

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710)
contains.

YIQ(71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(71.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B4D48
RGB	59, 77, 72
RGB Percent	23%, 30%, 28%
CMY	0.7687, 0.6980, 0.7177
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.07, 0.70
HSL	163°, 13%, 27%
HSV	163°, 23%, 30%
XYZ	5.6268, 6.7060, 7.1273
YIQ	71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

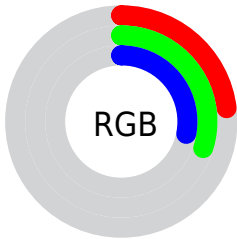
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 69, 77
Decimal	3886408
CIE Lab	31.13, -8.27, 0.65
CIE LCh	31, 8.295, 175.490
Yxy	6.7060, 0.2891, 0.3446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282076488 (0xFF3B4D48)
YUV	71.0480, 0.4693, -10.5661
Hunter-Lab	25.8960, -6.5329, 1.8089

Details

The YIQ color **71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **64.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940**, and **27.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4280, -13.2490, -7.6890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530**.

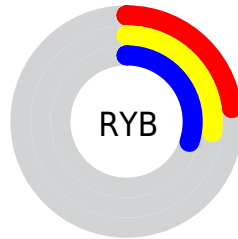
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (30%)

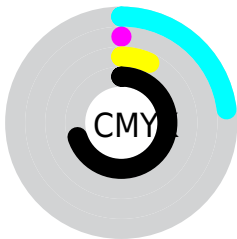
Blue (28%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (30%)

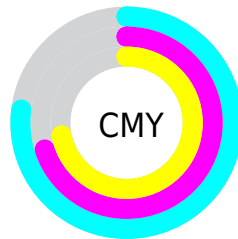


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (70%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710 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 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 71.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.4610, -8.8480,
-4.8480

■ 119.6350, -9.3980,
-5.8940

■ 27.4610, -8.8480,
-4.8480

■ 145.3360, -9.9940,
-6.1060

■ 4.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 172.0370,
-10.5900, -6.3180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.0370,
-10.5900, -6.3180

■ 227.0370,
-10.5900, -6.3180

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 71.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 71.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 68.4280, -13.2490,
-7.6890

■ 73.6680, -4.9970,
-3.0530

■ 66.1070, -16.7790,
-9.7950

■ 75.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

■ 63.4870, -20.9050,
-12.1130

■ 78.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 60.7530, -24.7100,
-14.7420

■ 81.3430, 6.4640,
4.0000

■ 58.1330, -28.8360,
-17.0600

■ 83.6640, 9.9940,
6.1060

■ 55.8120, -32.3660,
-19.1660

■ 86.2840, 14.1200,
8.4240

■ 53.1920, -36.4920,
-21.4840

■ 88.9040, 18.2460,
10.7420

■ 51.5830, -39.1510,
-22.8550

■ 91.5240, 22.3720,
13.0600

■ 93.8450, 25.9020,
15.1660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



70.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300

Triad

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



71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



73.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



73.6870, 11.1870, 1.0030

Complementary

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



71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



64.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

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.



74.2680, 11.0490, 3.5050



71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



74.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530

Square

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



71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



72.6770, -9.2160, 1.8240



74.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



72.7250, 8.0240, -2.2480

Rectangle

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



71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



71.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



74.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



74.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260

Sweetspot

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



71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



96.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



71.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



49.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710



90.1290, -13.8450, -7.9010



69.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.3100, -51.8040, -30.3320



153.9340, -116.5360, -68.6640

Inverse Universe

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



64.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710



80.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



66.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.6900, 51.8040, 30.3320



76.0660, 116.5360, 68.6640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

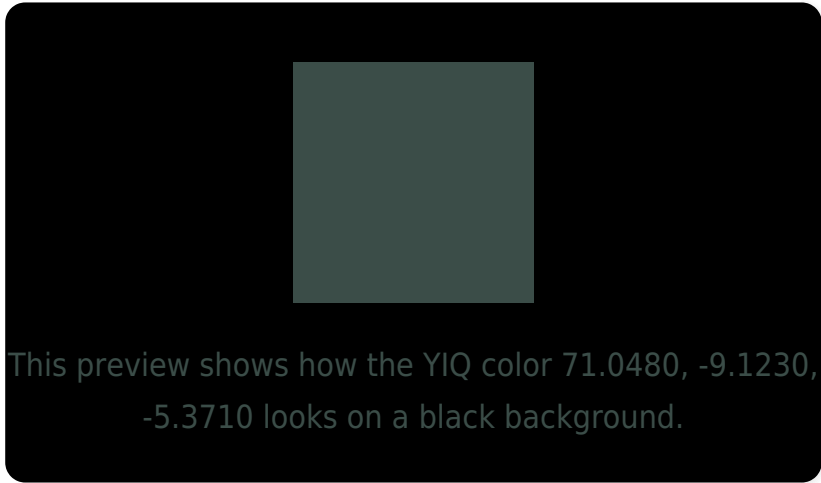
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

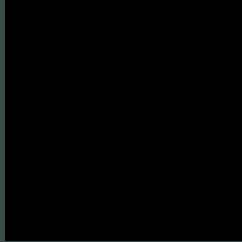
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

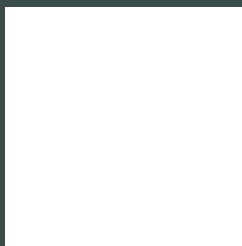
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710.

-5.3710.

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

71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710

Protanopia

73.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

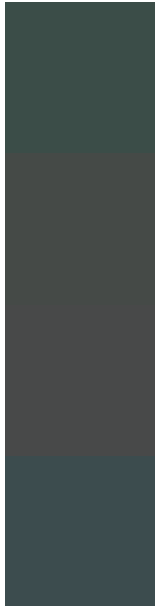
73.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



Tritanopia

72.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710

Protanomaly

72.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930

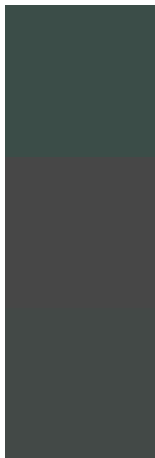
Deuteranomaly

72.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Tritanomaly

71.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710 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(59, 77, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 77, 72)  
}
```

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(59, 77, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 77, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710 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(59, 77, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 77, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 77, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 77, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 77, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 77, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.0480, -9.1230, -5.3710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 77, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 77,  
72) }
```

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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