

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.6560, -13.8910,
-7.0670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	36504B
RGB	54, 80, 75
RGB Percent	21%, 31%, 29%
CMY	0.7883, 0.6862, 0.7059
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.06, 0.69
HSL	168°, 19%, 26%
HSV	168°, 33%, 31%
XYZ	5.6594, 7.0306, 7.7130
YIQ	71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

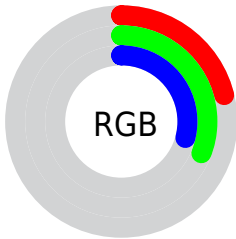
Format	Color
RYB	54, 68, 80
Decimal	3559499
CIELab	31.88, -11.12, -0.21
CIElCh	32, 11.120, 181.070
Yxy	7.0306, 0.2774, 0.3446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281749579 (0xFF36504B)
YUV	71.6560, 1.6486, -15.4843
Hunter-Lab	26.5152, -8.3023, 1.3137

Details

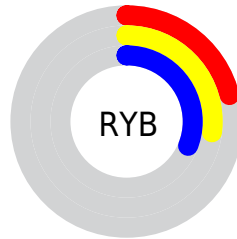
The YIQ color **71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **62.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.3570, -14.4870, -7.2790**, and **27.0690, -13.6160, -6.5440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2760, -9.7650, -4.7490**.

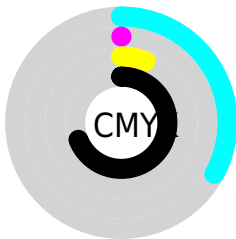
Distribution



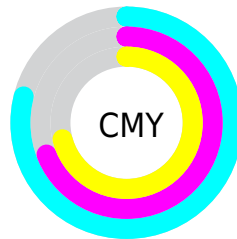
- Red (21%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670 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 71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.6560, -13.8910,
-7.0670

■ 71.6560, -13.8910,
-7.0670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.9550, -13.2950,
-6.8550

■ 120.3570,
-14.4870, -7.2790

■ 27.0690, -13.6160,
-6.5440

■ 145.9440,
-14.7620, -7.8020

■ 8.4290, -5.8220,
-4.6220

■ 172.6450,
-15.3580, -8.0140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.3460,
-15.9540, -8.2260

■ 228.3460,
-15.9540, -8.2260

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 71.6560, -13.8910,
-7.0670

■ 71.6560, -13.8910,
-7.0670

■ 69.0360, -18.0170,
-9.3850

■ 74.2760, -9.7650,
-4.7490

■ 66.5300, -22.4640,
-11.3920

■ 76.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

■ 63.9100, -26.5900,
-13.7100

■ 79.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 61.4040, -31.0370,
-15.7170

■ 81.9080, 3.2550,
1.5830

■ 58.7840, -35.1630,
-18.0350

■ 84.5280, 7.3810,
3.9010

■ 56.2780, -39.6100,
-20.0420

■ 87.0340, 11.8280,
5.9080

■ 54.3700, -42.8650,
-21.6250

■ 89.6540, 15.9540,
8.2260

■ 92.1600, 20.4010,
10.2330

■ 94.7800, 24.5270,
12.5510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.4350, -5.9590, -7.6470



71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



71.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Triad

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



71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



76.1340, -3.0730, 6.1350



75.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280

Complementary

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



71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



62.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670

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.



75.8340, 15.2670, 4.1550



71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



76.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580

Square

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



71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



74.5350, -11.6920, 2.6440



76.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



74.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920

Rectangle

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



71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



72.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130



76.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



75.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410

Sweetspot

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



71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



101.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



70.7570, -4.1700, -12.5380



51.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



91.8290, -21.8680, -11.1800



67.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280



39.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



71.2110, -55.8390, -28.7910



157.5020, -123.8270, -63.1790

Inverse Universe

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



62.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670



77.1710, 21.8680, 11.1800



66.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.6750, 56.1600, 28.4800



74.4980, 123.8270, 63.1790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

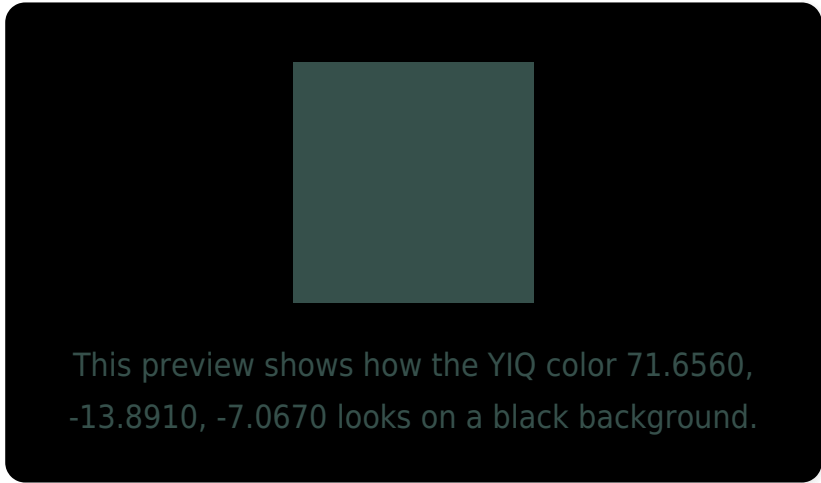
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.6560, -13.8910,

-7.0670.

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

71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Protanopia

74.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Deuteranopia

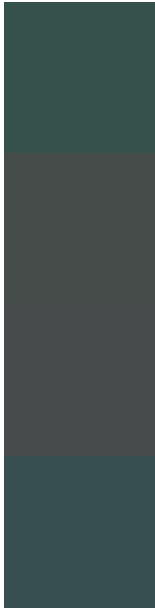
75.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



Tritanopia

72.8070, -15.6340, -3.0100

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Protanomaly

73.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170

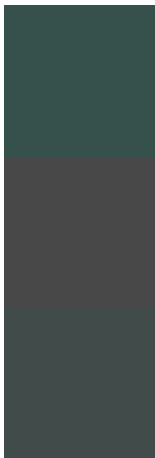
Deuteranomaly

73.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Tritanomaly

72.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670 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(54, 80, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 80, 75)  
}
```

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(54, 80, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 80, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670 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(54, 80, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 80, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 80, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 80, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 80, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 80, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 80, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 80,  
75) }
```

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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