

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.8540, -42.4930,
-50.4050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.8540, -42.4930,
-50.4050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007421
RGB	0, 116, 33
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 13%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5449, 0.8707
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.72, 0.54
HSL	137°, 100%, 23%
HSV	137°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	6.5251, 12.6116, 3.5273
YIQ	71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

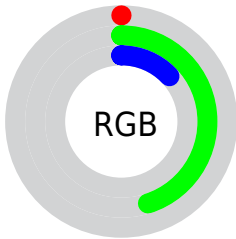
Format	Color
RYB	0, 90, 116
Decimal	29729
CIELab	42.17, -46.01, 36.54
CIELCh	42, 58.754, 141.544
Yxy	12.6116, 0.2879, 0.5565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219809 (0xFF007421)
YUV	71.8540, -19.1550, -63.0160
Hunter-Lab	35.5129, -29.3499, 18.9701

Details

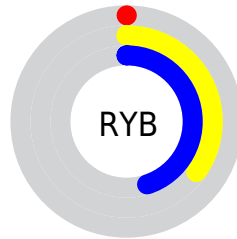
The YIQ color **71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **44.1460, 42.4930, 50.4050**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.2750, -27.5010, -46.7730**, and **38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.3540, -37.9090, -45.3730**.

Distribution



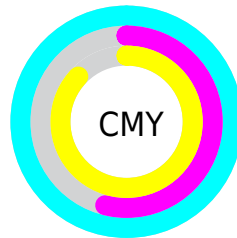
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 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 71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.8540, -42.4930,
-50.4050

■ 71.8540, -42.4930,
-50.4050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.9870, -26.6300,
-46.0380

■ 131.2750,
-27.5010, -46.7730

■ 38.7420, -18.1500,
-34.5180

■ 158.9330,
-26.5380, -47.7060

■ 25.8280, -12.1000,
-23.0120

■ 186.7050,
-25.8960, -48.3280

■ 8.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 215.1780,
-25.8500, -49.1620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 227.5140,
-17.5080, -35.1400

■ 239.3770, -9.2120,

-20.2840

251.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

71.8540, -42.4930,
-50.4050

76.3540, -37.9090,
-45.3730

80.6690, -34.2420,
-40.2420

85.1690, -29.6580,
-35.2100

89.3700, -25.6700,
-30.3900

93.9840, -21.4070,
-25.0470

■ 98.4840, -16.8230,
-20.0150

■ 102.6850,
-12.8350, -15.1950

■ 107.1850, -8.2510,
-10.1630

■ 111.5000, -4.5840,
-5.0320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.8220, 22.4270, -37.5170



71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



80.0160, -59.9640, -36.6360

Triad

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



71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



86.9140, -93.1660, 3.4260



90.5310, 74.3610, 34.5290

Complementary

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



71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



44.1460, 42.4930, 50.4050

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.



93.3340, 56.5230, 49.4430



71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



95.5010, -48.7420, 24.3300

Square

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



71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



89.2160, -88.6250, -7.2890



100.9130, 15.1680, 44.5120



93.7050, 72.6700, 4.5900

Rectangle

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



71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



84.4790, -71.1530, -26.5850



100.9130, 15.1680, 44.5120



89.7190, 71.1960, 42.3320

Sweetspot

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



71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



132.8970, -16.5480, -19.4920



92.9090, 17.5680, -43.0720



66.3480, -10.2680, -12.1560



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050



92.9520, -55.0530, -65.0770



78.4660, -61.1110, -32.3670



56.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



75.6040, -44.7850, -52.9210



154.8440, -91.5410, -108.6690

Inverse Universe

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



44.1460, 42.4930, 50.4050



57.1620, 54.7320, 65.3880



37.5340, 61.1110, 32.3670



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



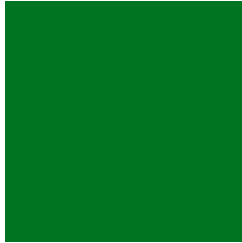
46.5100, 44.4640, 53.2320



95.1560, 91.5410, 108.6690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

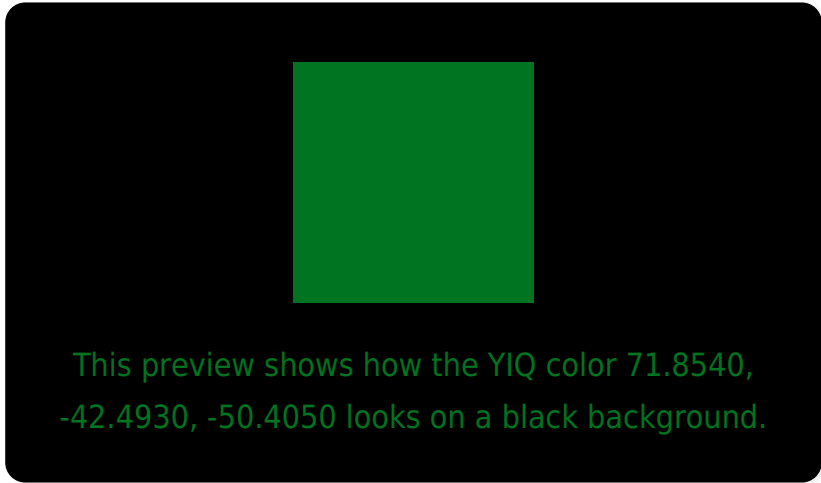
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.8540, -42.4930,

-50.4050.

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

71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050

Protanopia

95.1950, 29.3470, -19.7490

Deuteranopia

96.6290, 34.2970, -10.3350



Tritanopia

91.0860, -38.6490, -9.9210

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050

Protanomaly

86.8710, 3.5360, -31.0560

Deuteranomaly

87.5280, 6.2400, -24.9920

Tritanomaly

84.2300, -39.6550, -24.7350

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.0220, -15.4020, -18.2340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 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(0, 116, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 116, 33)  
}
```

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(0, 116, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 116, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 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(0, 116, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 116, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 116, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 116, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 116, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.8540, -42.4930, -50.4050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 116, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 116,  
33) }
```

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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