

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.9790, -41.3470,
-49.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.9790, -41.3470,
-49.1470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	017221
RGB	1, 114, 33
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 13%
CMY	0.9964, 0.5527, 0.8707
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.71, 0.55
HSL	137°, 98%, 23%
HSV	137°, 99%, 45%
XYZ	6.3083, 12.1609, 3.4518
YIQ	70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

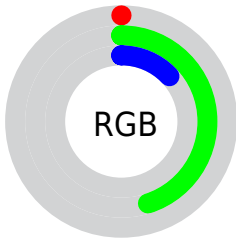
Format	Color
RYB	1, 89, 114
Decimal	94753
CIELab	41.47, -45.28, 35.79
CIELCh	41, 57.716, 141.677
Yxy	12.1609, 0.2878, 0.5548
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278284833 (0xFF017221)
YUV	70.9790, -18.7236, -61.3716
Hunter-Lab	34.8725, -28.7368, 18.5421

Details

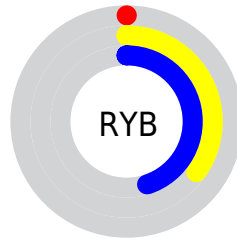
The YIQ color **70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **44.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.8020, -27.5470, -45.9390**, and **37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.5660, -41.6220, -49.6700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.1800, -37.3590, -44.3270**.

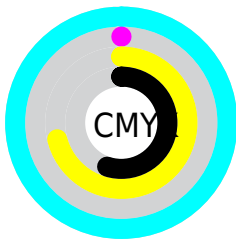
Distribution



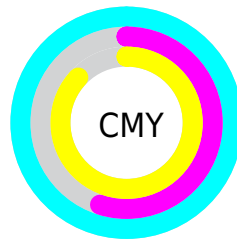
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470 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 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.9790, -41.3470,
-49.1470

■ 70.9790, -41.3470,
-49.1470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.9270, -26.4010,
-44.6810

■ 129.8020,
-27.5470, -45.9390

■ 37.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 157.7590,
-25.9880, -46.6600

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 185.5310,
-25.3460, -47.2820

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 214.0040,
-25.3000, -48.1160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 227.2150,
-18.1040, -35.3520

■ 239.0780, -9.8080,

-20.4960

■ 251.3540, -1.2370,
-5.1170

■ 70.9790, -41.3470,
-49.1470

■ 70.9790, -41.3470,
-49.1470

■ 70.5660, -41.6220,
-49.6700

■ 75.1800, -37.3590,
-44.3270

■ 79.6800, -32.7750,
-39.2950

■ 83.8810, -28.7870,
-34.4750

■ 88.4950, -24.5240,
-29.1320

■ 92.6960, -20.5360,
-24.3120

■ 96.8970, -16.5480,
-19.4920

■ 101.3970,
-11.9640, -14.4600

■ 105.5980, -7.9760,
-9.6400

■ 110.2120, -3.7130,
-4.2970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9360, 22.1060, -37.2060



70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470



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.



70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470



85.2840, -91.3320, 3.2280



89.5200, 72.8940, 33.5820

Complementary

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



70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470



44.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470

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.



91.6220, 55.6520, 48.7080



70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470



93.8710, -46.9080, 24.1320

Square

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



70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470



87.7000, -87.1120, -7.1760



99.3860, 15.2140, 43.6780



92.2210, 71.1570, 4.4770

Rectangle

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



70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470



83.0770, -69.9610, -26.1610



99.3860, 15.2140, 43.6780



88.5940, 70.0500, 41.0740

Sweetspot

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



70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470



131.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800



91.5500, 17.2010, -41.9270



63.7610, -9.9930, -11.6330



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.



70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470



91.6640, -54.1820, -64.3420



77.4770, -59.6440, -31.4200



53.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



74.3160, -43.9140, -52.1860



152.9690, -90.3950, -107.4110

Inverse Universe

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



44.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



56.3360, 54.1820, 64.3420



37.5230, 59.6440, 31.4200



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



45.6840, 43.9140, 52.1860



94.0310, 90.3950, 107.4110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

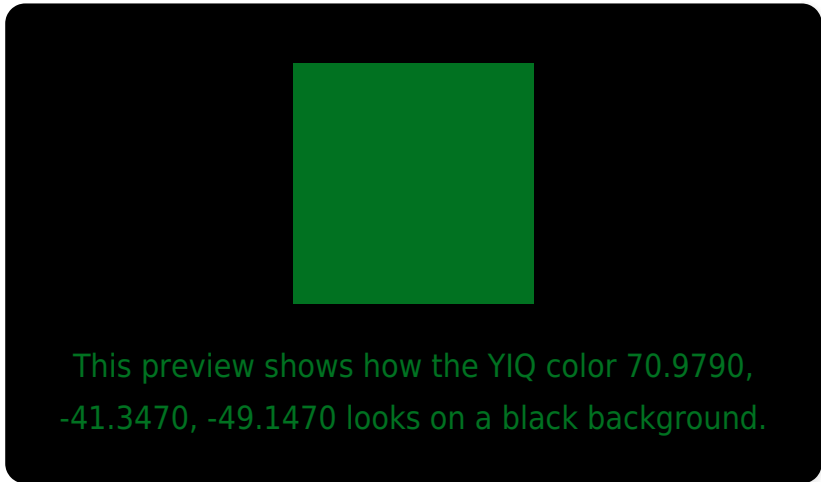
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470.

-49.1470.

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

70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470

Protanopia

93.7220, 29.3010, -18.9150

Deuteranopia

95.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360



Tritanopia

89.3850, -38.0530, -9.7090

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470

Protanomaly

85.3980, 3.4900, -30.2220

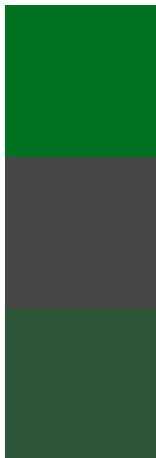
Deuteranomaly

86.6420, 5.9190, -24.6810

Tritanomaly

82.6430, -39.3800, -24.2120

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.3210, -14.8060, -18.0220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470 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(1, 114, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 114, 33)  
}
```

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(1, 114, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 114, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470 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(1, 114, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 114, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 114, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 114, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 114, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 114, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 114, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 114,  
33) }
```

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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