

# Converting Colors

YIQ(89.8110, -42.0750,  
-80.0190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(89.8110, -42.0750,  
-80.0190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	009900
RGB	0, 153, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3997, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	120°, 100%, 30%
HSV	120°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	11.4017, 22.8034, 3.8006
YIQ	89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

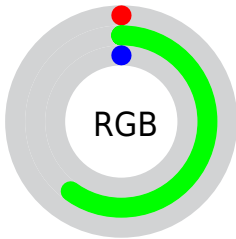
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 153, 153
Decimal	39168
CIELab	54.87, -58.88, 56.83
CIELCh	55, 81.828, 136.016
Yxy	22.8034, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229248 (0xFF009900)
YUV	89.8110, -44.2768, -78.7642
Hunter-Lab	47.7529, -40.9481, 28.7082

# Details

The YIQ color **89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **63.1890, 42.0750, 80.0190**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **157.5730, -26.3050, -68.4570**, and **58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.0060, -37.9500, -72.1740**.

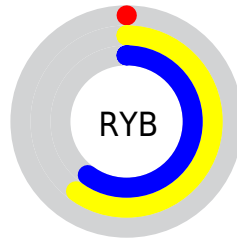
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (60%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (60%)

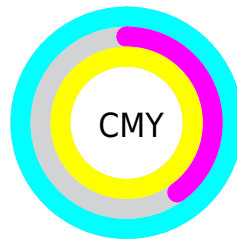


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190 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 89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89.8110, -42.0750,  
-80.0190

 89.8110, -42.0750,  
-80.0190


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 73.9620, -34.6500,  
-65.8980


 157.5730,  
-26.3050, -68.4570


 58.7000, -27.5000,  
-52.3000


 186.6440,  
-25.0670, -68.8670


 44.0250, -20.6250,  
-39.2250

 208.6710,  
-20.5290, -63.0010

 30.5240, -14.3000,  
-27.1960

 220.8330,  
-11.6370, -47.9330

 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

 232.9950, -2.7450,  
-32.8650

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 245.1570, 6.1470,

-17.7970

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

■ 89.8110, -42.0750,  
-80.0190

■ 96.0060, -37.9500,  
-72.1740

■ 102.6140,  
-33.5500, -63.8060

■ 108.8090,  
-29.4250, -55.9610

■ 115.0040,  
-25.3000, -48.1160

■ 121.6120,  
-20.9000, -39.7480

■ 127.8070,  
-16.7750, -31.9030

■ 134.0020,  
-12.6500, -24.0580

■ 140.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

■ 146.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



119.2560, 35.4040, -46.9320



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



104.0490, -73.8990, -53.9230

# Triad

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



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



116.5330, -122.8300, 1.3780



106.6630, 110.3010, 66.0210

# Complementary

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



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



63.1890, 42.0750, 80.0190

# 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.



115.8540, 76.6910, 80.4270



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



103.6190, -116.7800, 12.8840

# Square

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



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



119.8950, -118.5180, -10.6940



133.2720, 7.5080, 62.1960



118.7050, 108.2010, 15.9530



# Rectangle

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



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



110.9230, -90.4990, -39.4190



133.2720, 7.5080, 62.1960



103.7030, 104.7970, 77.6690

# Sweetspot

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



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



174.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



135.5580, 49.1130, -47.5830



84.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



116.8130, -54.7250, -104.0770



98.5890, -66.7920, -56.0720



73.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



82.1800, -38.5000, -73.2200



7.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



# Inverse Universe

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



63.1890, 42.0750, 80.0190



82.1870, 54.7250, 104.0770



54.5250, 66.4710, 56.3830



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



57.8200, 38.5000, 73.2200

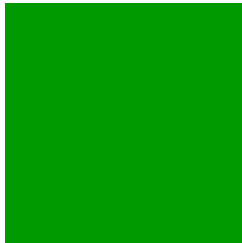


5.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

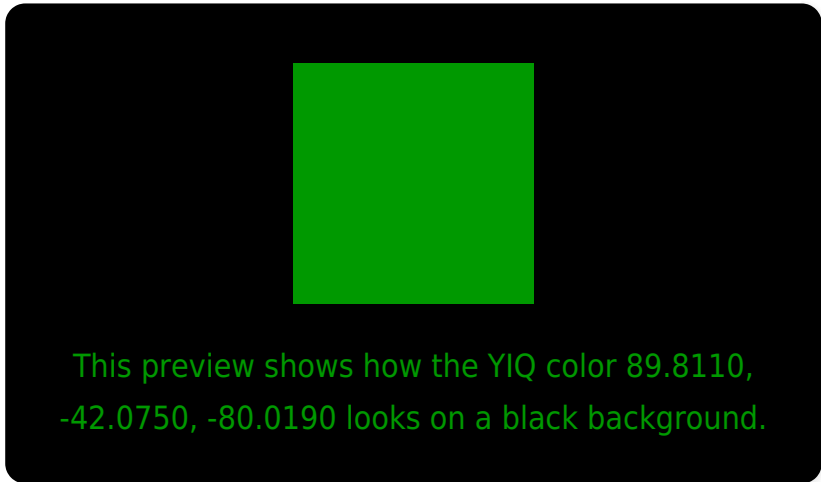
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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

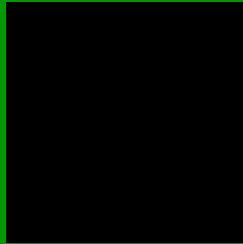
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.8110, -42.0750,

-80.0190.

# 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

89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190

### Protanopia

120.8500, 51.5870, -37.3490

### Deuteranopia

125.5860, 53.0510, -19.8210



## Tritanopia

120.0460, -50.3400, -12.8040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



## Protanomaly

109.6990, 17.7990, -52.7690



## Deuteranomaly

112.7350, 18.1180, -42.0260



## Tritanomaly

109.1330, -47.1720, -37.1880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190



## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

89.8720, -15.4000, -29.2880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190 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(0, 153, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 153, 0)  
}
```

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(0, 153, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 153, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190 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(0, 153, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 153, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 153, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 153, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 153, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 153, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.8110, -42.0750, -80.0190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 153, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 153,  
0) }
```

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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