

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.8010, -34.9740,
-49.0060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.8010, -34.9740,
-49.0060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	08711B
RGB	8, 113, 27
RGB Percent	3%, 44%, 11%
CMY	0.9689, 0.5567, 0.8942
CMYK	0.93, 0.00, 0.76, 0.56
HSL	131°, 87%, 24%
HSV	131°, 93%, 44%
XYZ	6.2068, 11.9502, 3.0153
YIQ	71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

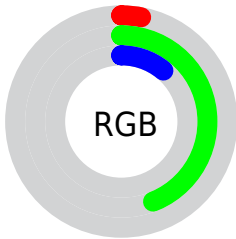
Format	Color
RYB	8, 97, 113
Decimal	553243
CIELab	41.14, -44.93, 38.00
CIELCh	41, 58.848, 139.776
Yxy	11.9502, 0.2932, 0.5644
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278743323 (0xFF08711B)
YUV	71.8010, -22.0869, -55.9535
Hunter-Lab	34.5691, -28.4466, 19.0268

Details

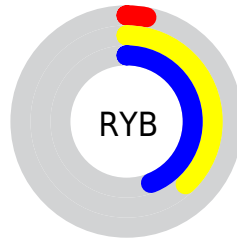
The YIQ color **71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **49.1990, 34.9740, 49.0060**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.5420, -23.8790, -46.3350**, and **36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.6110, -37.4950, -52.8790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.1160, -31.3070, -43.8750**.

Distribution



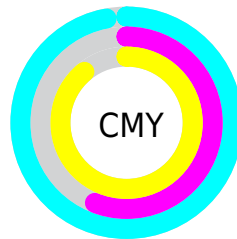
- Red (3%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060 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 71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.8010, -34.9740,
-49.0060

■ 71.8010, -34.9740,
-49.0060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.6560, -24.2000,
-46.0240

■ 129.5420,
-23.8790, -46.3350

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 157.2000,
-22.9160, -47.2680

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 184.9720,
-22.2740, -47.8900

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 213.3310,
-21.9070, -49.0350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 227.2430,
-15.3070, -36.4830

■ 239.1060, -7.0110,

-21.6270

■ 251.2680, 1.8810,
-6.5590

■ 71.8010, -34.9740,
-49.0060

■ 71.8010, -34.9740,
-49.0060

■ 68.6110, -37.4950,
-52.8790

■ 76.1160, -31.3070,
-43.8750

■ 80.7300, -27.0440,
-38.5320

■ 85.1590, -23.6980,
-33.0900

■ 89.4740, -20.0310,
-27.9590

■ 93.7890, -16.3640,
-22.8280

■ 98.5170, -12.4220,
-17.1740

■ 102.8320, -8.7550,
-12.0430

■ 107.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 111.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.3600, 23.8480, -35.7360



71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



77.5710, -57.2130, -36.9330

Triad

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



71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



85.3980, -91.6530, 3.5390



87.6990, 73.9480, 36.5080

Complementary

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



71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



49.1990, 34.9740, 49.0060

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.



90.4910, 54.6430, 50.4750



71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



90.5110, -54.7020, 22.2100

Square

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



71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



87.4720, -86.4700, -7.7980



98.8310, 12.4630, 43.9750



90.7590, 72.5780, 6.2580

Rectangle

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



71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



82.0340, -68.4020, -26.8820



98.8310, 12.4630, 43.9750



86.4740, 70.5080, 43.7880

Sweetspot

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



71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



131.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



95.9470, 23.5730, -36.2590



64.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



89.9540, -49.3670, -69.0070



77.6150, -51.3450, -33.1450



53.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



72.9480, -40.0620, -55.9180



150.1190, -82.3700, -115.1860

Inverse Universe

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



49.1990, 34.9740, 49.0060



58.0460, 49.3670, 69.0070



43.3850, 51.3450, 33.1450



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



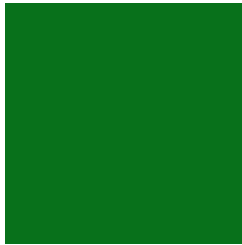
47.0520, 40.0620, 55.9180



96.8810, 82.3700, 115.1860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

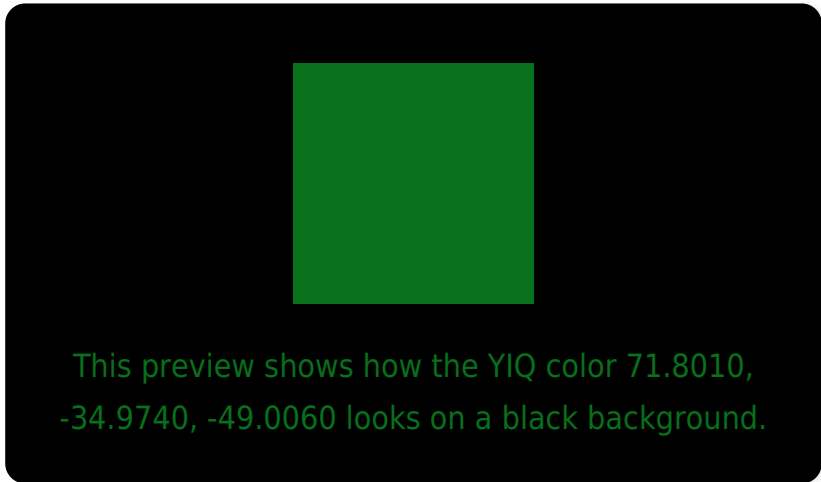
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

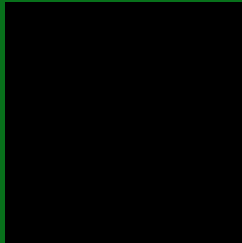
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8010, -34.9740,

-49.0060.

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

71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060

Protanopia

92.1520, 30.9060, -20.4700

Deuteranopia

94.2870, 35.2600, -11.2680



Tritanopia

88.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



Protanomaly

84.7250, 6.8830, -31.1410



Deuteranomaly

86.3820, 9.5870, -25.0770



Tritanomaly

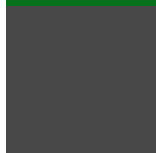
82.6110, -36.3540, -23.9860

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060



Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



Achromatomaly

72.1040, -12.6970, -17.6970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060 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(8, 113, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 113, 27)  
}
```

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(8, 113, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 113, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060 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(8, 113, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 113, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 113, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 113, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 113, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 113, 27)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.8010, -34.9740, -49.0060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 113, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 113,  
27) }
```

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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