

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.1710, -5.6360,
-19.0120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38572F
RGB	56, 87, 47
RGB Percent	22%, 34%, 18%
CMY	0.7805, 0.6588, 0.8157
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.46, 0.66
HSL	107°, 30%, 26%
HSV	107°, 46%, 34%
XYZ	5.5519, 7.8638, 3.9148
YIQ	73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

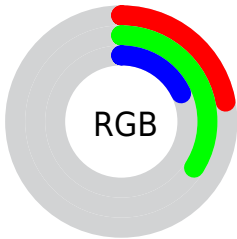
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 87, 78
Decimal	3692335
CIE _{Lab}	33.70, -20.21, 19.67
CIE _{LCh}	34, 28.207, 135.773
Yxy	7.8638, 0.3204, 0.4538
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281882415 (0xFF38572F)
YUV	73.1710, -12.9023, -15.0590
Hunter-Lab	28.0424, -13.7346, 11.3526

Details

The YIQ color **73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **60.8290, 5.6360, 19.0120**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.5300, -5.2690, -20.1570**, and **27.6550, -4.1230, -18.8990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.0520, -6.9190, -23.2950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290**.

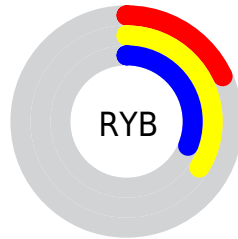
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (34%)

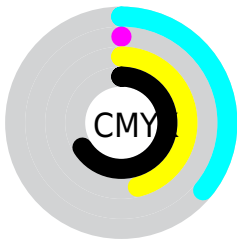
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (31%)

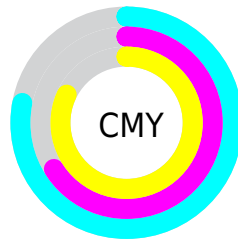


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120 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 73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.1710, -5.6360,
-19.0120

73.1710, -5.6360,
-19.0120

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

50.2850, -5.9570,
-18.7010

122.2310, -5.8650,
-20.3690

27.6550, -4.1230,
-18.8990

148.1170, -5.5440,
-20.6800

12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

175.1770, -5.7730,
-22.0370

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

203.0630, -5.4520,
-22.3480

230.6500, -5.7270,
-22.8710

247.2090, 0.3690,

-12.1990

■ 73.1710, -5.6360,
-19.0120

■ 73.1710, -5.6360,
-19.0120

■ 70.0520, -6.9190,
-23.2950

■ 76.2900, -4.3530,
-14.7290

■ 67.0470, -8.5230,
-27.2670

■ 78.9960, -3.3450,
-10.9690

■ 64.2270, -9.2100,
-31.3380

■ 82.1150, -2.0620,
-6.6860

■ 61.1080, -10.4930,
-35.6210

■ 85.2340, -0.7790,
-2.4030

■ 57.9890, -11.7760,
-39.9040

■ 88.3530, 0.5040,
1.8800

■ 57.0490, -12.0050,
-41.2610

■ 91.0590, 1.5120,
5.6400

■ 94.1780, 2.7950,
9.9230

■ 97.2970, 4.0780,
14.2060

■ 100.3020, 5.6820,
18.1780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.3430, 14.4910, -14.8290



73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



66.5620, -34.6580, -21.6820

Triad

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



73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



64.4010, -61.3450, -6.0890



80.0370, 34.1090, 15.1090

Complementary

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



73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



60.8290, 5.6360, 19.0120

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.



81.1530, 22.2790, 20.2550



73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



78.2430, -22.1930, 11.2390

Square

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



73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



64.8970, -60.1060, -12.0260



81.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860



78.8980, 35.5780, 5.0020

Rectangle

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



73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



62.8790, -51.6680, -21.7800



81.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860



80.6500, 30.9450, 17.3850

Sweetspot

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



73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



106.5880, -2.0160, -7.5200



77.1570, 15.3150, -7.7330



52.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120



90.5800, -8.7060, -29.4580



71.7340, -14.5310, -17.4990



41.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



69.9850, -15.1210, -50.8730



153.7920, -33.0370, -111.6690

Inverse Universe

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



60.8290, 5.6360, 19.0120



71.4200, 8.7060, 29.4580



62.2660, 14.5310, 17.4990



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



37.0150, 15.1210, 50.8730



81.2080, 33.0370, 111.6690

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

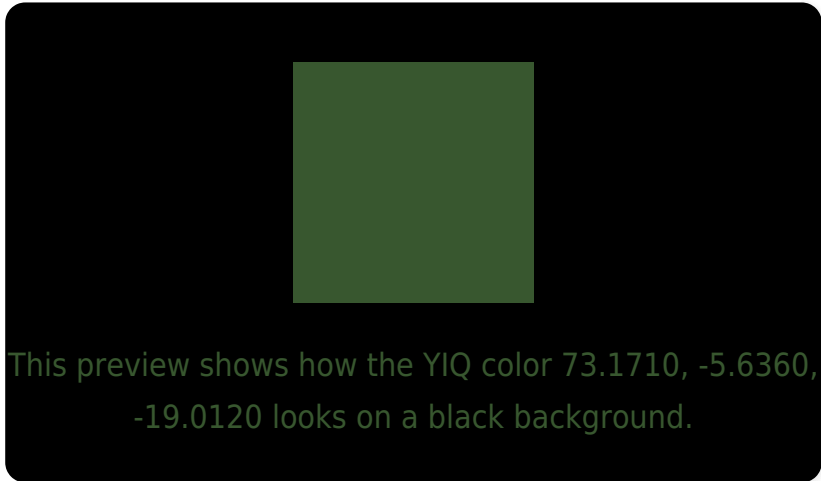
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.1710, -5.6360,

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

73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120

Protanopia

77.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890

Deuteranopia

78.1300, 19.9450, -3.5350



Tritanopia

77.1170, -13.5710, -1.8510

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120

Protanomaly

75.9880, 8.3010, -12.7790

Deuteranomaly

76.1780, 10.8220, -8.9060

Tritanomaly

75.6840, -11.0940, -8.1980

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120 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(56, 87, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 87, 47)  
}
```

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(56, 87, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 87, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120 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(56, 87, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 87, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 87, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 87, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 87, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 87, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.1710, -5.6360, -19.0120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 87, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 87,  
47) }
```

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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