

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.2060, -31.0800,
-31.4640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.2060, -31.0800,
-31.4640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	166434
RGB	22, 100, 52
RGB Percent	9%, 39%, 20%
CMY	0.9139, 0.6077, 0.7962
CMYK	0.78, 0.00, 0.48, 0.61
HSL	143°, 64%, 24%
HSV	143°, 78%, 39%
XYZ	5.5093, 9.5383, 4.7969
YIQ	71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

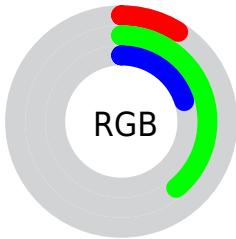
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 78, 100
Decimal	1467444
CIE _{Lab}	37.00, -34.95, 20.74
CIE _{LCh}	37, 40.640, 149.308
Yxy	9.5383, 0.2776, 0.4807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279657524 (0xFF166434)
YUV	71.2060, -9.4686, -43.1537
Hunter-Lab	30.8841, -22.2052, 12.4100

Details

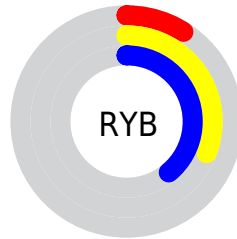
The YIQ color **71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **50.7940, 31.0800, 31.4640**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.1310, -26.4950, -31.9590**, and **31.3220, -16.5470, -25.0190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5320, -35.1140, -35.4500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.8800, -27.0460, -27.4780**.

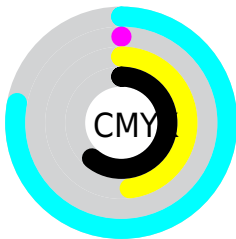
Distribution



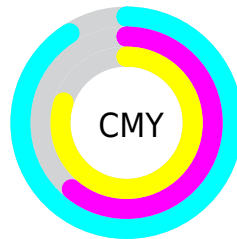
- Red (9%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640 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 71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.2060, -31.0800,
-31.4640

■ 71.2060, -31.0800,
-31.4640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.0320, -30.5300,
-30.4180

■ 124.1310,
-26.4950, -31.9590

■ 31.3220, -16.5470,
-25.0190

■ 150.6040,
-26.4490, -32.7930

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 178.0770,
-26.4030, -33.6270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.6640,
-26.6780, -34.1500

■ 228.9680,
-24.4780, -29.9660

■ 240.8310,

-16.1820, -15.1100

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

71.2060, -31.0800,
-31.4640

71.2060, -31.0800,
-31.4640

67.5320, -35.1140,
-35.4500

74.8800, -27.0460,
-27.4780

63.8580, -39.1480,
-39.4360

78.5540, -23.0120,
-23.4920

63.0320, -39.6980,
-40.4820

82.2280, -18.9780,
-19.5060

86.0160, -15.2650,
-15.2090

89.6900, -11.2310,
-11.2230

■ 93.3640, -7.1970,
-7.2370

■ 97.0380, -3.1630,
-3.2510

■ 100.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 104.3860, 4.9050,
4.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.5560, 9.0370, -26.1230



71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



70.1510, -55.6100, -27.4340

Triad

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



71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



70.8590, -74.1380, -0.0100



85.0730, 51.6230, 17.0870

Complementary

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



71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



50.7940, 31.0800, 31.4640

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.



86.0740, 41.8550, 28.9190



71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



88.5030, -16.6930, 21.6990

Square

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



71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



74.4150, -73.1280, -7.3040



89.6230, 18.3800, 30.3480



85.1410, 47.7750, -1.2890

Rectangle

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



71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



72.7730, -62.9930, -20.2810



89.6230, 18.3800, 30.3480



85.3380, 49.5590, 21.4550

Sweetspot

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



71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



118.9780, -12.1020, -11.9580



82.1380, 7.1580, -30.6180



59.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640



84.9720, -48.6370, -49.1890



75.6520, -43.5990, -19.3350



49.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



72.5210, -45.7490, -46.4610



152.6560, -96.4030, -97.6430

Inverse Universe

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



50.7940, 31.0800, 31.4640



53.0280, 48.6370, 49.1890



46.3480, 43.5990, 19.3350



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



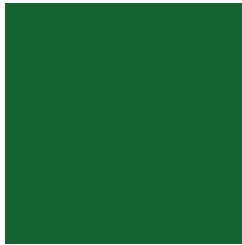
42.4790, 45.7490, 46.4610



89.3440, 96.4030, 97.6430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

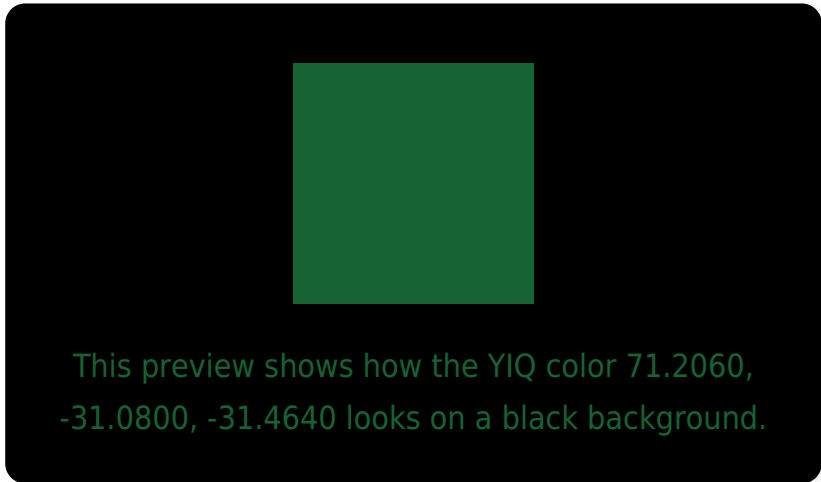
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.2060, -31.0800,

-31.4640.

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

71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640

Protanopia

84.8320, 17.6080, -10.7440

Deuteranopia

86.2010, 21.1830, -3.9450



Tritanopia

79.6630, -32.9640, -8.3240

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640

Protanomaly

79.9220, -0.5010, -18.4610

Deuteranomaly

80.6390, 1.9740, -13.7540

Tritanomaly

76.3930, -32.5040, -16.6640

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.2770, -11.5060, -11.7460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640 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(22, 100, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 100, 52)  
}
```

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(22, 100, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 100, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640 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(22, 100, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 100, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 100, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 100, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 100, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 100,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.2060, -31.0800, -31.4640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 100, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 100,  
52) }
```

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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