

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.7680, -13.0120,  
-50.5480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.7680, -13.0120,  
-50.5480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1C6C00
RGB	28, 108, 0
RGB Percent	11%, 42%, 0%
CMY	0.8905, 0.5763, 0.9999
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 1.00, 0.58
HSL	104°, 100%, 21%
HSV	104°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	5.8432, 10.9781, 1.8113
YIQ	71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

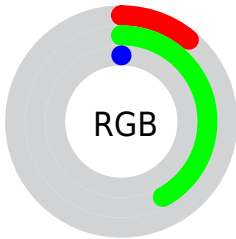
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 108, 80
Decimal	1862656
CIELab	39.54, -42.08, 44.71
CIELCh	40, 61.395, 133.261
Yxy	10.9781, 0.3136, 0.5892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280052736 (0xFF1C6C00)
YUV	71.7680, -35.3816, -38.3845
Hunter-Lab	33.1333, -26.5038, 19.9521

# Details

The YIQ color **71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **36.2320, 13.0120, 50.5480**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.6590, -11.0870, -46.8870**, and **34.6330, -16.2250, -30.8570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.4140, -11.7750, -45.4310**.

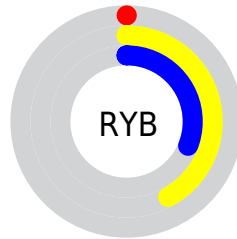
# Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (42%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (31%)

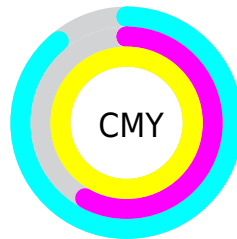


Cyan (74%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480 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 71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.7680, -13.0120,  
-50.5480

■ 71.7680, -13.0120,  
-50.5480

■ 254.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

■ 48.7210, -22.8250,  
-43.4090

■ 126.6590,  
-11.0870, -46.8870

■ 34.6330, -16.2250,  
-30.8570

■ 154.0180,  
-10.7200, -48.0320

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 181.7900,  
-10.0780, -48.6540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.2630,  
-10.0320, -49.4880

■ 227.5830, -4.7610,  
-40.3850

■ 239.3320, 3.8560,

-25.8400

■ 251.0100, 11.2350,  
-10.8850

■ 71.7680, -13.0120,  
-50.5480

■ 75.4140, -11.7750,  
-45.4310

■ 79.0600, -10.5380,  
-40.3140

■ 82.5920, -8.9800,  
-35.5080

■ 86.2380, -7.7430,  
-30.3910

■ 89.8840, -6.5060,  
-25.2740

■ 93.5300, -5.2690,  
-20.1570

■ 97.1760, -4.0320,  
-15.0400

■ 100.7080, -2.4740,  
-10.2340

■ 104.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.3330, 28.4780, -31.5380



71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480



73.3990, -50.9770, -39.8170

# Triad

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



71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480



84.4690, -90.4150, 3.1290



78.5780, 76.1470, 46.2190

# Complementary

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



71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480



36.2320, 13.0120, 50.5480

# 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.



85.6740, 49.8740, 54.3060



71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480



75.8920, -86.9320, 11.5960

# Square

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



71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480



84.6850, -82.7560, -9.0280



95.1330, -0.1910, 42.0250



85.0680, 76.3820, 14.4140



# Rectangle

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



71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480



77.9760, -62.4870, -29.4550



95.1330, -0.1910, 42.0250



78.7440, 70.0480, 52.1280

# Sweetspot

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



71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480



125.9430, -4.9940, -19.6340



78.6650, 42.6430, -18.4210



62.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480



92.9440, -17.0440, -65.5880



66.2460, -37.7250, -48.7090



52.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140



77.6490, -14.2950, -54.8310



162.6520, -29.8270, -114.7790



# Inverse Universe

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



36.2320, 13.0120, 50.5480



47.0560, 17.0440, 65.5880



41.7540, 37.7250, 48.7090



49.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



39.3510, 14.2950, 54.8310

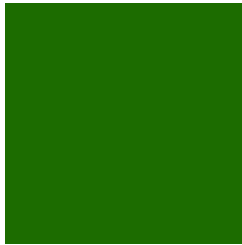


82.3480, 29.8270, 114.7790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

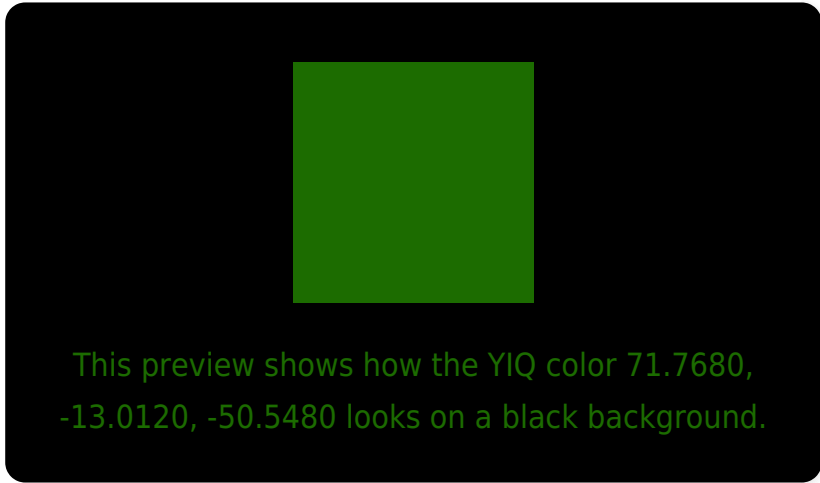
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

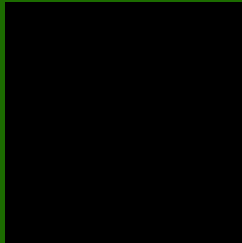
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.7680, -13.0120,



# 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

71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480

### Protanopia

85.9860, 37.0050, -26.3790

### Deuteranopia

89.2610, 38.1490, -14.0670



## Tritanopia

86.6740, -31.4970, -7.3770

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480

## Protanomaly

80.5490, 18.9420, -34.9300

## Deuteranomaly

82.8900, 19.7200, -27.0000

## Tritanomaly

81.1840, -24.8460, -23.2940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.8830, -4.7650, -18.2770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480 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(28, 108, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 108, 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(28, 108, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 108, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480 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(28, 108, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 108, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 108, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 108, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 108, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 108, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.7680, -13.0120, -50.5480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 108, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 108,  
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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