

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	046464
RGB	4, 100, 100
RGB Percent	2%, 39%, 39%
CMY	0.9845, 0.6077, 0.6081
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	180°, 92%, 20%
HSV	180°, 96%, 39%
XYZ	6.9078, 10.0665, 13.6209
YIQ	71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

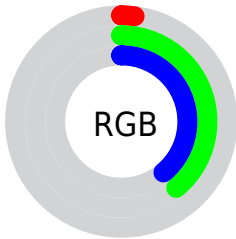
Format	Color
RYB	4, 52, 100
Decimal	287844
CIELab	37.96, -23.93, -6.99
CIELCh	38, 24.933, 196.278
Yxy	10.0665, 0.2258, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278477924 (0xFF046464)
YUV	71.2960, 14.1511, -59.0186
Hunter-Lab	31.7278, -16.6602, -3.2440

Details

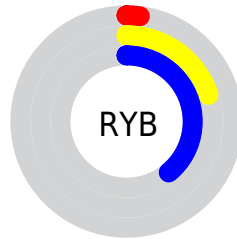
The YIQ color **71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **32.7040, 57.2160, 20.3520**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.9770, -45.8920, -16.3240**, and **37.1530, -31.5880, -11.2360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.1000, -59.6000, -21.2000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2860, -51.2560, -18.2320**.

Distribution



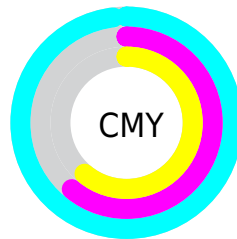
- Red (2%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

71.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

53.2760, -45.2960,
-16.1120

127.9770,
-45.8920, -16.3240

37.1530, -31.5880,
-11.2360

154.8630,
-45.5710, -16.6350

22.4320, -19.0720,
-6.7840

182.8630,
-45.5710, -16.6350

0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

210.8630,
-45.5710, -16.6350

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

234.0700,
-41.7200, -14.8400

242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

71.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

71.2960, -57.2160,
-20.3520

70.1000, -59.6000,
-21.2000

74.2860, -51.2560,
-18.2320

77.2760, -45.2960,
-16.1120

80.2660, -39.3360,
-13.9920

83.2560, -33.3760,
-11.8720

86.2460, -27.4160,
-9.7520

■ 89.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

■ 92.2260, -15.4960,
-5.5120

■ 95.2160, -9.5360,
-3.3920

■ 98.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.6770, -27.5520, -18.3040



71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



70.9780, -64.8280, -14.5560

Triad

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



71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



91.6930, 3.0230, 16.8070



88.7840, 26.7310, -5.3730

Complementary

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



71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



32.7040, 57.2160, 20.3520

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.



89.8160, 32.8730, 4.4650



71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



92.0880, 20.9040, 17.6400

Square

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



71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



89.5700, -18.8000, 10.3200



91.0150, 31.1750, 13.2150



86.9130, 12.8860, -13.2740

Rectangle

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



71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



79.0880, -50.1580, -5.0860



91.0150, 31.1750, 13.2150



89.4470, 29.2980, -2.3340

Sweetspot

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



71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



118.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



60.9500, -25.2080, -49.7840



59.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760



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.



71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520



91.1300, -77.4800, -27.5600



44.2940, -44.5660, 3.7060



49.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



80.6150, -68.5400, -24.3800



169.6420, -144.2320, -51.3040

Inverse Universe

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



32.7040, 57.2160, 20.3520



38.8700, 77.4800, 27.5600



59.7060, 44.5660, -3.7060



47.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



34.3850, 68.5400, 24.3800



72.3580, 144.2320, 51.3040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

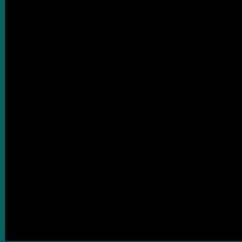
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.2960, -57.2160,

-20.3520.

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

71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Protanopia

89.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

90.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240



Tritanopia

75.6930, -50.8440, -14.6840

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Protanomaly

83.1760, -21.2270, -6.2750

Deuteranomaly

83.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860

Tritanomaly

73.8560, -52.8610, -16.6770

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.5350, -20.8600, -7.4200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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(4, 100, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 100, 100)  
}
```

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(4, 100, 100) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 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(4, 100, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 100, 100) }
```

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

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

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 100, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 100,  
100) }
```

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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