

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.9600, -12.8320,
-31.7760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.9600, -12.8320,
-31.7760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3A7232
RGB	58, 114, 50
RGB Percent	23%, 45%, 20%
CMY	0.7727, 0.5528, 0.8039
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.56, 0.55
HSL	113°, 39%, 32%
HSV	113°, 56%, 45%
XYZ	8.3380, 13.1684, 5.1199
YIQ	89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

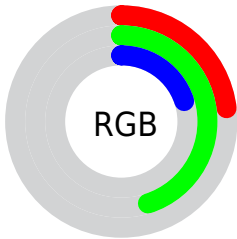
Format	Color
RYB	50, 114, 106
Decimal	3830322
CIELab	43.02, -32.21, 29.56
CIElCh	43, 43.723, 137.455
Yxy	13.1684, 0.3131, 0.4946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282020402 (0xFF3A7232)
YUV	89.9600, -19.7003, -28.0289
Hunter-Lab	36.2883, -22.4903, 17.0367

Details

The YIQ color **89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **74.0400, 12.8320, 31.7760**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.5040, -11.5480, -33.0200**, and **38.4970, -18.8380, -33.0620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.7160, -15.2610, -37.3170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.2040, -10.4030, -26.2350**.

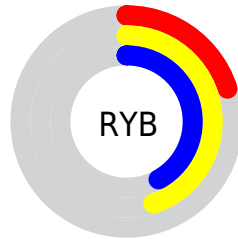
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (45%)

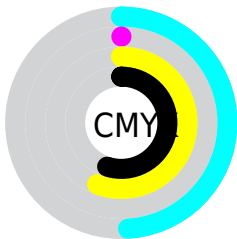
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (42%)

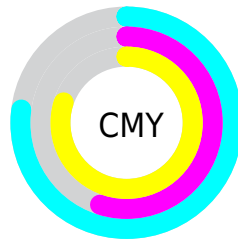


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760 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 89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.9600, -12.8320,
-31.7760

■ 89.9600, -12.8320,
-31.7760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.8890, -14.0700,
-31.3660

■ 141.2050,
-12.1440, -33.2320

■ 38.4970, -18.8380,
-33.0620

■ 168.6780,
-12.0980, -34.0660

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 196.1510,
-12.0520, -34.9000

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 224.6240,
-12.0060, -35.7340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 238.4220, -5.0850,
-23.4930

■ 250.3990, 2.8900,

-8.3260

■ 89.9600, -12.8320,
-31.7760

■ 89.9600, -12.8320,
-31.7760

■ 85.7160, -15.2610,
-37.3170

■ 94.2040, -10.4030,
-26.2350

■ 81.3580, -17.3690,
-43.1690

■ 98.5620, -8.2950,
-20.3830

■ 77.1140, -19.7980,
-48.7100

■ 102.8060, -5.8660,
-14.8420

■ 72.7560, -21.9060,
-54.5620

■ 107.1640, -3.7580,
-8.9900

■ 71.1040, -23.0060,
-56.6540

■ 111.4080, -1.3290,
-3.4490

■ 115.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 120.0100, 3.2080,
7.9440

■ 124.2540, 5.6370,
13.4850

■ 128.6120, 7.7450,
19.3370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95.3850, 22.7000, -25.9400



89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



78.9560, -59.7350, -35.2790

Triad

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



89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



84.1780, -85.4620, -4.0380



100.0830, 54.8310, 25.0310

Complementary

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



89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



74.0400, 12.8320, 31.7760

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.



102.3820, 38.2320, 34.0080



89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



99.1460, -37.7370, 17.6150

Square

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



89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



86.2350, -81.6090, -13.2970



104.8050, 6.1840, 31.1120



99.4890, 55.8430, 6.6830

Rectangle

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



89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



82.3930, -68.0350, -28.0270



104.8050, 6.1840, 31.1120



100.5650, 50.6580, 29.0740

Sweetspot

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



89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



138.5720, -5.0870, -12.4390



101.4210, 23.0190, -15.1970



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.



89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760



110.7010, -20.0730, -49.2330



90.1900, -24.9830, -26.3190



53.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



74.9250, -24.0600, -59.5800



154.2580, -49.4490, -122.6090

Inverse Universe

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



74.0400, 12.8320, 31.7760



86.2990, 20.0730, 49.2330



73.8100, 24.9830, 26.3190



52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



45.0750, 24.0600, 59.5800



93.0410, 50.0450, 122.8210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

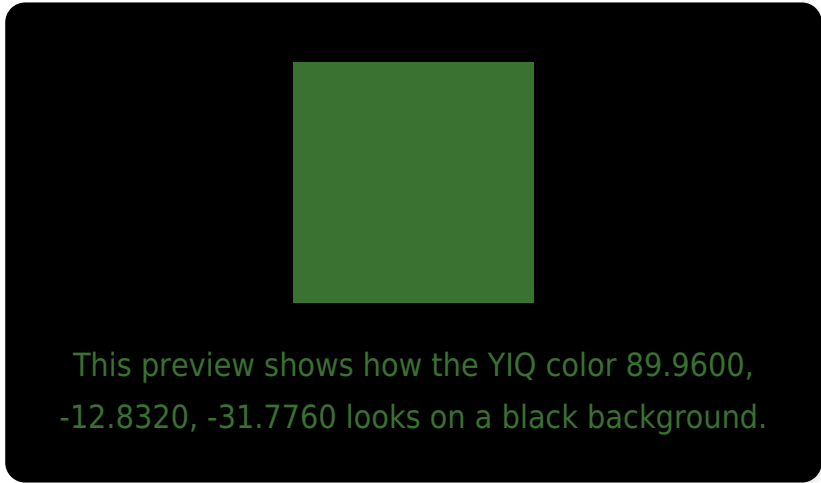
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

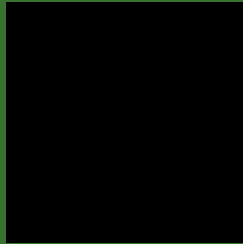
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.9600, -12.8320,

-31.7760.

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

89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760

Protanopia

98.0190, 24.2110, -14.7730

Deuteranopia

99.6980, 29.8490, -6.8150



Tritanopia

97.2620, -24.3450, -4.8330

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760

Protanomaly

95.0880, 10.5950, -21.3170

Deuteranomaly

96.4030, 14.2620, -16.1860

Tritanomaly

94.7920, -20.4460, -14.9260

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760

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 89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760 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, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 114, 50)  
}
```

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, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 114, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760 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, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 114, 50) }
```

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, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 114, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 114, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 114,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.9600, -12.8320, -31.7760 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, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 114,  
50) }
```

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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