -26.9700

■ 120.6760, -8.6160,
-20.0720

■ 125.7460, -5.6370,
-13.4850

■ 130.9300, -2.9790,
-6.5870

■ 136.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106.5750, 33.2480, -40.8960



89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380



93.0440, -66.3350, -47.8310

Triad

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



89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380



104.8610, -112.0100, 3.5260



101.1780, 92.1930, 52.7770

Complementary

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



89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380



60.2000, 25.2060, 60.8380

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.



108.2400, 63.2600, 65.0200



89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380



93.7080, -106.7850, 13.4630

Square

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



89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380



106.4960, -104.2130, -11.1330



119.6920, 5.9050, 52.6970



108.1530, 92.2000, 14.0880

Rectangle

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



89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380



98.4190, -80.0920, -35.2920



119.6920, 5.9050, 52.6970



100.8110, 86.2770, 60.8770

Sweetspot

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



89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380



157.9700, -9.6240, -23.8320



113.8740, 43.0120, -30.6200



78.3330, -5.9120, -14.0080



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.



89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380



109.2920, -36.4800, -87.8080



90.9720, -48.6370, -49.1890



66.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490



82.5560, -27.6350, -66.3790



3.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

Inverse Universe

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



60.2000, 25.2060, 60.8380



66.7080, 36.4800, 87.8080



59.0280, 48.6370, 49.1890



64.5920, 1.3290, 3.4490



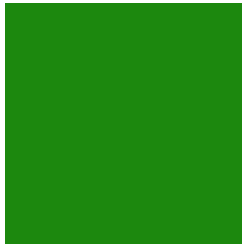
50.1450, 27.0390, 66.1670



2.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

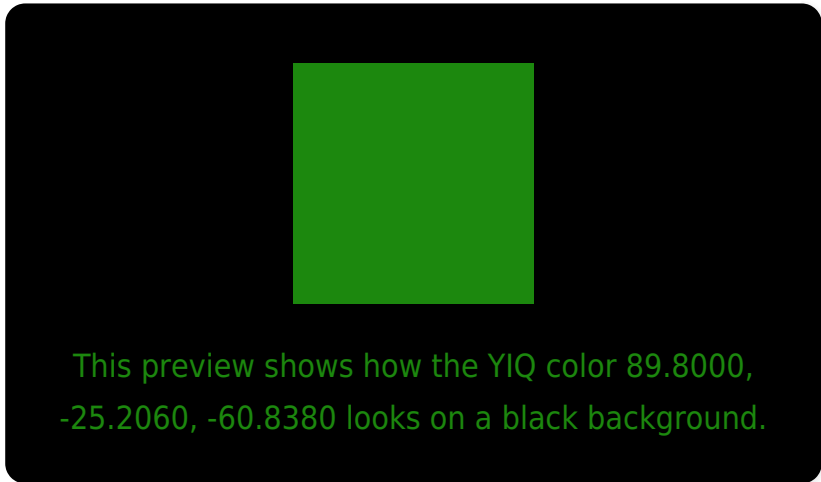
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 ✓ 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 89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8000, -25.2060,

-60.8380.

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

89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380

Protanopia

108.6030, 45.2130, -31.9630

Deuteranopia

112.7580, 46.8150, -16.9370



Tritanopia

108.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380

Protanomaly

101.8060, 19.3560, -42.4360

Deuteranomaly

104.3860, 20.9590, -32.9370

Tritanomaly

101.7480, -35.4820, -28.7780

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380

Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

89.9100, -9.3950, -22.4750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380 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(28, 136, 14)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 136, 14)  
}
```

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(28, 136, 14) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 136, 14) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380 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(28, 136, 14) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 136, 14) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 136, 14)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 136, 14); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 136, 14);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 136,  
14) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8000, -25.2060, -60.8380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 136, 14) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 136,  
14) }
```

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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