

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.8600, -50.6570,  
-34.6010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.8600, -50.6570,  
-34.6010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	046E47
RGB	4, 110, 71
RGB Percent	2%, 43%, 28%
CMY	0.9846, 0.5684, 0.7217
CMYK	0.96, 0.00, 0.36, 0.57
HSL	158°, 93%, 22%
HSV	158°, 96%, 43%
XYZ	6.7658, 11.6412, 7.8443
YIQ	73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

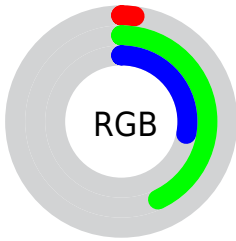
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	4, 69, 110
Decimal	290375
CIELab	40.64, -36.92, 14.44
CIELCh	41, 39.640, 158.644
Yxy	11.6412, 0.2577, 0.4435
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278480455 (0xFF046E47)
YUV	73.8600, -1.4100, -61.2672
Hunter-Lab	34.1192, -24.3119, 10.2522

# Details

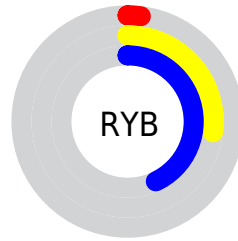
The YIQ color **73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **40.1400, 50.6570, 34.6010**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131.4870, -39.2410, -32.2410**, and **38.8850, -25.4420, -23.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.5500, -52.7200, -35.7600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.6050, -45.3850, -31.0250**.

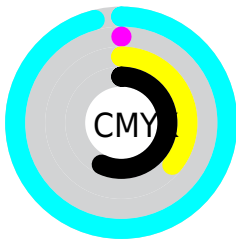
# Distribution



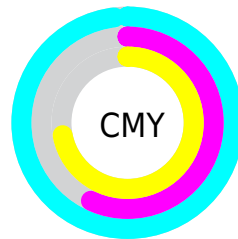
- Red (2%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010 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 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 73.8600, -50.6570,  
-34.6010

■ 73.8600, -50.6570,  
-34.6010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 55.3670, -38.7830,  
-29.5270

■ 131.4870,  
-39.2410, -32.2410

■ 38.8850, -25.4420,  
-23.5060

■ 158.5580,  
-38.0030, -32.6510

■ 23.1210, -11.3670,  
-19.7750

■ 186.1450,  
-38.2780, -33.1740

■ 2.3480, -1.1000,  
-2.0920

■ 214.6180,  
-38.2320, -34.0080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 230.8780,  
-32.7320, -23.5480

■ 242.7410,

-24.4360, -8.6920

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

73.8600, -50.6570,  
-34.6010

73.8600, -50.6570,  
-34.6010

72.5500, -52.7200,  
-35.7600

77.6050, -45.3850,  
-31.0250

81.3500, -40.1130,  
-27.4490

85.0950, -34.8410,  
-23.8730

88.8400, -29.5690,  
-20.2970

92.5850, -24.2970,  
-16.7210

■ 96.3300, -19.0250,  
-13.1450

■ 100.0750,  
-13.7530, -9.5690

■ 103.8200, -8.4810,  
-5.9930

■ 107.5650, -3.2090,  
-2.4170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3530, -0.6370, -27.0130



73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010



77.7140, -64.5050, -25.9210

# Triad

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



73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010



89.8410, -47.3640, 10.3640



94.4980, 51.6240, 11.5600

# Complementary

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



73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010



40.1400, 50.6570, 34.6010

# 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.



95.1190, 45.9820, 25.7100



73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010



98.3690, -4.4520, 25.6280

# Square

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



73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010



80.0060, -79.2260, -6.9220



97.8150, 26.5870, 30.2910



93.8260, 44.1080, -6.4200



# Rectangle

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



73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010



79.5210, -70.9710, -18.8670



97.8150, 26.5870, 30.2910



94.7740, 51.0270, 16.8750

# Sweetspot

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



73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010



128.7320, -20.2170, -13.5690



78.4810, -4.7140, -46.7460



62.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010



94.2010, -68.2150, -46.7990



71.2620, -59.8760, -16.1960



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



79.1040, -57.3960, -39.1240



162.7730, -118.0010, -80.6650



# Inverse Universe

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



40.1400, 50.6570, 34.6010



48.7990, 68.2150, 46.7990



42.7380, 59.8760, 16.1960



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



40.8960, 57.3960, 39.1240



84.2270, 118.0010, 80.6650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010 looks on a 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 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.8600, -50.6570,



# 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

73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010

### Protanopia

94.5590, 14.1230, -8.1570

### Deuteranopia

96.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



## Tritanopia

86.1780, -41.9040, -11.5040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010

## Protanomaly

86.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820

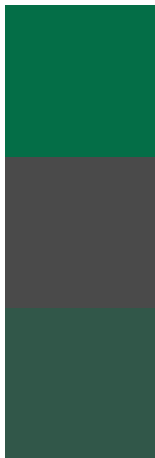
## Deuteranomaly

88.3760, -7.4710, -13.2870

## Tritanomaly

81.7550, -45.3870, -19.9710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

74.0420, -18.1540, -12.4100

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010 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(4, 110, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 110, 71)  
}
```

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(4, 110, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 110, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010 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(4, 110, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 110, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 110, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 110, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 110, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 110, 71)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.8600, -50.6570, -34.6010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 110, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 110,  
71) }
```

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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