

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.5900, 2.5290,  
-40.3430)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	316100
RGB	49, 97, 0
RGB Percent	19%, 38%, 0%
CMY	0.8080, 0.6195, 0.9999
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	90°, 100%, 19%
HSV	90°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	5.5411, 9.2050, 1.4853
YIQ	71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

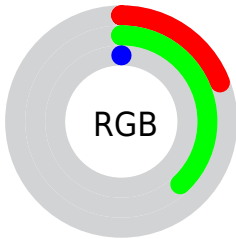
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 97, 48</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3236096</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">36.38, -31.88, 42.52</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">36, 53.142, 126.867</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">9.2050, 0.3414, 0.5671</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281426176 (0xFF316100)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">71.5900, -35.2939, -19.8114</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">30.3397, -20.4939, 18.3352</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **25.4100, -2.5290, 40.3430**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.4590, 1.5200, -38.5760**, and **29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2250, 2.2990, -36.1730**.

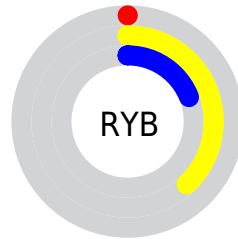
# Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (38%)

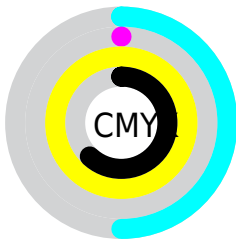
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (19%)

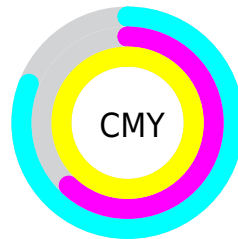


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430 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 71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.5900, 2.5290,  
-40.3430

71.5900, 2.5290,  
-40.3430

253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

49.7280, -6.3670,  
-33.3030

123.4590, 1.5200,  
-38.5760

29.3500, -13.7500,  
-26.1500

150.2310, 2.1620,  
-39.1980

17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

177.7040, 2.2080,  
-40.0320

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

205.4760, 2.8500,  
-40.6540


231.0140, 4.2710,  
-38.8730

242.8770, 12.5670,

-24.0170


 250.5540, 12.5190,  
-12.1290

 71.5900, 2.5290,  
-40.3430

 74.2250, 2.2990,  
-36.1730

 76.7460, 2.3900,  
-32.3140

 79.0820, 1.5640,  
-28.3560

 81.7170, 1.3340,  
-24.1860

 84.3520, 1.1040,  
-20.0160

■ 86.8730, 1.1950,  
-16.1570

■ 89.5080, 0.9650,  
-11.9870

■ 91.8440, 0.1390,  
-8.0290

■ 94.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.4740, 32.6950, -25.3610



71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430



65.5740, -44.1000, -37.7960

# Triad

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



71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430



76.8090, -79.8690, -0.7730



77.2770, 60.6970, 39.8730

# Complementary

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



71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430



25.4100, -2.5290, 40.3430

# 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.



83.4390, 34.0580, 43.5780



71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430



71.1500, -79.0910, 7.1570

# Square

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



71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430



76.5520, -72.2560, -12.0960



87.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



79.3150, 65.5610, 17.7930



# Rectangle

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



71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430



70.1680, -54.2800, -29.5120



87.4750, -10.3220, 32.8940



78.5630, 54.1400, 43.0680

# Sweetspot

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



71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430



114.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460



56.5920, 44.8870, -4.0170



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.



71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430



92.2120, 3.1730, -52.0190



57.5370, -25.4830, -50.3070



46.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



82.7870, 3.1720, -46.4920



177.0590, 6.1160, -99.8680



# Inverse Universe

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



25.4100, -2.5290, 40.3430



32.7880, -3.1730, 52.0190



39.4630, 25.4830, 50.3070



45.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



29.5120, -2.5760, 46.7040

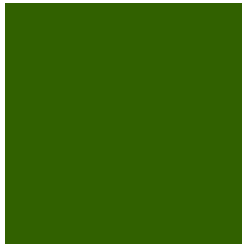


62.9410, -6.1160, 99.8680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

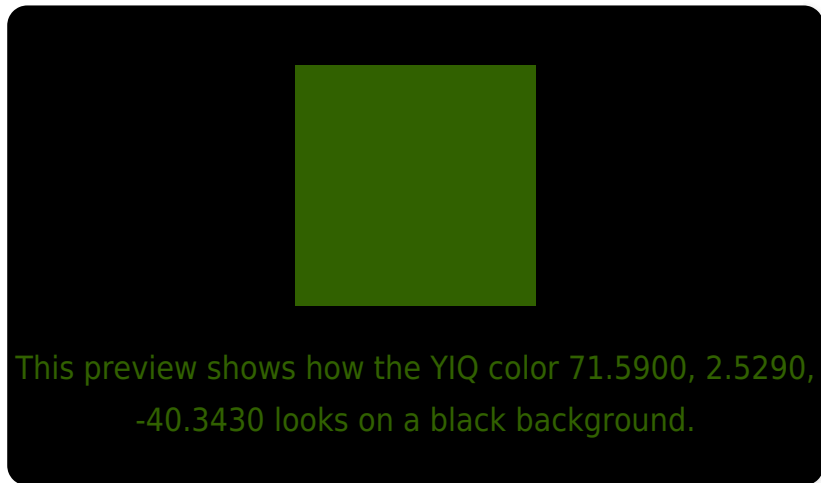
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

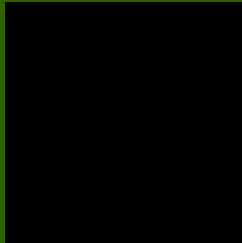
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.5900, 2.5290,



# 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

71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430

### Protanopia

79.1860, 33.5660, -24.6260

### Deuteranopia

82.1190, 35.6730, -13.2470



## Tritanopia

82.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430

## Protanomaly

76.4510, 22.3340, -30.3220

## Deuteranomaly

78.5640, 23.7540, -23.0140

## Tritanomaly

78.7020, -11.5050, -17.2730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.9270, 1.1030, -14.4890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430 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, 97, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 97, 0)  
}
```

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, 97, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 97, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430 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, 97, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 97, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 97, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 97, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 97, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 97, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.5900, 2.5290, -40.3430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 97, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 97,  
0) }
```

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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