

# Converting Colors

YIQ(71.8000, -32.0920,  
-13.1160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(71.8000, -32.0920,  
-13.1160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	215955
RGB	33, 89, 85
RGB Percent	13%, 35%, 33%
CMY	0.8707, 0.6509, 0.6668
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.05, 0.65
HSL	176°, 46%, 24%
HSV	176°, 63%, 35%
XYZ	5.8389, 8.1268, 9.8486
YIQ	71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

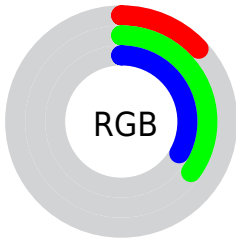
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	33, 62, 89
Decimal	2185557
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.25, -19.29, -3.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	34, 19.543, 189.268
Yxy	8.1268, 0.2452, 0.3413
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280375637 (0xFF215955)
YUV	71.8000, 6.5076, -34.0276
Hunter-Lab	28.5076, -13.3282, -0.5279




# Details

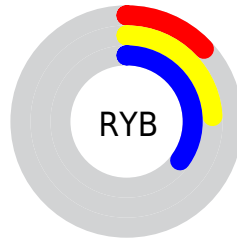
The YIQ color **71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **50.2000, 32.0920, 13.1160**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.3980, -30.9000, -12.6920**, and **29.8010, -24.6650, -10.0490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.6050, -27.0490, -10.8970**.

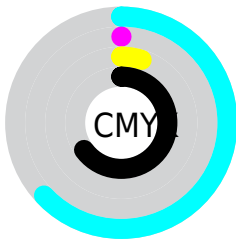
# Distribution







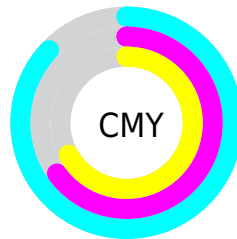
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (35%)
-  Blue (33%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (5%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (65%)
-  Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160 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 71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.8000, -32.0920,  
-13.1160

■ 71.8000, -32.0920,  
-13.1160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 45.5220, -37.1810,  
-14.5010

■ 122.3980,  
-30.9000, -12.6920

■ 29.8010, -24.6650,  
-10.0490

■ 148.6860,  
-31.7710, -13.4270

■ 16.3680, -13.0200,  
-6.3320

■ 175.6860,  
-31.7710, -13.4270

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 203.2730,  
-32.0460, -13.9500

■ 231.9740,  
-32.6420, -14.1620

■ 244.5350,

-20.8600, -7.4200

253.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

71.8000, -32.0920,  
-13.1160

71.8000, -32.0920,  
-13.1160

68.9950, -37.1350,  
-15.3350

74.6050, -27.0490,  
-10.8970

66.3040, -42.4990,  
-17.2430

77.2960, -21.6850,  
-8.9890

63.4990, -47.5420,  
-19.4620

80.1010, -16.6420,  
-6.7700

61.7050, -51.1180,  
-20.7340

82.9060, -11.5990,  
-4.5510

85.2980, -6.8310,  
-2.8550

■ 88.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 90.7940, 3.5760,  
1.2720

■ 93.5990, 8.6190,  
3.4910

■ 96.4040, 13.6620,  
5.7100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.7710, -15.9530, -13.7530



71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



71.1290, -40.2080, -9.2000

# Triad

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



71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



82.6060, -1.2860, 12.2980



80.4400, 22.0080, -2.3760

# Complementary

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



71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



50.2000, 32.0920, 13.1160

# 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.



81.3360, 25.5370, 5.2570



71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



82.6740, 13.2020, 14.0500

# Square

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



71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



79.6470, -17.6990, 6.8850



82.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810



78.9610, 12.9310, -8.5810



# Rectangle

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



71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



73.4440, -36.5410, -4.0690



82.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810



80.6900, 24.3000, 0.1400

# Sweetspot

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



71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



108.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860



67.3670, -12.4200, -28.2280



54.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



88.1890, -49.6050, -20.6210



58.7550, -27.0510, 0.1570



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



74.0950, -61.2040, -25.1720



162.7970, -134.6030, -55.1070



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2000, 32.0920, 13.1160



54.6970, 49.9260, 20.3100



63.2450, 27.0510, -0.1570



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.9050, 61.2040, 25.1720



72.2030, 134.6030, 55.1070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

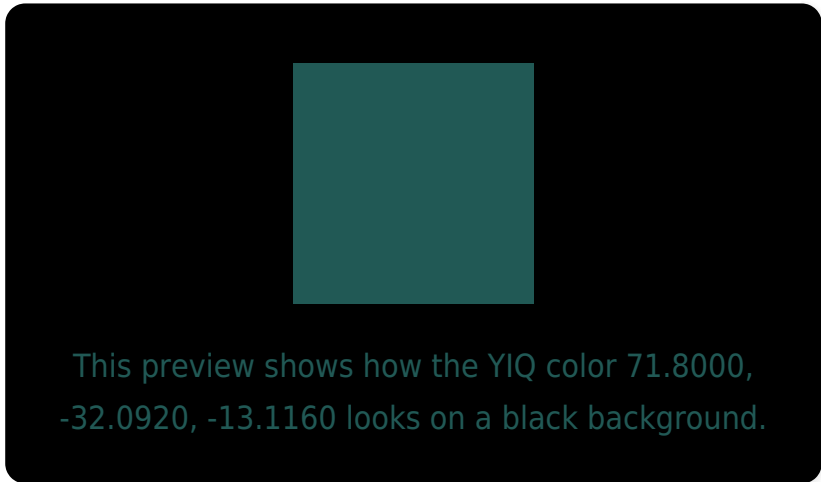
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

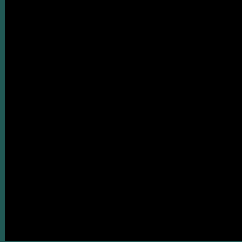
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160.



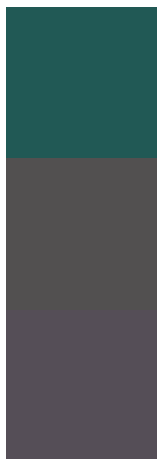
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8000, -32.0920,

-13.1160.

# 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

71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160

### Protanopia

80.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

### Deuteranopia

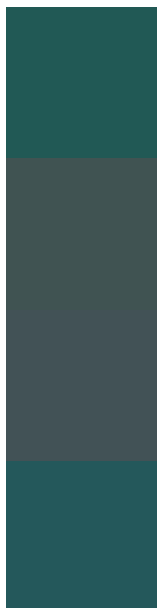
81.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



## Tritanopia

73.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160

## Protanomaly

77.2050, -11.0030, -4.3390

## Deuteranomaly

77.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

## Tritanomaly

72.7940, -31.9550, -10.0910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160

## Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160 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(33, 89, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 89, 85)  
}
```

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(33, 89, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 89, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160 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(33, 89, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 89, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 89, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 89, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 89, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 89, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 89, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 89,  
85) }
```

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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