

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A554F
RGB	42, 85, 79
RGB Percent	16%, 33%, 31%
CMY	0.8354, 0.6666, 0.6903
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.07, 0.67
HSL	172°, 34%, 25%
HSV	172°, 51%, 33%
XYZ	5.6141, 7.5557, 8.5553
YIQ	71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

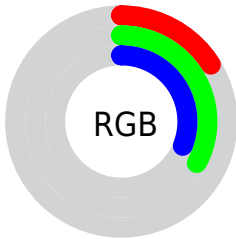
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 65, 85
Decimal	2774351
CIE _{Lab}	33.04, -16.66, -1.11
CIE _{LCh}	33, 16.693, 183.814
Yxy	7.5557, 0.2584, 0.3478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280964431 (0xFF2A554F)
YUV	71.4590, 3.7177, -25.8355
Hunter-Lab	27.4876, -11.6462, 0.7878

Details

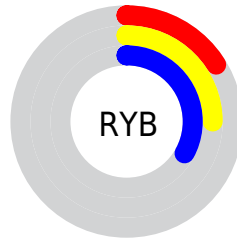
The YIQ color **71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **55.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.0460, -23.9770, -11.5050**, and **27.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.6540, -28.7450, -13.2010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.9650, -19.2550, -8.9750**.

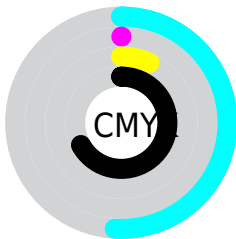
Distribution



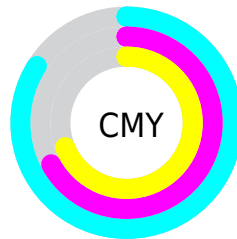
- Red (16%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820 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 71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

71.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

71.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.8610, -24.8940,
-11.4060

121.0460,
-23.9770, -11.5050

27.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350

146.7470,
-24.5730, -11.7170

12.6350, -9.3980,
-5.8940

173.7470,
-24.5730, -11.7170

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

201.3340,
-24.8480, -12.2400

229.7360,
-26.0400, -12.6640

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 71.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

■ 71.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

■ 68.6540, -28.7450,
-13.2010

■ 73.9650, -19.2550,
-8.9750

■ 66.1480, -33.1920,
-15.2080

■ 76.7700, -14.2120,
-6.7560

■ 63.2290, -37.9140,
-17.7380

■ 79.3900, -10.0860,
-4.4380

■ 60.7230, -42.3610,
-19.7450

■ 82.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 58.2170, -46.8080,
-21.7520

■ 84.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 87.5060, 4.4470,
2.0070

■ 90.0120, 8.8940,
4.0140

■ 92.9310, 13.6160,
6.5440

■ 95.4370, 18.0630,
8.5510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340



71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



70.5600, -31.1760, -7.6880

Triad

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



71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



79.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820



78.0100, 20.4030, -0.8210

Complementary

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



71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



55.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820

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.



78.5960, 21.8690, 5.6530



71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



80.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320

Square

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



71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



76.4790, -17.2860, 4.9060



79.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



76.4280, 13.1140, -6.3900

Rectangle

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



71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



71.9670, -30.7640, -4.1400



79.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



78.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710

Sweetspot

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



71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



104.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



69.0350, -8.2490, -21.2170



52.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820



88.8270, -36.7220, -17.3140



63.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



73.2970, -58.9570, -27.3490



160.9730, -129.4670, -60.0830

Inverse Universe

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



55.5410, 23.7020, 10.9820



64.0590, 37.0430, 17.0030



63.6620, 21.5030, 1.2710



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.7030, 58.9570, 27.3490



74.0270, 129.4670, 60.0830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

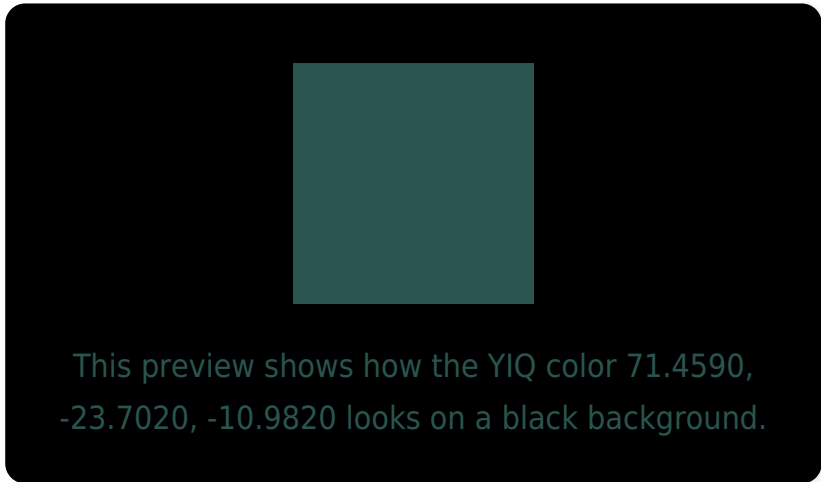
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

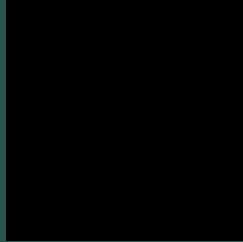
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.4590, -23.7020,

-10.9820.

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

71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

Protanopia

77.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

Deuteranopia

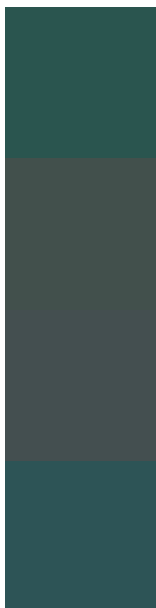
78.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



Tritanopia

72.7350, -24.2990, -5.6670

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

Protanomaly

75.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

Deuteranomaly

75.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210

Tritanomaly

72.5670, -23.8860, -7.6460

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820 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(42, 85, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 85, 79)  
}
```

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(42, 85, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 85, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820 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(42, 85, 79) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 85, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 85, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 85, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 85, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 85, 79)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 85, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 85,  
79) }
```

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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