

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.4650, -42.1750,  
-34.1350)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.4650, -42.1750,  
-34.1350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A693C
RGB	10, 105, 60
RGB Percent	4%, 41%, 24%
CMY	0.9610, 0.5881, 0.7648
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.43, 0.59
HSL	152°, 83%, 23%
HSV	152°, 91%, 41%
XYZ	5.9947, 10.5013, 5.9813
YIQ	71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

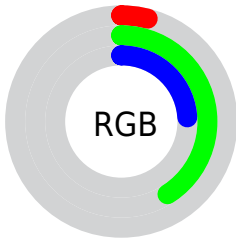
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	10, 72, 105
Decimal	682300
CIELab	38.73, -36.87, 18.33
CIELCh	39, 41.172, 153.564
Yxy	10.5013, 0.2667, 0.4672
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278872380 (0xFF0A693C)
YUV	71.4650, -5.6522, -53.9048
Hunter-Lab	32.4057, -23.6892, 11.7405

# Details

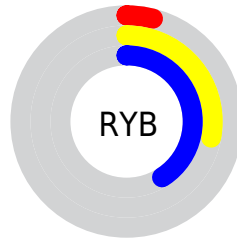
The YIQ color **71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **43.5350, 42.1750, 34.1350**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.5970, -33.7390, -32.8350**, and **34.8100, -20.8570, -24.0010** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.9050, -46.5300, -37.8100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.0250, -37.8200, -30.4600**.

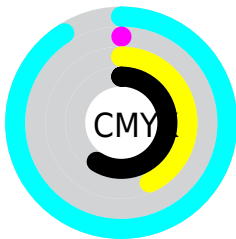
# Distribution



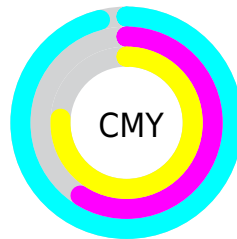
- Red (4%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350 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 71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.4650, -42.1750,  
-34.1350

71.4650, -42.1750,  
-34.1350

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

51.2920, -34.1980,  
-30.0220

126.5970,  
-33.7390, -32.8350

34.8100, -20.8570,  
-24.0010

153.6680,  
-32.5010, -33.2450

21.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

181.2550,  
-32.7760, -33.7680

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

209.4290,  
-33.3260, -34.8140

229.3960,  
-28.5590, -27.5910

241.0740,

-21.1800, -12.6360

251.1130, -7.7480,  
-2.7560

71.4650, -42.1750,  
-34.1350

71.4650, -42.1750,  
-34.1350

67.9050, -46.5300,  
-37.8100

75.0250, -37.8200,  
-30.4600

78.8840, -32.8690,  
-26.5730

82.4440, -28.5140,  
-22.8980

86.3030, -23.5630,  
-19.0110

89.8630, -19.2080,  
-15.3360

■ 93.7220, -14.2570,  
-11.4490

■ 97.2820, -9.9020,  
-7.7740

■ 101.1410, -4.9510,  
-3.8870

■ 104.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.4630, 4.8650, -27.6070



71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350



73.5250, -59.5990, -26.7270

# Triad

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



71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350



77.0770, -68.8200, 2.7320



89.6770, 52.6780, 14.4860

# Complementary

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



71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350



43.5350, 42.1750, 34.1350

# 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.



90.5150, 44.9270, 28.3110



71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350



93.3080, -11.6500, 23.9180

# Square

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



71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350



77.0880, -76.5210, -6.3850



93.6020, 22.8730, 31.5210



88.6740, 47.5920, -3.4800



# Rectangle

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



71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350



76.1470, -66.9820, -19.5740



93.6020, 22.8730, 31.5210



89.0670, 51.7600, 20.1120

# Sweetspot

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



71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350



124.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420



79.5190, 1.2910, -39.9330



61.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350



89.2140, -61.0620, -49.7820



75.4210, -56.0700, -19.0940



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



75.7470, -52.0770, -41.9090



158.5210, -108.7840, -88.0160



# Inverse Universe

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



43.5350, 42.1750, 34.1350



48.6720, 61.3830, 49.4710



39.5790, 56.0700, 19.0940



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.3670, 51.7560, 42.2200



86.4790, 108.7840, 88.0160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

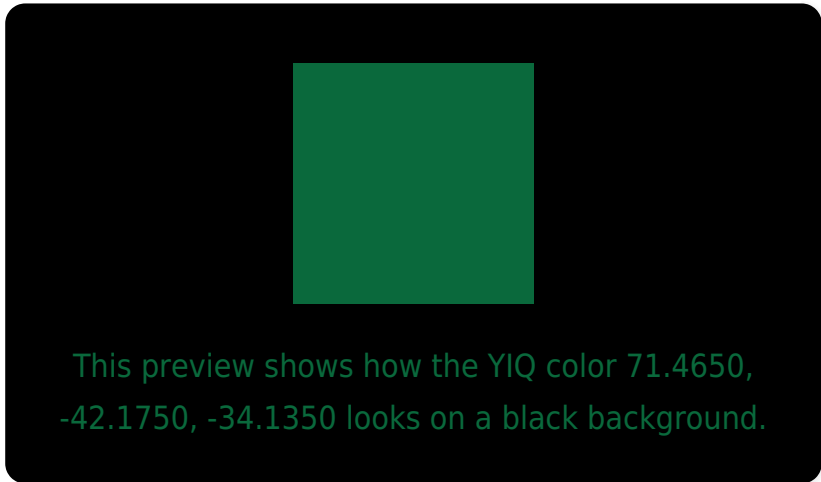
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



## 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 71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.4650, -42.1750,



# 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

71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350

### Protanopia

89.2880, 16.3240, -9.5000

### Deuteranopia

90.6570, 19.8990, -2.7010



## Tritanopia

82.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350

## Protanomaly

82.8830, -4.7650, -18.2770

## Deuteranomaly

83.8880, -3.1610, -14.3050

## Tritanomaly

78.9190, -39.9770, -18.8970

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.0100, -15.1280, -12.1840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350 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(10, 105, 60)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 105, 60)  
}
```

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(10, 105, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 105, 60) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350 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(10, 105, 60) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 105, 60) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(10, 105, 60) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 105, 60); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 105, 60);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 105,  
60) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.4650, -42.1750, -34.1350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 105, 60) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 105,  
60) }
```

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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