

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950)
contains.

YIQ(73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(73.4720, 17.8410,
-31.4950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	475900
RGB	71, 89, 0
RGB Percent	28%, 35%, 0%
CMY	0.7217, 0.6509, 0.9998
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 1.00, 0.65
HSL	72°, 100%, 17%
HSV	72°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	6.1699, 8.4847, 1.3135
YIQ	73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

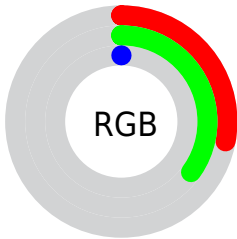
Format	Color
RYB	0, 89, 18
Decimal	4675840
CIELab	34.97, -18.76, 42.01
CIELCh	35, 46.013, 114.064
Yxy	8.4847, 0.3864, 0.5314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282865920 (0xFF475900)
YUV	73.4720, -36.2217, -2.1679
Hunter-Lab	29.1285, -13.1658, 17.7163

Details

The YIQ color **73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666600**. A complement of this color would be **15.5280, -17.8410, 31.4950**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.3410, 16.8320, -29.7280**, and **31.8190, 1.2870, -17.8250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.0960, 16.1440, -28.2720**.

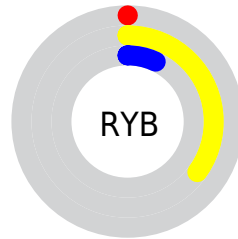
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (35%)

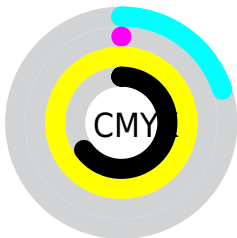
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (7%)

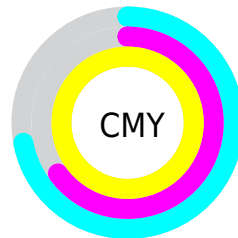


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950 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 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

73.4720, 17.8410,
-31.4950

73.4720, 17.8410,
-31.4950

253.5180, 4.1730,
-4.0430

52.7950, 9.8620,
-24.5540

124.3410, 16.8320,
-29.7280

31.8190, 1.2870,
-17.8250

150.5260, 17.7490,
-29.8270

14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

177.5970, 18.9870,
-30.2370

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

205.3690, 19.6290,
-30.8590

234.1410, 20.2710,
-31.4810

247.0200, 22.4700,

-21.7700

■ 250.2120, 13.4820,
-13.0620

■ 73.4720, 17.8410,
-31.4950

■ 75.0960, 16.1440,
-28.2720

■ 76.7200, 14.4470,
-25.0490

■ 78.0450, 12.1540,
-22.0380

■ 79.6690, 10.4570,
-18.8150

■ 81.2930, 8.7600,
-15.5920

■ 82.8030, 7.3840,
-12.6800

■ 84.4270, 5.6870,
-9.4570

■ 85.7520, 3.3940,
-6.4460

■ 87.3760, 1.6970,
-3.2230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.4800, 41.7260, -18.3220



73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950



63.7560, -29.9330, -35.7330

Triad

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



73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950



72.4260, -71.6610, -6.3570



79.5460, 43.6420, 35.0820

Complementary

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



73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950



15.5280, -17.8410, 31.4950

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.



83.9910, 14.5280, 34.0800



73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950



70.0270, -74.5510, 1.9690

Square

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



73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950



70.7670, -62.8560, -17.2560



81.4460, -29.7140, 20.8940



77.5130, 56.4360, 23.4760

Rectangle

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



73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950



64.4800, -46.5310, -32.2830



81.4460, -29.7140, 20.8940



81.1800, 35.9850, 36.1850

Sweetspot

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



73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950



108.9170, 7.0630, -12.3690



37.1770, 48.0940, 9.4540



55.1110, 3.7610, -7.5910



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950



94.7140, 22.6110, -40.8530



60.3160, -8.3830, -40.8230



42.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



88.2240, 21.2350, -37.9410



193.8580, 46.8270, -83.2610

Inverse Universe

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



15.5280, -17.8410, 31.4950



19.9870, -23.2070, 40.6410



28.6840, 8.3830, 40.8230



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



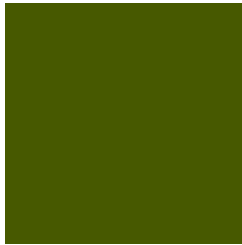
18.7760, -21.2350, 37.9410



41.1420, -46.8270, 83.2610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

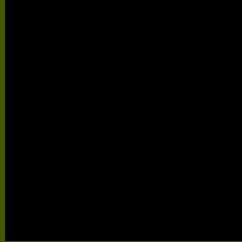
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.4720, 17.8410,

-31.4950.

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

73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950

Protanopia

75.9410, 32.8780, -23.1700

Deuteranopia

78.7060, 35.3980, -13.7700



Tritanopia

82.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950

Protanomaly

75.3100, 27.2850, -26.4350

Deuteranomaly

76.7820, 29.0720, -20.2720

Tritanomaly

78.8180, 3.0280, -10.8280

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.1450, 6.4210, -11.7470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950 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(71, 89, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 89, 0)  
}
```

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(71, 89, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 89, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950 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(71, 89, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 89, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 89, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 89, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 89, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 89, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.4720, 17.8410, -31.4950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 89, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 89,  
0) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor