

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.5200, -35.9810,
-58.2930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.5200, -35.9810,
-58.2930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01770C
RGB	1, 119, 12
RGB Percent	0%, 47%, 5%
CMY	0.9964, 0.5331, 0.9530
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.90, 0.53
HSL	126°, 98%, 24%
HSV	126°, 99%, 47%
XYZ	6.6804, 13.2378, 2.5504
YIQ	71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

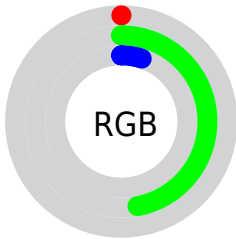
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 109, 119
Decimal	96012
CIE _{Lab}	43.12, -48.48, 44.71
CIE _{LCh}	43, 65.947, 137.320
Yxy	13.2378, 0.2973, 0.5892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278286092 (0xFF01770C)
YUV	71.5200, -29.3434, -61.8460
Hunter-Lab	36.3838, -30.8974, 21.3126

Details

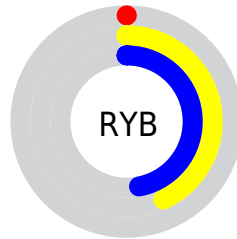
The YIQ color **71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **48.4800, 35.9810, 58.2930**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.9240, -22.3190, -52.5830**, and **40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.1070, -36.2560, -58.8160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.3620, -32.3600, -52.3280**.

Distribution



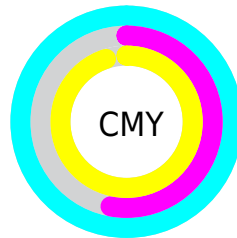
- Red (0%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (5%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930 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 71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.5200, -35.9810,
-58.2930

■ 71.5200, -35.9810,
-58.2930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 55.1780, -25.8500,
-49.1620

■ 131.9240,
-22.3190, -52.5830

■ 40.5030, -18.9750,
-36.0870

■ 159.9950,
-21.0810, -52.9930

■ 27.0020, -12.6500,
-24.0580

■ 188.3540,
-20.7140, -54.1380

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 215.3650,
-19.2470, -53.1910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 227.1140,
-10.6300, -38.6460

■ 238.9770, -2.3340,

-23.7900

■ 251.2530, 6.2370,
-8.4110

■ 71.5200, -35.9810,
-58.2930

■ 71.5200, -35.9810,
-58.2930

■ 71.1070, -36.2560,
-58.8160

■ 76.3620, -32.3600,
-52.3280

■ 81.2040, -28.7390,
-46.3630

■ 85.9320, -24.7970,
-40.7090

■ 90.7740, -21.1760,
-34.7440

■ 95.3170, -18.1510,
-28.9910

■ 100.1590,
-14.5300, -23.0260

■ 105.0010,
-10.9090, -17.0610

■ 109.7290, -6.9670,
-11.4070

■ 114.5710, -3.3460,
-5.4420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.0890, 26.0490, -37.0790



71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930



81.4520, -58.4960, -41.2160

Triad

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



71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930



91.3310, -98.7140, 4.8540



86.2970, 84.3080, 46.9960

Complementary

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



71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930



48.4800, 35.9810, 58.2930

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.



91.2240, 60.1890, 60.1010



71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930



82.9180, -89.8210, 14.3950

Square

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



71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930



92.9490, -92.2470, -7.7270



103.7260, 8.5650, 48.5410



93.2550, 82.9850, 10.3850

Rectangle

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



71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930



86.3710, -70.9690, -29.9210



103.7260, 8.5650, 48.5410



84.8270, 80.1800, 55.7320

Sweetspot

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



71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930



137.0450, -14.2090, -23.3370



102.5580, 31.9180, -38.8180



67.6640, -8.3420, -14.0220



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930



93.2820, -47.7150, -76.9230



78.1320, -54.5990, -40.2550



56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



72.8680, -37.0810, -60.3850



149.3720, -76.1330, -123.5970

Inverse Universe

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



48.4800, 35.9810, 58.2930



62.7180, 47.7150, 76.9230



41.8680, 54.5990, 40.2550



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



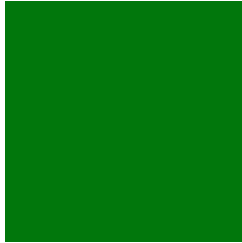
49.1320, 37.0810, 60.3850



100.5140, 76.4540, 123.2860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

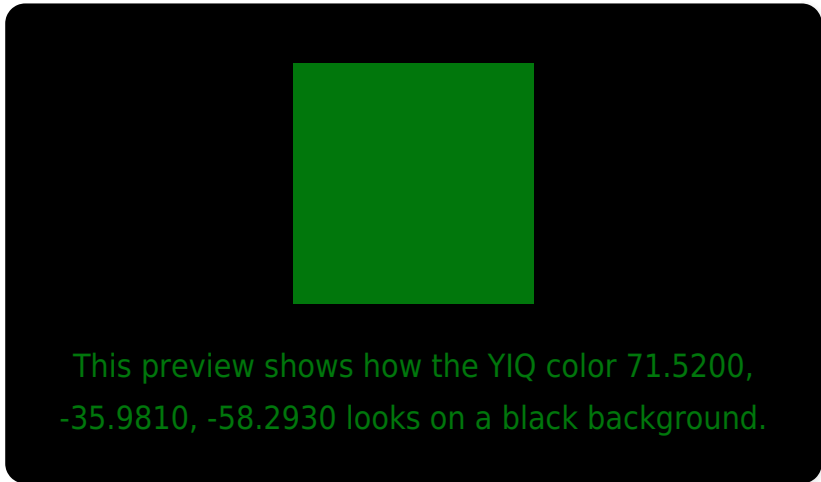
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.5200, -35.9810,

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

71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930

Protanopia

94.2590, 40.4900, -28.9660

Deuteranopia

98.4030, 40.6250, -14.8870



Tritanopia

93.7870, -39.2450, -10.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930

Protanomaly

85.9780, 13.1200, -39.5520

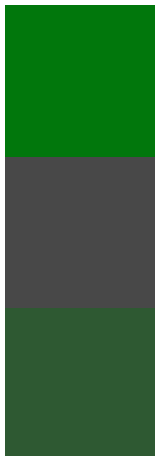
Deuteranomaly

88.6610, 12.9350, -30.6890

Tritanomaly

85.7200, -38.2790, -27.6470

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.6970, -13.1090, -21.2450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930 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(1, 119, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 119, 12)  
}
```

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(1, 119, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 119, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930 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(1, 119, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 119, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 119, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 119, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 119, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 119, 12)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.5200, -35.9810, -58.2930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 119, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 119,  
12) }
```

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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