

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.6010, -30.3940,
-21.8660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.6010, -30.3940,
-21.8660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D5E44
RGB	29, 94, 68
RGB Percent	11%, 37%, 27%
CMY	0.8864, 0.6313, 0.7334
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.28, 0.63
HSL	156°, 53%, 24%
HSV	156°, 69%, 37%
XYZ	5.5532, 8.6879, 6.8490
YIQ	71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

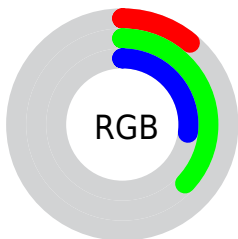
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 70, 94
Decimal	1924676
CIE _{Lab}	35.38, -27.43, 9.04
CIE _{LCh}	35, 28.884, 161.762
Yxy	8.6879, 0.2633, 0.4119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280114756 (0xFF1D5E44)
YUV	71.6010, -1.7753, -37.3611
Hunter-Lab	29.4752, -17.9518, 6.8558

Details

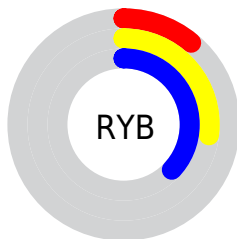
The YIQ color **71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **51.3990, 30.3940, 21.8660**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.8570, -28.2390, -22.3750**, and **30.4390, -20.9500, -16.8060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4540, -34.4740, -25.0180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.7480, -26.3140, -18.7140**.

Distribution



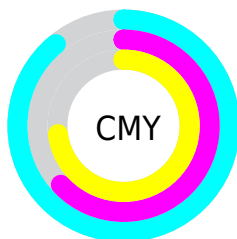
- Red (11%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660 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 71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.6010, -30.3940,
-21.8660

■ 71.6010, -30.3940,
-21.8660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.3340, -34.0160,
-22.3040

■ 122.8570,
-28.2390, -22.3750

■ 30.4390, -20.9500,
-16.8060

■ 149.4440,
-28.5140, -22.8980

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 176.0310,
-28.7890, -23.4210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.6180,
-29.0640, -23.9440

■ 231.6180,
-29.0640, -23.9440

■ 243.2960,

-21.6850, -8.9890

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

71.6010, -30.3940,
-21.8660

71.6010, -30.3940,
-21.8660

68.4540, -34.4740,
-25.0180

74.7480, -26.3140,
-18.7140

65.0080, -39.1500,
-28.3820

78.1940, -21.6380,
-15.3500

61.9750, -43.5510,
-31.2230

81.2270, -17.2370,
-12.5090

61.5620, -43.8260,
-31.7460

84.6730, -12.5610,
-9.1450

87.8200, -8.4810,
-5.9930

■ 90.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 94.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 97.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 100.8920, 9.3520,
6.7280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.7260, -2.8850, -19.3090



71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



66.2530, -55.6570, -21.0730

Triad

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



71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



81.2640, -26.6860, 10.0660



83.4360, 36.9990, 6.7830

Complementary

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



71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



51.3990, 30.3940, 21.8660

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.



84.0910, 34.0170, 16.7770



71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



85.8930, -0.4160, 18.5600

Square

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



71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



67.3080, -65.5170, -7.5730



85.4950, 21.3160, 21.1880



82.2360, 31.2700, -5.0340

Rectangle

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



71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



67.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



85.4950, 21.3160, 21.1880



83.5440, 36.8150, 10.1190

Sweetspot

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



71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



113.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100



75.2280, -1.7830, -28.2710



55.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660



87.2410, -47.3560, -33.8520



71.6300, -37.3650, -11.1650



44.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



72.0940, -51.4360, -37.0040



155.3070, -110.7570, -79.7890

Inverse Universe

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



51.3990, 30.3940, 21.8660



55.7590, 47.3560, 33.8520



51.3700, 37.3650, 11.1650



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



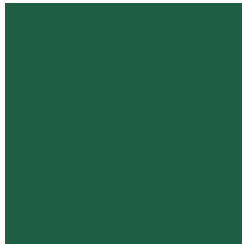
37.9060, 51.4360, 37.0040



81.6930, 110.7570, 79.7890

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

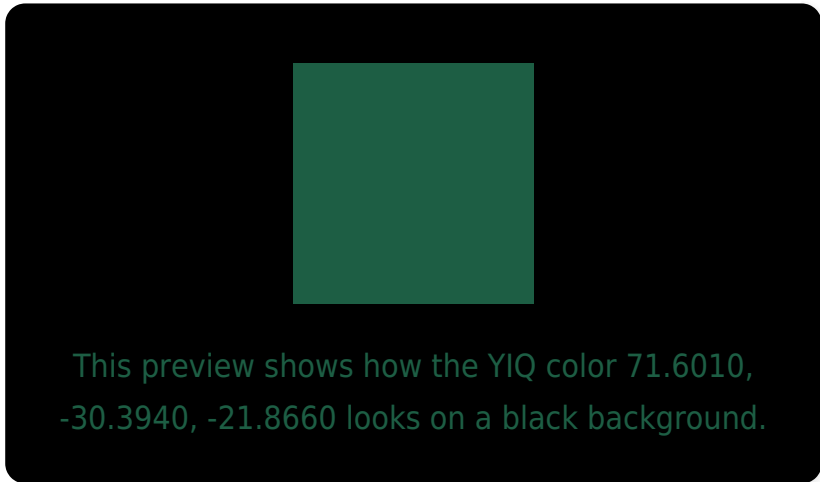
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.6010, -30.3940,

-21.8660.

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

71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660

Protanopia

82.5140, 9.9960, -4.9480

Deuteranopia

83.4590, 11.8290, 0.3810



Tritanopia

76.2610, -31.7720, -7.9000

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660

Protanomaly

78.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Deuteranomaly

79.1040, -3.5290, -7.6330

Tritanomaly

74.3980, -30.9000, -12.6920

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.7980, -11.4150, -7.8870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660 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(29, 94, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 94, 68)  
}
```

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(29, 94, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 94, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660 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(29, 94, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 94, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 94, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 94, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 94, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 94, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.6010, -30.3940, -21.8660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 94, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 94,  
68) }
```

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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