

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.0570, -5.3150,
-19.3230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36552C
RGB	54, 85, 44
RGB Percent	21%, 33%, 17%
CMY	0.7883, 0.6666, 0.8274
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.48, 0.67
HSL	105°, 32%, 25%
HSV	105°, 48%, 33%
XYZ	5.2242, 7.4645, 3.5486
YIQ	71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

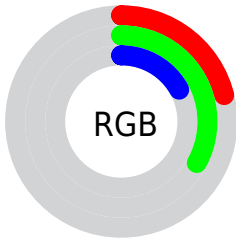
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 85, 75
Decimal	3560748
CIE _{Lab}	32.84, -20.42, 20.33
CIE _{LCh}	33, 28.811, 135.131
Y _{xy}	7.4645, 0.3217, 0.4597
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281750828 (0xFF36552C)
YUV	71.0570, -13.3391, -14.9590
Hunter-Lab	27.3212, -13.6806, 11.4240

Details

The YIQ color **71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **57.9430, 5.3150, 19.3230**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.0030, -5.2230, -20.9910**, and **26.1820, -4.1690, -18.0650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3510, -6.3230, -23.0830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8770, -4.6280, -15.2520**.

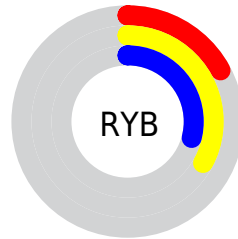
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (33%)

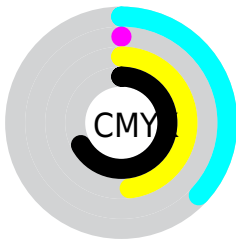
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (29%)

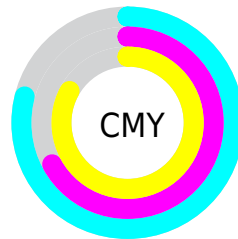


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230 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 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.0570, -5.3150,
-19.3230

■ 71.0570, -5.3150,
-19.3230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.1710, -5.6360,
-19.0120

■ 120.0030, -5.2230,
-20.9910

■ 26.1820, -4.1690,
-18.0650

■ 145.8890, -4.9020,
-21.3020

■ 10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 172.4760, -5.1770,
-21.8250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.9490, -5.1310,
-22.6590

■ 228.5360, -5.4060,
-23.1820

■ 246.2690, 0.1400,

-13.5560

254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 71.0570, -5.3150,
-19.3230

■ 71.0570, -5.3150,
-19.3230

■ 68.3510, -6.3230,
-23.0830

■ 73.8770, -4.6280,
-15.2520

■ 65.2320, -7.6060,
-27.3660

■ 76.8820, -3.0240,
-11.2800

■ 62.4120, -8.2930,
-31.4370

■ 79.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 59.4070, -9.8970,
-35.4090

■ 82.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

■ 56.5870, -10.5840,
-39.4800

■ 85.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 56.1740, -10.8590,
-40.0030

■ 88.5320, 1.5580,
4.8060

■ 91.3520, 2.2450,
8.8770

■ 94.0580, 3.2530,
12.6370

■ 97.1770, 4.5360,
16.9200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74.5280, 15.4080, -14.9280



71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



63.5510, -36.1250, -22.6290

Triad

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



71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



62.5150, -61.6660, -5.7780



77.5640, 34.0630, 15.9430

Complementary

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



71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



57.9430, 5.3150, 19.3230

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.



79.5660, 22.5540, 20.7780



71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



76.3460, -23.9810, 10.6030

Square

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



71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



63.4950, -58.9140, -11.6020



79.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860



77.1970, 36.1740, 5.2140

Rectangle

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



71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



61.4770, -50.4760, -21.3560



79.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860



78.0630, 31.2200, 17.9080

Sweetspot

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



71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



104.5880, -2.0160, -7.5200



74.4560, 15.9110, -7.5210



52.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



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.



71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



88.3520, -8.0640, -30.0800



69.2070, -14.4850, -18.3330



41.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



70.5830, -13.9290, -50.4490



154.9880, -30.6530, -110.8210

Inverse Universe

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



57.9430, 5.3150, 19.3230



67.6480, 8.0640, 30.0800



59.7930, 14.4850, 18.3330



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



36.4170, 13.9290, 50.4490



80.0120, 30.6530, 110.8210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

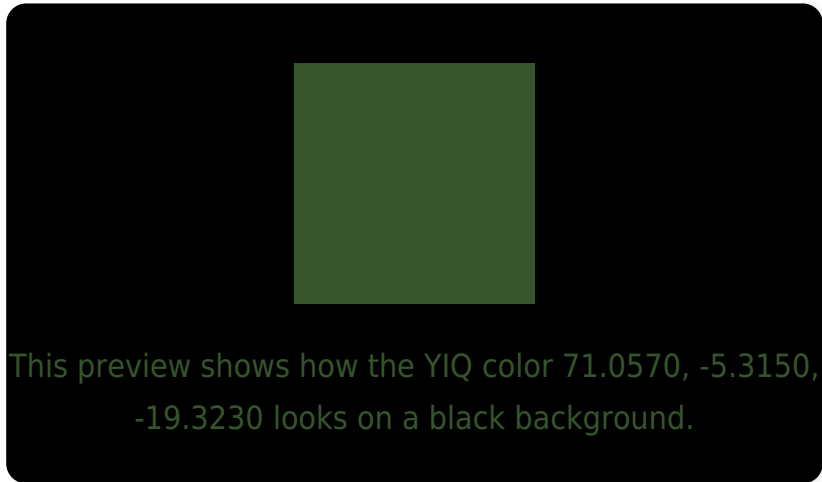
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

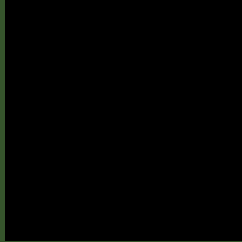
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230.

-19.3230.

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

71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230

Protanopia

75.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

Deuteranopia

76.6030, 19.9910, -4.3690



Tritanopia

75.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230

Protanomaly

73.8740, 8.6220, -13.0900

Deuteranomaly

74.6510, 10.8680, -9.7400

Tritanomaly

73.5700, -10.7730, -8.5090

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230 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(54, 85, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 85, 44)  
}
```

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(54, 85, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 85, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230 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(54, 85, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 85, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 85, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 85, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 85, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 85, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 85, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 85,  
44) }
```

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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