

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.1940, -57.1690,
-26.7130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130)
contains.

YIQ(71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130)	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(71.1940, -57.1690,
-26.7130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006859
RGB	0, 104, 89
RGB Percent	0%, 41%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5920, 0.6512
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.15, 0.59
HSL	171°, 100%, 20%
HSV	171°, 100%, 41%
XYZ	6.7556, 10.6298, 11.1348
YIQ	71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

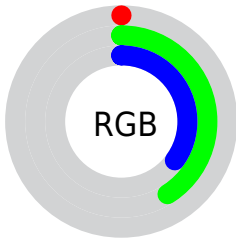
Format	Color
RYB	0, 56, 104
Decimal	26713
CIELab	38.95, -29.74, 1.21
CIELCh	39, 29.762, 177.662
Yxy	10.6298, 0.2369, 0.3727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216793 (0xFF006859)
YUV	71.1940, 8.7784, -62.4371
Hunter-Lab	32.6033, -20.0697, 2.5734

Details

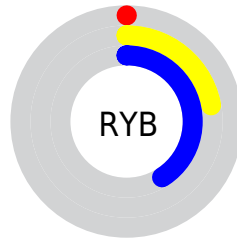
The YIQ color **71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **32.8060, 57.1690, 26.7130**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **128.9460, -44.6070, -23.0950**, and **37.8880, -29.5240, -15.6040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2980, -51.5300, -24.2820**.

Distribution



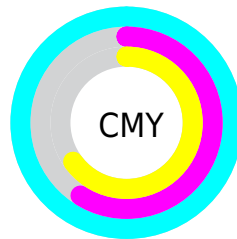
- Red (0%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130 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 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.1940, -57.1690,
-26.7130

71.1940, -57.1690,
-26.7130

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

53.8970, -42.9110,
-20.7910

128.9460,
-44.6070, -23.0950

37.8880, -29.5240,
-15.6040

156.1310,
-43.6900, -23.1940

23.1670, -17.0080,
-11.1520

183.7180,
-43.9650, -23.7170

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


211.7180,
-43.9650, -23.7170


232.7880,
-40.9860, -17.1300


242.1430,


-25.6280, -9.1160


 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680


 71.1940, -57.1690,
-26.7130

 74.2980, -51.5300,
-24.2820

 77.8150, -45.6160,
-21.3280

 80.9190, -39.9770,
-18.8970

 84.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430

 87.5400, -28.4240,
-13.5120

■ 90.7580, -23.1060,
-10.7700

■ 94.2750, -17.1920,
-7.8160

■ 97.3790, -11.5530,
-5.3850

■ 100.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.4300, -16.7310, -21.6830



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



73.9300, -64.8730, -19.2490

Triad

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



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



93.0810, -12.7490, 16.2990



91.3340, 37.0460, 0.4220

Complementary

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



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



32.8060, 57.1690, 26.7130

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.



92.4950, 38.5110, 12.4230



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



94.5310, 12.4670, 21.8670

Square

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



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



85.7780, -43.0530, 3.8190



93.4590, 30.1650, 20.5090



89.9100, 26.1360, -11.1120

Rectangle

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



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



74.3520, -68.8170, -13.8490



93.4590, 30.1650, 20.5090



91.4530, 38.3290, 4.7050

Sweetspot

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



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



122.3560, -21.9140, -10.3460



65.8320, -19.0640, -51.0000



61.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130



92.4690, -74.3610, -34.5290



51.7720, -52.0840, -3.2200



49.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



78.6770, -63.0830, -29.6670



165.6520, -132.9970, -62.1890

Inverse Universe

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



32.8060, 57.1690, 26.7130



42.6450, 74.0400, 34.8400



52.2280, 52.0840, 3.2200



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.3230, 63.0830, 29.6670



76.3480, 132.9970, 62.1890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

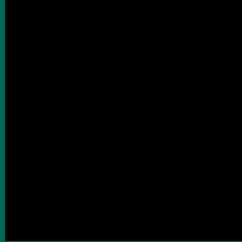
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130.



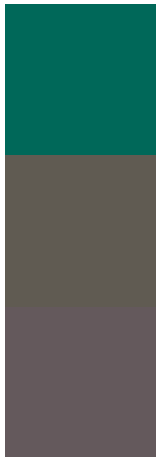
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.1940, -57.1690,

-26.7130.

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

71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130

Protanopia

91.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390

Deuteranopia

92.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



Tritanopia

80.3840, -45.4800, -12.7760

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130

Protanomaly

84.2810, -17.3290, -10.8410

Deuteranomaly

84.6880, -16.9170, -7.2930

Tritanomaly

76.8840, -50.0640, -17.8080

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.0680, -21.0430, -9.6110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130 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(0, 104, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 104, 89)  
}
```

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(0, 104, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 104, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130 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(0, 104, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 104, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 104, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 104, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 104, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 104, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.1940, -57.1690, -26.7130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 104, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 104,  
89) }
```

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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