

# Converting Colors

YIQ(73.8720, -50.9310,  
-40.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(73.8720, -50.9310,  
-40.6510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00723D
RGB	0, 114, 61
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5527, 0.7609
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.47, 0.55
HSL	152°, 100%, 22%
HSV	152°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	6.8639, 12.3819, 6.4373
YIQ	73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

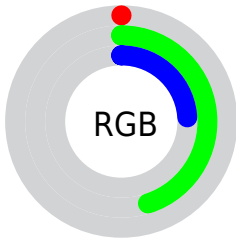
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 74, 114
Decimal	29245
CIELab	41.82, -40.99, 21.77
CIELCh	42, 46.416, 152.028
Yxy	12.3819, 0.2673, 0.4821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219325 (0xFF00723D)
YUV	73.8720, -6.3459, -64.7857
Hunter-Lab	35.1879, -26.7599, 13.7851

# Details

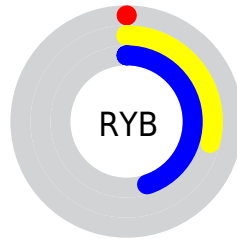
The YIQ color **73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **40.1280, 50.9310, 40.6510**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132.5810, -36.8100, -37.7540**, and **39.5060, -23.0570, -28.1850** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.7310, -45.9800, -36.7640**.

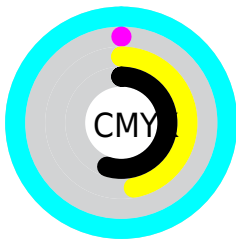
# Distribution



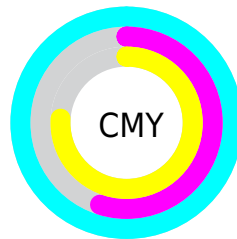
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510 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 73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 73.8720, -50.9310,  
-40.6510

■ 73.8720, -50.9310,  
-40.6510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 56.5750, -36.6730,  
-34.7290

■ 132.5810,  
-36.8100, -37.7540

■ 40.0930, -23.3320,  
-28.7080

■ 160.3530,  
-36.1680, -38.3760

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,  
-21.9660

■ 188.1250,  
-35.5260, -38.9980

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760


■ 216.5980,  
-35.4800, -39.8320


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 229.9230,  
-28.6050, -26.7570


■ 241.9000,


-20.6300, -11.5900


 251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320


 73.8720, -50.9310,  
-40.6510

 77.7310, -45.9800,  
-36.7640

 82.0030, -40.7540,  
-32.3540

 85.8620, -35.8030,  
-28.4670

 90.0200, -30.2560,  
-24.3680

 93.9930, -25.6260,  
-20.1700

■ 97.8520, -20.6750,  
-16.2830

■ 102.0100,  
-15.1280, -12.1840

■ 105.8690,  
-10.1770, -8.2970

■ 110.1410, -4.9510,  
-3.8870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.4970, 7.5250, -31.7630



73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



80.0790, -64.2750, -30.0910

# Triad

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



73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



79.8240, -84.2250, 1.0790



95.7920, 59.7840, 17.8640

# Complementary

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



73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



40.1280, 50.9310, 40.6510

# 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.



96.6130, 50.7030, 33.7670



73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



100.2630, -15.7770, 27.1270

# Square

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



73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



84.6680, -84.0860, -6.9500



101.0200, 24.7520, 36.0160



95.6810, 54.8820, -3.4380



# Rectangle

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



73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



83.0430, -72.6210, -22.0050



101.0200, 24.7520, 36.0160



95.7090, 58.8200, 24.3240

# Sweetspot

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



73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



132.4500, -19.4830, -15.8590



82.7650, 0.2380, -48.3860



64.5590, -12.2400, -9.4560



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510



95.8820, -66.0590, -52.8350



77.5660, -66.8440, -22.0760



53.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



77.7360, -53.5440, -42.8560



160.0370, -110.2970, -88.1290



# Inverse Universe

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



40.1280, 50.9310, 40.6510



52.1180, 66.0590, 52.8350



36.4340, 66.8440, 22.0760



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.2640, 53.5440, 42.8560



86.9630, 110.2970, 88.1290



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

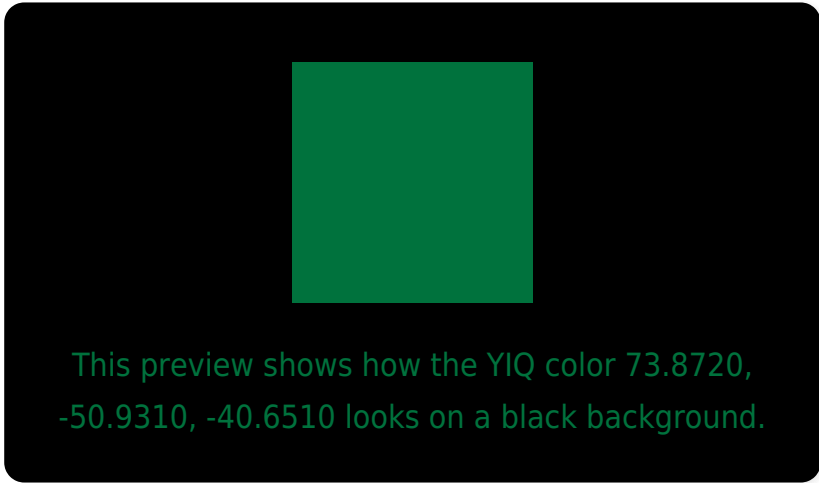
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.8720, -50.9310,

-40.6510.

# 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

73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510

### Protanopia

96.6750, 19.4880, -11.7760

### Deuteranopia

97.9840, 23.2920, -3.6200



## Tritanopia

89.5910, -41.6290, -10.9810

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510

## Protanomaly

88.1770, -5.7730, -22.0370

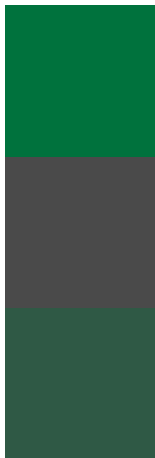
## Deuteranomaly

89.0080, -3.6190, -17.0190

## Tritanomaly

83.7010, -45.2950, -21.6390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

74.1620, -18.6120, -15.1240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510 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(0, 114, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 114, 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(0, 114, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 114, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510 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(0, 114, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 114, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 114, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 114, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 114, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 114, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.8720, -50.9310, -40.6510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 114, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 114,  
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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