

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.0120, -9.4420,
-16.1140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	345436
RGB	52, 84, 54
RGB Percent	20%, 33%, 21%
CMY	0.7962, 0.6705, 0.7882
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.36, 0.67
HSL	124°, 24%, 27%
HSV	124°, 38%, 33%
XYZ	5.2521, 7.3385, 4.6292
YIQ	71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

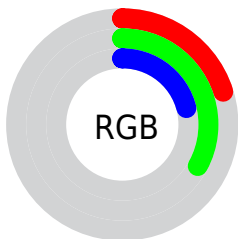
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 82, 84
Decimal	3429430
CIE _{Lab}	32.57, -18.89, 13.93
CIE _{LCh}	33, 23.470, 143.594
Yxy	7.3385, 0.3050, 0.4262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281619510 (0xFF345436)
YUV	71.0120, -8.3869, -16.6735
Hunter-Lab	27.0896, -12.7996, 8.8309

Details


The YIQ color **71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **64.9880, 9.4420, 16.1140**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.0720, -9.6710, -17.4710**, and **26.1260, -9.7630, -15.8030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.7080, -11.6420, -20.2980**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.3160, -7.2420, -11.9300**.

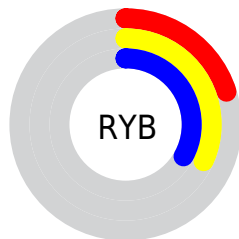
Distribution



 Red (20%)

 Green (33%)

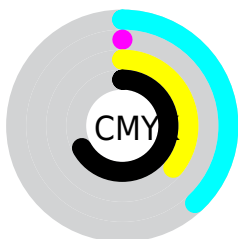
 Blue (21%)




 Red (20%)

 Yellow (32%)

 Blue (33%)

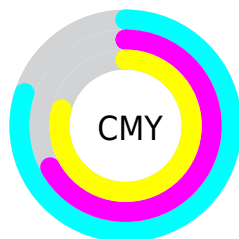



 Cyan (38%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (36%)

 Black (67%)



 Cyan (80%)

 Magenta (67%)

 Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140 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 71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.0120, -9.4420,
-16.1140

■ 71.0120, -9.4420,
-16.1140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.1260, -9.7630,
-15.8030

■ 120.0720, -9.6710,
-17.4710

■ 26.1260, -9.7630,
-15.8030

■ 145.6590, -9.9460,
-17.9940

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 172.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.8330,
-10.4960, -19.0400

■ 227.7190,
-10.1750, -19.3510

■ 246.7400, -5.5000,

-10.4600

■ 71.0120, -9.4420,
-16.1140

■ 71.0120, -9.4420,
-16.1140

■ 67.7080, -11.6420,
-20.2980

■ 74.3160, -7.2420,
-11.9300

■ 64.1050, -14.4380,
-24.6940

■ 77.9190, -4.4460,
-7.5340

■ 60.8010, -16.6380,
-28.8780

■ 81.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 57.3120, -19.7550,
-32.9630

■ 84.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 54.0080, -21.9550,
-37.1470

■ 88.0160, 3.0710,
4.9190

■ 50.7040, -24.1550,
-41.3310

■ 91.3200, 5.2710,
9.1030

■ 49.8780, -24.7050,
-42.3770

■ 94.9230, 8.0670,
13.4990

■ 98.2270, 10.2670,
17.6830

■ 101.8300, 13.0630,
22.0790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.8740, 8.6220, -13.0900



71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



66.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Triad

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



71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



71.8020, -34.4330, 1.7830



77.6510, 29.2040, 10.3880

Complementary

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



71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



64.9880, 9.4420, 16.1140

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.



78.2190, 21.9130, 15.8730



71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



77.2180, -11.8770, 11.5070

Square

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



71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



61.3920, -57.1260, -10.9660



79.3190, 7.0120, 16.1000



76.9680, 29.3890, 1.5250

Rectangle

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



71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



60.1720, -50.9350, -18.5430



79.3190, 7.0120, 16.1000



77.7480, 27.5530, 12.7770

Sweetspot

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



71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



105.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



79.7540, 9.0800, -10.3760



53.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140



89.2790, -14.9880, -25.7400



72.8360, -14.5780, -11.1380



39.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



62.4330, -31.1220, -52.7380



137.8940, -68.6150, -116.6710

Inverse Universe

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



64.9880, 9.4420, 16.1140



79.6070, 15.3090, 25.4290



63.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



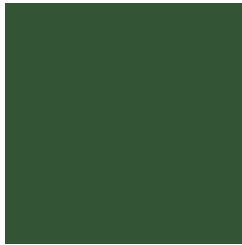
42.5670, 31.1220, 52.7380



94.1060, 68.6150, 116.6710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

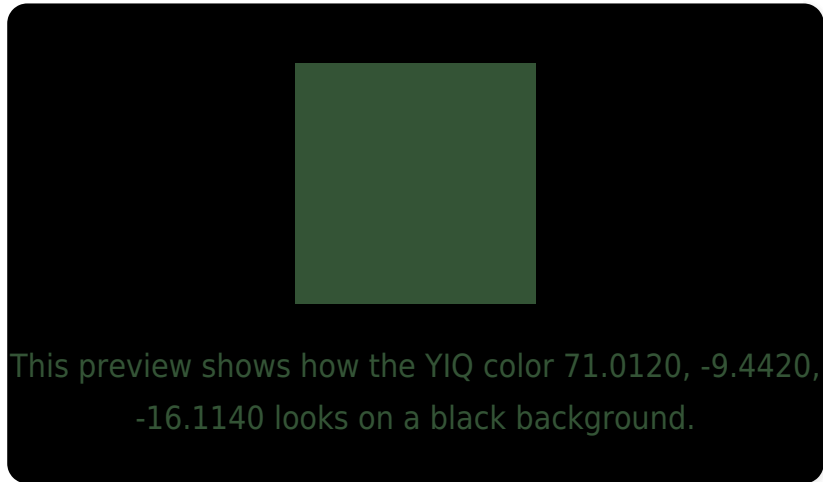
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0120, -9.4420,

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

71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140

Protanopia

75.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910

Deuteranopia

76.1450, 15.5890, -1.6830



Tritanopia

74.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140

Protanomaly

73.8290, 4.4950, -9.8810

Deuteranomaly

74.1930, 6.4660, -7.0540

Tritanomaly

72.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.1580, -3.6210, -5.9650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140 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(52, 84, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 84, 54)  
}
```

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(52, 84, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 84, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140 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(52, 84, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 84, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 84, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 84, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 84, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 84, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 84, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 84,  
54) }
```

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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