

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.0210, -33.1380,
-60.2580)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.0210, -33.1380,
-60.2580)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	027705
RGB	2, 119, 5
RGB Percent	1%, 47%, 2%
CMY	0.9925, 0.5331, 0.9804
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.96, 0.53
HSL	122°, 97%, 24%
HSV	122°, 98%, 47%
XYZ	6.6539, 13.2286, 2.3459
YIQ	71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

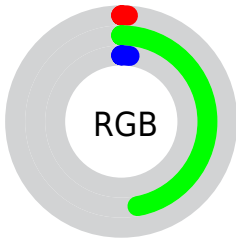
Format	Color
RYB	2, 116, 119
Decimal	161541
CIELab	43.11, -48.70, 46.25
CIELCh	43, 67.161, 136.473
Yxy	13.2286, 0.2993, 0.5951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278351621 (0xFF027705)
YUV	71.0210, -32.5484, -60.5314
Hunter-Lab	36.3711, -30.9938, 21.6356

Details

The YIQ color **71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **49.9790, 33.1380, 60.2580**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.8810, -20.7600, -53.3040**, and **40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.1950, -33.6880, -61.3040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.9770, -29.8380, -53.9820**.

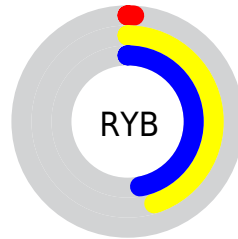
Distribution



Red (1%)

Green (47%)

Blue (2%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (47%)

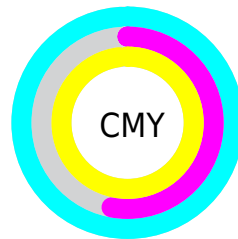


Cyan (98%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (99%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580 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 71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.0210, -33.1380,
-60.2580

■ 71.0210, -33.1380,
-60.2580

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.1780, -25.8500,
-49.1620

■ 131.8810,
-20.7600, -53.3040

■ 40.5030, -18.9750,
-36.0870

■ 159.9520,
-19.5220, -53.7140

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 188.3110,
-19.1550, -54.8590

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370


■ 215.0230,
-18.2840, -54.1240


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 226.7720, -9.6670,
-39.5790


■ 238.9340, -0.7750,


-24.5110


 250.7970, 7.5210,
-9.6550


 71.0210, -33.1380,
-60.2580


 71.0210, -33.1380,
-60.2580


 70.1950, -33.6880,
-61.3040

 75.9770, -29.8380,
-53.9820

 80.8190, -26.2170,
-48.0170

 85.7750, -22.9170,
-41.7410

 90.6170, -19.2960,
-35.7760

 95.2740, -16.5920,
-29.7120

■ 100.2300,
-13.2920, -23.4360

■ 105.0720, -9.6710,
-17.4710

■ 110.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

■ 114.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.6870, 27.2410, -36.6550



71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



81.2240, -57.8540, -41.8380

Triad

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



71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



92.1460, -99.6310, 4.9530



83.7750, 85.9580, 50.1340

Complementary

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



71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



49.9790, 33.1380, 60.2580

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.



90.5770, 60.6930, 61.9810



71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



81.4660, -94.3600, 14.0560

Square

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



71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



93.5360, -92.5220, -8.2500



103.6550, 7.3270, 48.9510



92.2660, 84.4520, 11.3320

Rectangle

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



71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



86.2570, -70.6480, -30.2320



103.6550, 7.3270, 48.9510



82.3050, 81.8300, 58.8700

Sweetspot

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



71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



136.7030, -13.2460, -24.2700



105.0640, 36.3650, -36.8110



67.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



92.0280, -44.1840, -80.3440



77.5190, -51.4350, -42.5310



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



71.9560, -34.5130, -62.8730



147.5480, -70.9970, -128.5730

Inverse Universe

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



49.9790, 33.1380, 60.2580



63.8580, 44.5050, 80.0330



43.4810, 51.4350, 42.5310



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



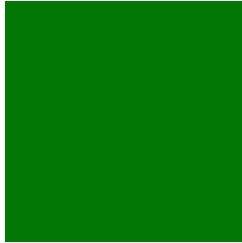
50.0440, 34.5130, 62.8730



102.4520, 70.9970, 128.5730

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

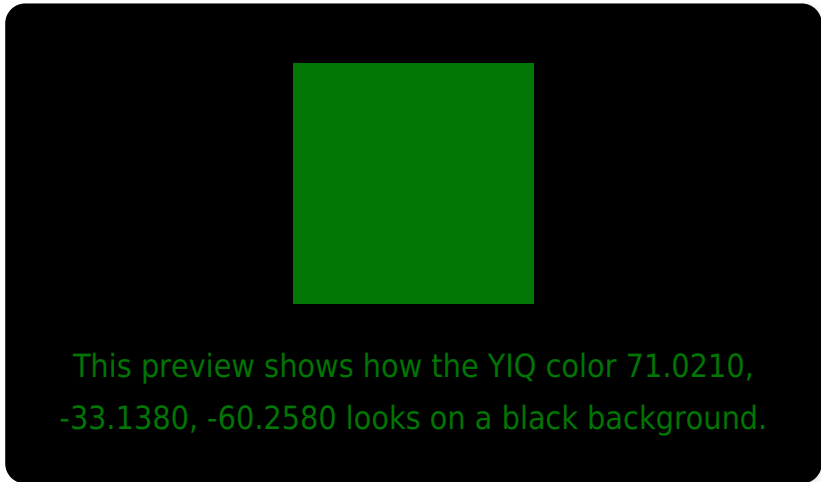
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0210, -33.1380,

-60.2580.

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

71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580

Protanopia

94.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

Deuteranopia

97.5880, 41.5420, -14.9860



Tritanopia

93.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



Protanomaly

85.7500, 13.7620, -40.1740



Deuteranomaly

87.6180, 14.4940, -31.4100



Tritanomaly

85.6770, -36.7200, -28.3680

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580



Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



Achromatomaly

70.7680, -11.8710, -21.6550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580 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(2, 119, 5)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 119, 5)  
}
```

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(2, 119, 5) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 119, 5) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580 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(2, 119, 5) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 119, 5) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 119, 5)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 119, 5); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 119, 5); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 119, 5) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.0210, -33.1380, -60.2580 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 119, 5) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 119,  
5) }
```

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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