

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.1960, -51.4830,
-30.6430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.1960, -51.4830,
-30.6430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | 03694C |
| RGB | 3, 105, 76 |
| RGB Percent | 1%, 41%, 30% |
| CMY | 0.9885, 0.5881, 0.7021 |
| CMYK | 0.97, 0.00, 0.28, 0.59 |
| HSL | 163°, 95%, 21% |
| HSV | 163°, 97%, 41% |
| XYZ | 6.3956, 10.6520, 8.5480 |
| YIQ | 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

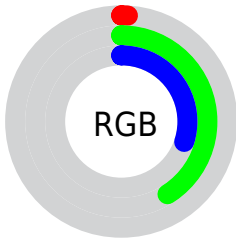
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| RYB | 3, 62, 105 |
| Decimal | 223564 |
| CIELab | 38.99, -33.65, 9.17 |
| CIELCh | 39, 34.876, 164.757 |
| Yxy | 10.6520, 0.2499, 0.4162 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4278413644 (0xFF03694C) |
| YUV | 71.1960, 2.3684, -59.8079 |
| Hunter-Lab | 32.6373, -22.1368, 7.3176 |

Details

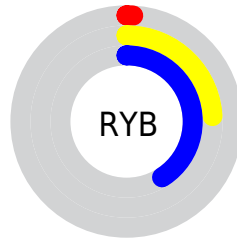
The YIQ color **71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **36.8040, 51.4830, 30.6430**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.9370, -40.3880, -27.9720**, and **37.1070, -25.9470, -19.8590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.1850, -52.9500, -31.5900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5280, -46.4860, -27.5900**.

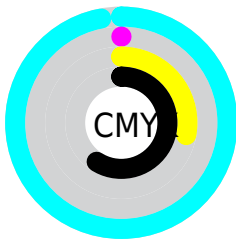
Distribution



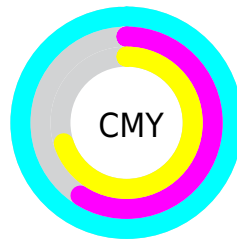
- Red (1%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430 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 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.1960, -51.4830,
-30.6430

71.1960, -51.4830,
-30.6430

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

53.0020, -39.0130,
-25.3570

127.9370,
-40.3880, -27.9720

37.1070, -25.9470,
-19.8590

155.1220,
-39.4710, -28.0710

22.1580, -12.7890,
-16.0290

182.5950,
-39.4250, -28.9050

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

211.1820,
-39.7000, -29.4280

230.9640,
-35.8500, -22.1060

242.1430,

-25.6280, -9.1160

250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

71.1960, -51.4830,
-30.6430

71.1960, -51.4830,
-30.6430

70.1850, -52.9500,
-31.5900

74.5280, -46.4860,
-27.5900

78.1590, -40.8930,
-24.3250

81.4910, -35.8960,
-21.2720

85.1220, -30.3030,
-18.0070

88.4540, -25.3060,
-14.9540

■ 92.0850, -19.7130,
-11.6890

■ 95.4170, -14.7160,
-8.6360

■ 99.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 102.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.8240, -6.2770, -23.9170



71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430



74.1920, -62.8550, -22.7830

Triad

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



71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430



89.9200, -31.4090, 13.0630



91.3290, 44.6100, 6.5140

Complementary

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



71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430



36.8040, 51.4830, 30.6430

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.



92.2770, 42.3610, 19.7450



71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430



94.9090, 2.6550, 23.4790

Square

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



71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430



74.7570, -74.0910, -6.3710



93.6640, 28.3300, 26.2340



89.8790, 36.5890, -7.8190

Rectangle

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



71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430



75.6570, -68.3580, -16.6620



93.6640, 28.3300, 26.2340



91.6760, 45.2510, 11.4190

Sweetspot

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



71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430



124.6720, -19.9880, -12.2120



72.1430, -9.5740, -46.7740



61.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650



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.



71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430



92.1780, -69.4080, -41.6960



62.7620, -55.2920, -11.1640



51.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



78.2550, -59.1390, -35.0670



163.7650, -123.5500, -73.7100

Inverse Universe

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



36.8040, 51.4830, 30.6430



45.7080, 69.7290, 41.3850



45.2380, 55.2920, 11.1640



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



38.7450, 59.1390, 35.0670



81.2350, 123.5500, 73.7100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

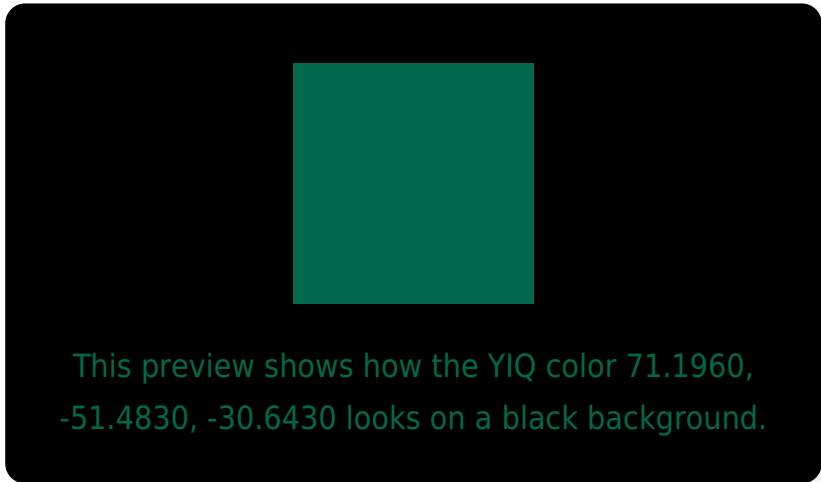
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.1960, -51.4830,

-30.6430.

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

71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430

Protanopia

91.2860, 10.6380, -5.5700

Deuteranopia

92.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160



Tritanopia

82.1780, -41.9040, -11.5040

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430

Protanomaly

83.9840, -12.2390, -14.9830

Deuteranomaly

84.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770

Tritanomaly

77.8090, -45.4790, -18.3030

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430 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(3, 105, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 105, 76)  
}
```

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(3, 105, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 105, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430 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(3, 105, 76) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 105, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 105, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 105, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 105, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 105, 76)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.1960, -51.4830, -30.6430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 105, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 105,  
76) }
```

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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