

Converting Colors

YIQ(71.9760, -18.9290,
-36.9210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(71.9760, -18.9290,
-36.9210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F651E
RGB	31, 101, 30
RGB Percent	12%, 40%, 12%
CMY	0.8786, 0.6038, 0.8824
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.70, 0.60
HSL	119°, 54%, 26%
HSV	119°, 70%, 40%
XYZ	5.4543, 9.6972, 2.8122
YIQ	71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

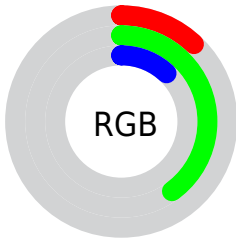
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 101, 100
Decimal	2057502
CIE Lab	37.29, -36.86, 32.77
CIE LCh	37, 49.315, 138.362
Yxy	9.6972, 0.3036, 0.5398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280247582 (0xFF1F651E)
YUV	71.9760, -20.6942, -35.9360
Hunter-Lab	31.1404, -23.2313, 16.4439

Details

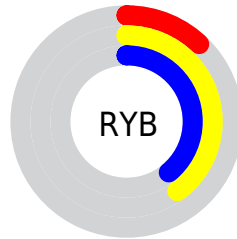
The YIQ color **71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **59.0240, 18.9290, 36.9210**, and the grayscale version is **72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.4170, -15.8570, -37.5290**, and **31.1110, -14.5750, -27.7190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.8460, -21.6790, -42.1510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.1060, -16.1790, -31.6910**.

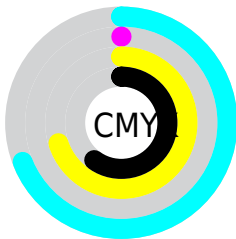
Distribution



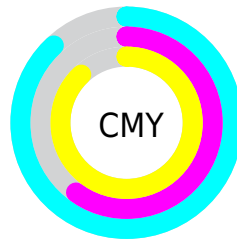
- Red (12%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210 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 71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 71.9760, -18.9290,
-36.9210

■ 71.9760, -18.9290,
-36.9210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.1820, -22.5050,
-38.1930

■ 124.4170,
-15.8570, -37.5290

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 150.8900,
-15.8110, -38.3630

■ 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 178.2490,
-15.4440, -39.5080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.1350,
-15.1230, -39.8190

■ 228.7380,
-12.3270, -35.4230

■ 240.3020, -4.6270,

-20.7790

252.4640, 4.2650,
-5.7110

71.9760, -18.9290,
-36.9210

71.9760, -18.9290,
-36.9210

67.8460, -21.6790,
-42.1510

76.1060, -16.1790,
-31.6910

63.7160, -24.4290,
-47.3810

80.2360, -13.4290,
-26.4610

59.5860, -27.1790,
-52.6110

84.3660, -10.6790,
-21.2310

88.4960, -7.9290,
-16.0010

92.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 96.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 101.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 105.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 109.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.4080, 23.8930, -31.0430



71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210



69.6150, -51.3450, -33.1450

Triad

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



71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210



75.8630, -79.9610, 0.8950



82.2410, 60.3780, 29.1300

Complementary

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



71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210



59.0240, 18.9290, 36.9210

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.



85.2950, 43.0910, 39.5630



71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210



83.2530, -45.3480, 17.8840

Square

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



71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210



77.8060, -75.7870, -8.6750



90.1090, 8.3840, 35.2960



83.5280, 60.1070, 6.4990

Rectangle

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



71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210



73.3940, -60.6080, -24.9600



90.1090, 8.3840, 35.2960



82.5490, 56.7550, 34.2190

Sweetspot

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



71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210



121.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440



92.3190, 23.0660, -21.5580



59.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210



87.3420, -29.6080, -58.1520



75.5530, -30.4390, -26.5590



48.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



68.1030, -30.4330, -59.7210



142.9510, -64.7620, -125.9300

Inverse Universe

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



59.0240, 18.9290, 36.9210



66.6580, 29.6080, 58.1520



55.4470, 30.4390, 26.5590



48.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



46.8970, 30.4330, 59.7210



99.0490, 64.7620, 125.9300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

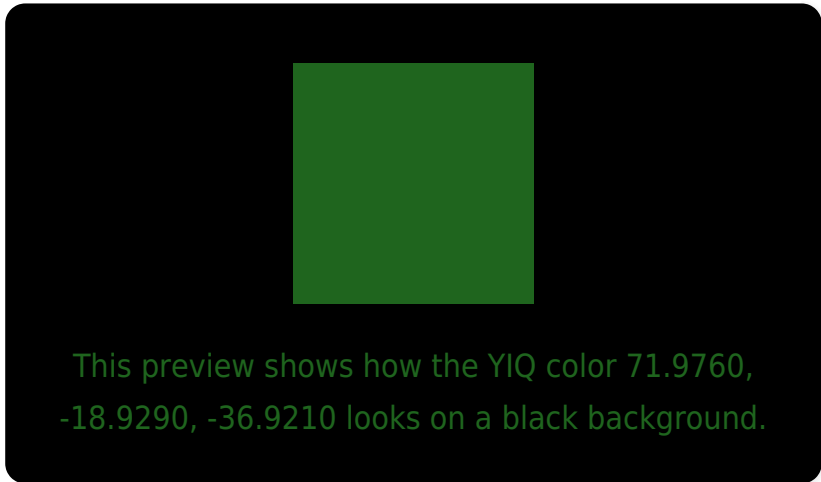
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 71.9760, -18.9290,

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

71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210

Protanopia

83.9220, 25.8620, -17.1620

Deuteranopia

85.4160, 30.5830, -9.1050



Tritanopia

81.7560, -28.7920, -6.8400

Trichromacy



Original Color

71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210

Protanomaly

79.7950, 9.8620, -24.5540

Deuteranomaly

80.9250, 12.6120, -19.3240

Tritanomaly

78.4600, -25.4430, -17.9790

Monochromacy



Original Color

71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210

Achromatopsia

72.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210 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(31, 101, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 101, 30)  
}
```

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(31, 101, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 101, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210 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(31, 101, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 101, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 101, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 101, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 101, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 101,  
30) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 71.9760, -18.9290, -36.9210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 101, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 101,  
30) }
```

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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