

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(71.3450, 1.8410,  
-38.8870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	316003
RGB	49, 96, 3
RGB Percent	19%, 38%, 1%
CMY	0.8080, 0.6234, 0.9881
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.97, 0.62
HSL	90°, 94%, 19%
HSV	90°, 97%, 38%
XYZ	5.4657, 9.0278, 1.5412
YIQ	71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

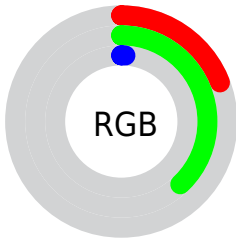
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	3, 96, 50
Decimal	3235843
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.04, -31.31, 41.34
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 51.858, 127.138
Yxy	9.0278, 0.3409, 0.5630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281425923 (0xFF316003)
YUV	71.3450, -33.6941, -19.5966
Hunter-Lab	30.0463, -20.1101, 17.9912

# Details

The YIQ color **71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **27.6550, -1.8410, 38.8870**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.1000, 1.1530, -37.4310**, and **28.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.4050, 1.6120, -40.2440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.9800, 1.6110, -34.7170**.

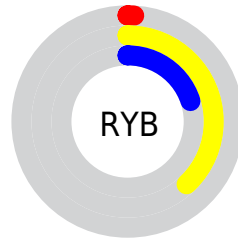
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (38%)

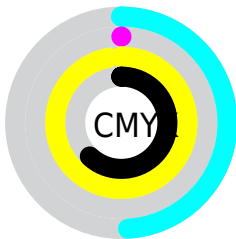
Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (20%)

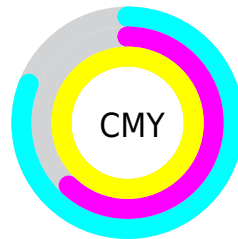


Cyan (49%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (99%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870 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 71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.3450, 1.8410,  
-38.8870

71.3450, 1.8410,  
-38.8870

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

49.1410, -6.0920,  
-32.7800

123.1000, 1.1530,  
-37.4310

28.7630, -13.4750,  
-25.6270

149.5730, 1.1990,  
-38.2650

17.0230, -7.9750,  
-15.1670

176.3450, 1.8410,  
-38.8870

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

204.8180, 1.8870,  
-39.7210

230.8290, 3.3540,  
-38.7740

242.6920, 11.6500,


-23.9180


 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180


 71.3450, 1.8410,  
-38.8870

 71.3450, 1.8410,  
-38.8870


 70.4050, 1.6120,  
-40.2440

 73.9800, 1.6110,  
-34.7170

 76.5010, 1.7020,  
-30.8580

 79.1360, 1.4720,  
-26.6880

 81.3580, 0.9670,  
-23.0410

 83.9930, 0.7370,  
-18.8710

■ 86.6280, 0.5070,  
-14.7010

■ 89.1490, 0.5980,  
-10.8420

■ 91.7840, 0.3680,  
-6.6720

■ 94.3050, 0.4590,  
-2.8130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.5880, 32.3740, -25.0500



71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870



64.9870, -43.8250, -37.2730

# Triad

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



71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870



75.9940, -78.9520, -0.8720



77.4400, 58.6800, 37.8800

# Complementary

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



71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870



27.6550, -1.8410, 38.8870

# 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.



83.2000, 33.2330, 42.0090



71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870



70.2210, -77.8530, 6.7470

# Square

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



71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870



75.1500, -71.0640, -11.6720



86.8340, -9.9550, 31.7490



78.7170, 64.3690, 17.3690



# Rectangle

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



71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870



69.4670, -53.6840, -29.3000



86.8340, -9.9550, 31.7490



78.4380, 52.9940, 41.8100

# Sweetspot

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



71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870



115.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120



58.3960, 42.5030, -4.8650



57.7900, 0.2310, -9.6970



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870



91.9130, 2.5770, -52.2310



57.5910, -25.5750, -48.6390



46.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



82.1890, 1.9800, -46.9160



176.1620, 4.3280, -100.5040



# Inverse Universe

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



27.6550, -1.8410, 38.8870



33.0870, -2.5770, 52.2310



41.4090, 25.5750, 48.6390



45.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



29.8110, -1.9800, 46.9160



63.5390, -4.9240, 100.2920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

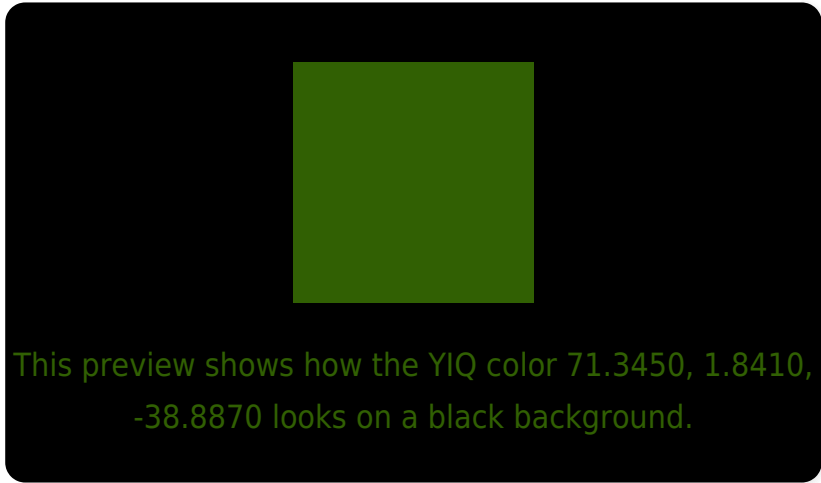
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.3450, 1.8410,

-38.8870.

# 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

71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870

### Protanopia

78.3000, 33.2450, -24.3150

### Deuteranopia

80.9340, 34.7560, -13.1480



## Tritanopia

81.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870

## Protanomaly

75.6790, 21.6920, -29.7000

## Deuteranomaly

77.4930, 22.5160, -22.6040

## Tritanomaly

78.1150, -11.2300, -16.7500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.0410, 0.7820, -14.1780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870 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(49, 96, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 96, 3)  
}
```

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(49, 96, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 96, 3) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870 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(49, 96, 3) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 96, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 96, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 96, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 96, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 96, 3) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.3450, 1.8410, -38.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 96, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 96,  
3) }
```

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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