

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.3860, -48.9620,
-26.7700)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.3860, -48.9620,
-26.7700)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	086650
RGB	8, 102, 80
RGB Percent	3%, 40%, 31%
CMY	0.9688, 0.5998, 0.6864
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.22, 0.60
HSL	166°, 86%, 22%
HSV	166°, 92%, 40%
XYZ	6.3009, 10.1403, 9.2058
YIQ	71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

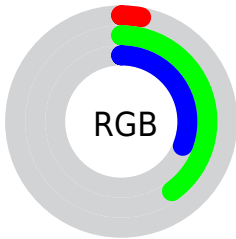
Format	Color
R_{YB}	8, 61, 102
Decimal	550480
CIE Lab	38.09, -30.80, 5.48
CIE LCh	38, 31.283, 169.905
Yxy	10.1403, 0.2457, 0.3954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278740560 (0xFF086650)
YUV	71.3860, 4.2467, -55.5895
Hunter-Lab	31.8438, -20.4068, 5.1503

Details

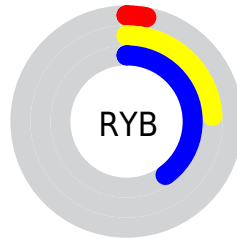
The YIQ color **71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **38.6140, 48.9620, 26.7700**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.9310, -40.2510, -24.9470**, and **35.8020, -26.4060, -17.0460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.7660, -53.0880, -29.0880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.6040, -43.6440, -24.0280**.

Distribution



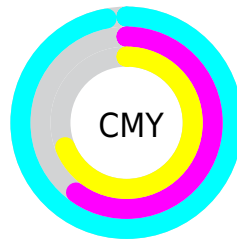
- Red (3%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700 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 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.3860, -48.9620,
-26.7700

■ 71.3860, -48.9620,
-26.7700

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 52.2840, -39.7470,
-23.0670

■ 126.9310,
-40.2510, -24.9470

■ 35.8020, -26.4060,
-17.0460

■ 154.1160,
-39.3340, -25.0460

■ 21.5540, -13.8440,
-13.4280

■ 181.7030,
-39.6090, -25.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.4040,
-40.2050, -25.7810

■ 231.8330,
-36.8590, -20.3390

■ 242.1430,

-25.6280, -9.1160

250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

71.3860, -48.9620,
-26.7700

71.3860, -48.9620,
-26.7700

68.7660, -53.0880,
-29.0880

74.6040, -43.6440,
-24.0280

77.9360, -38.6470,
-20.9750

81.4530, -32.7330,
-18.0210

84.7850, -27.7360,
-14.9680

88.0030, -22.4180,
-12.2260

■ 91.2210, -17.1000,
-9.4840

■ 94.5530, -12.1030,
-6.4310

■ 98.0700, -6.1890,
-3.4770

■ 101.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.1380, -10.0370, -21.8530



71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



71.9580, -62.0760, -20.3800

Triad

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



71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



89.4220, -21.1390, 14.1650



89.4100, 39.8880, 3.9840

Complementary

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



71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



38.6140, 48.9620, 26.7700

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.



89.9020, 38.9230, 15.9710



71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



93.0080, 6.6900, 21.9380

Square

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



71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



76.3950, -61.2080, -3.0640



91.2570, 27.9180, 22.6860



87.8290, 30.8580, -8.5820

Rectangle

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



71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



73.0810, -66.6160, -15.1920



91.2570, 27.9180, 22.6860



89.5290, 41.1710, 8.2670

Sweetspot

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



71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



120.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550



70.0550, -12.1420, -44.2860



58.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



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.



71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



89.5850, -68.9960, -38.1480



60.3930, -49.6990, -7.8990



49.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



77.5370, -59.8730, -32.7770



163.1440, -125.9350, -69.0310

Inverse Universe

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



38.6140, 48.9620, 26.7700



43.3010, 69.3170, 37.8370



49.6070, 49.6990, 7.8990



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



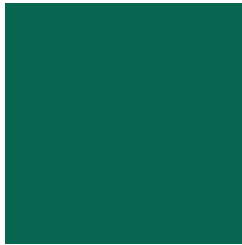
37.4630, 59.8730, 32.7770



78.8560, 125.9350, 69.0310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700 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 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700 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 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.3860, -48.9620,

-26.7700.

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

71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700

Protanopia

89.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

Deuteranopia

89.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



Tritanopia

79.1780, -41.9040, -11.5040

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700

Protanomaly

82.6790, -12.6980, -12.1700

Deuteranomaly

83.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100

Tritanomaly

76.0480, -44.6540, -16.7340

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.9220, -17.6960, -9.6960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700 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(8, 102, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 102, 80)  
}
```

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(8, 102, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 102, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700 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(8, 102, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 102, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 102, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 102, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 102, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 102, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 102, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 102,  
80) }
```

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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