

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(71.7580, 2.1160,  
-38.3640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	326004
RGB	50, 96, 4
RGB Percent	20%, 38%, 2%
CMY	0.8041, 0.6234, 0.9842
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.96, 0.62
HSL	90°, 92%, 20%
HSV	90°, 96%, 38%
XYZ	5.5199, 9.0551, 1.5723
YIQ	71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

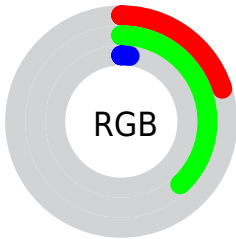
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	4, 96, 50
Decimal	3301380
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	36.09, -30.90, 41.11
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	36, 51.425, 126.930
Yxy	9.0551, 0.3418, 0.5608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281491460 (0xFF326004)
YUV	71.7580, -33.4047, -19.0818
Hunter-Lab	30.0916, -19.9168, 17.9662

# Details

The YIQ color **71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **28.2420, -2.1160, 38.3640**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.5130, 1.4280, -36.9080**, and **28.7630, -13.4750, -25.6270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.7040, 2.2080, -40.0320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.3930, 1.8860, -34.1940**.

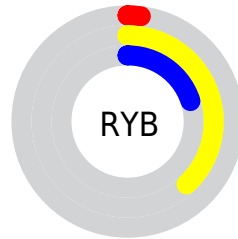
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (38%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (20%)

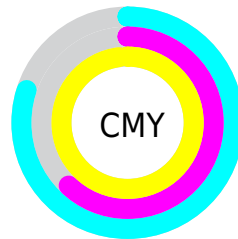


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640 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 71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.7580, 2.1160,  
-38.3640

71.7580, 2.1160,  
-38.3640

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

49.4400, -5.4960,  
-32.5680

123.5130, 1.4280,  
-36.9080

28.7630, -13.4750,  
-25.6270

149.9860, 1.4740,  
-37.7420

17.6100, -8.2500,  
-15.6900

176.7580, 2.1160,  
-38.3640


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

205.1170, 2.4830,  
-39.5090

231.2420, 3.6290,  
-38.2510

243.1050, 11.9250,

-23.3950


 250.7820, 11.8770,  
-11.5070

 71.7580, 2.1160,  
-38.3640


 71.7580, 2.1160,  
-38.3640


 70.7040, 2.2080,  
-40.0320

 74.3930, 1.8860,  
-34.1940

 76.9140, 1.9770,  
-30.3350

 79.2500, 1.1510,  
-26.3770

 81.7710, 1.2420,  
-22.5180

 84.4060, 1.0120,  
-18.3480

■ 87.0410, 0.7820,  
-14.1780

■ 89.5620, 0.8730,  
-10.3190

■ 91.8980, 0.0470,  
-6.3610

■ 94.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.8870, 32.9700, -24.8380



71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



65.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620

# Triad

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



71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



75.8800, -78.6310, -1.1830



78.0270, 58.4050, 37.3570

# Complementary

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



71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



28.2420, -2.1160, 38.3640

# 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.



83.7870, 32.9580, 41.4860



71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



70.1070, -77.5320, 6.4360

# Square

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



71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



75.7370, -71.3390, -12.1950



86.7200, -9.6340, 31.4380



79.3040, 64.0940, 16.8460



# Rectangle

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



71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



69.4670, -53.6840, -29.3000



86.7200, -9.6340, 31.4380



78.7260, 52.1230, 41.0750

# Sweetspot

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



71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



115.5140, 0.8280, -15.0120



58.5100, 42.1820, -4.5540



58.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850



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.



71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



91.9130, 2.5770, -52.2310



58.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



46.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



82.4880, 2.5760, -46.7040



176.7600, 5.5200, -100.0800



# Inverse Universe

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



28.2420, -2.1160, 38.3640



33.0870, -2.5770, 52.2310



41.9960, 25.3000, 48.1160



45.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



29.5120, -2.5760, 46.7040



63.2400, -5.5200, 100.0800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

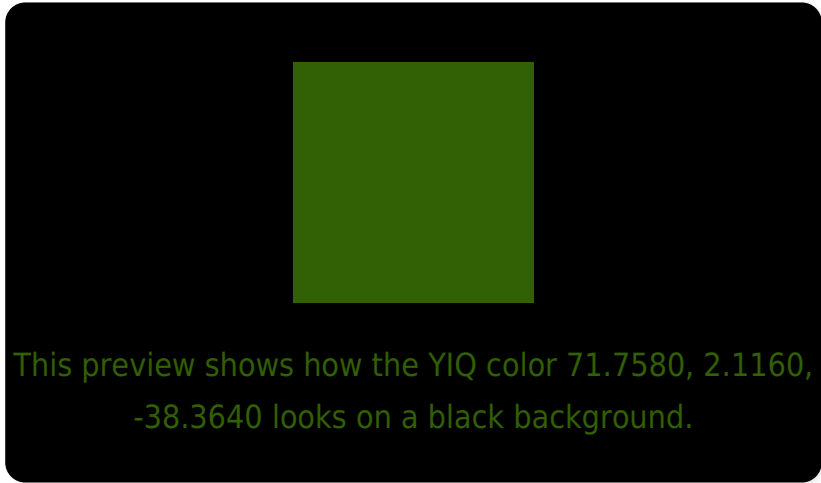
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

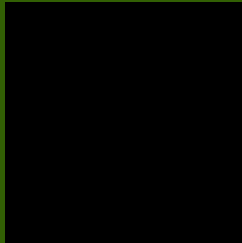
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.7580, 2.1160,

-38.3640.

# 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

71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640

### Protanopia

78.5990, 33.8410, -24.1030

### Deuteranopia

81.2330, 35.3520, -12.9360



## Tritanopia

81.7250, -18.3390, -3.5470

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640

## Protanomaly

75.9780, 22.2880, -29.4880

## Deuteranomaly

77.7920, 23.1120, -22.3920

## Tritanomaly

78.5280, -10.9550, -16.2270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

72.0410, 0.7820, -14.1780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640 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(50, 96, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 96, 4)  
}
```

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(50, 96, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 96, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640 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(50, 96, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 96, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 96, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 96, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 96, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 96, 4) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 96, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 96,  
4) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor