

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.0850, -38.0490,
-31.8170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.0850, -38.0490,
-31.8170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11683D
RGB	17, 104, 61
RGB Percent	7%, 41%, 24%
CMY	0.9336, 0.5920, 0.7609
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.41, 0.59
HSL	150°, 72%, 24%
HSV	150°, 84%, 41%
XYZ	6.0256, 10.3632, 6.0934
YIQ	73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

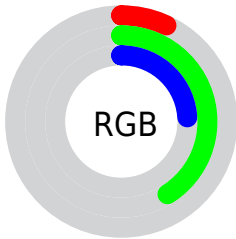
Format	Color
RYB	17, 75, 104
Decimal	1140797
CIELab	38.49, -35.49, 17.44
CIELCh	38, 39.542, 153.826
Yxy	10.3632, 0.2680, 0.4610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279330877 (0xFF11683D)
YUV	73.0850, -5.9579, -49.1865
Hunter-Lab	32.1919, -22.9248, 11.3118

Details

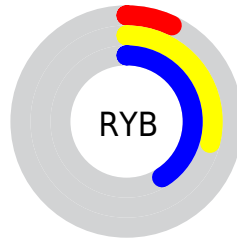
The YIQ color **73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **47.9150, 38.0490, 31.8170**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **127.0210, -31.9970, -31.3650**, and **34.9240, -21.1780, -23.6900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.5250, -42.4040, -35.4920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6450, -33.6940, -28.1420**.

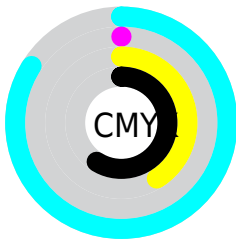
Distribution



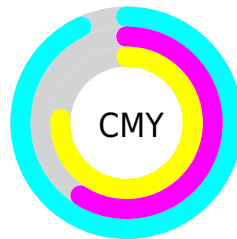
- Red (7%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170 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 73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.0850, -38.0490,
-31.8170

■ 73.0850, -38.0490,
-31.8170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.8190, -34.2440,
-29.1880

■ 127.0210,
-31.9970, -31.3650

■ 34.9240, -21.1780,
-23.6900

■ 153.7930,
-31.3550, -31.9870

■ 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 181.3800,
-31.6300, -32.5100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.5540,
-32.1800, -33.5560

■ 229.8090,
-28.2840, -27.0680

■ 241.7860,

-20.3090, -11.9010

251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

73.0850, -38.0490,
-31.8170

73.0850, -38.0490,
-31.8170

69.5250, -42.4040,
-35.4920

76.6450, -33.6940,
-28.1420

67.0900, -45.6130,
-37.9090

80.5040, -28.7430,
-24.2550

84.0640, -24.3880,
-20.5800

88.0370, -19.7580,
-16.3820

91.5970, -15.4030,
-12.7070

■ 95.1570, -11.0480,
-9.0320

■ 99.0160, -6.0970,
-5.1450

■ 102.5760, -1.7420,
-1.4700

■ 106.4350, 3.2090,
2.4170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.2180, 4.1770, -26.1510



73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



72.9380, -59.3240, -26.2040

Triad

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



73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



79.7360, -60.4300, 4.8660



88.8940, 50.5690, 14.1610

Complementary

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



73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



47.9150, 38.0490, 31.8170

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.



90.0910, 43.1850, 26.8410



73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



92.3790, -10.4120, 23.5080

Square

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



73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



76.1590, -75.2830, -6.7950



92.6620, 22.6440, 30.1640



88.8910, 45.4830, -3.8050

Rectangle

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



73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



75.4460, -66.3860, -19.3620



92.6620, 22.6440, 30.1640



89.1700, 49.9720, 19.4760

Sweetspot

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



73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



122.8960, -14.8070, -12.4950



80.9260, 1.7030, -36.3850



61.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170



86.9970, -58.9530, -49.4570



77.9870, -51.8520, -18.4440



49.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



74.1170, -50.2430, -42.1070



155.9620, -105.7120, -88.6240

Inverse Universe

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



47.9150, 38.0490, 31.8170



48.0030, 58.9530, 49.4570



43.0130, 51.8520, 18.4440



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



86.0380, 105.7120, 88.6240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

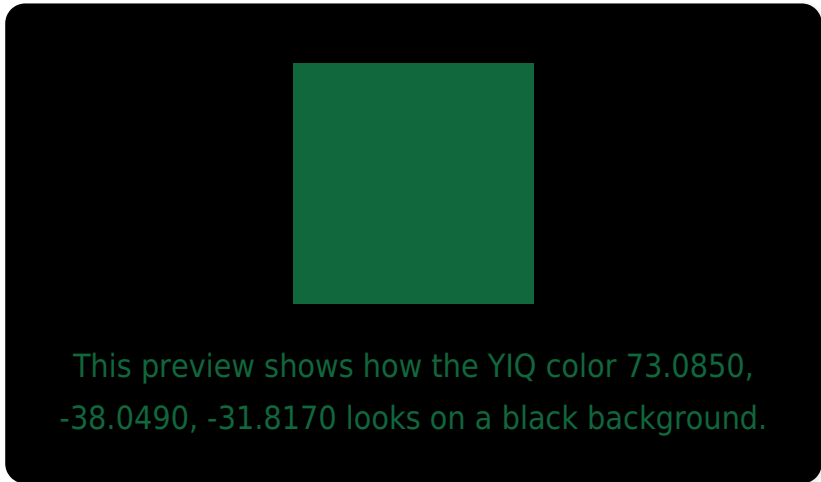
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.0850, -38.0490,

-31.8170.

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

73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170

Protanopia

88.8150, 16.2780, -8.6660

Deuteranopia

89.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790



Tritanopia

82.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170

Protanomaly

83.0080, -3.6190, -17.0190

Deuteranomaly

84.0130, -2.0150, -13.0470

Tritanomaly

79.1150, -37.5930, -18.0490

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.0210, -13.6610, -11.2370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170 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(17, 104, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 104, 61)  
}
```

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(17, 104, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 104, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170 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(17, 104, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 104, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 104, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 104, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 104, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 104,  
61) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.0850, -38.0490, -31.8170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 104, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 104,  
61) }
```

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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