

Converting Colors

YIQ(91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(91.5740, -16.5960,
-7.6040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	476561
RGB	71, 101, 97
RGB Percent	28%, 40%, 38%
CMY	0.7216, 0.6039, 0.6197
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.04, 0.60
HSL	172°, 17%, 34%
HSV	172°, 30%, 40%
XYZ	9.4090, 11.5115, 13.0314
YIQ	91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

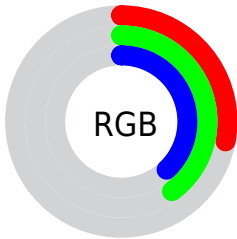
Format	Color
R_{YB}	71, 87, 101
Decimal	4679009
CIE Lab	40.43, -11.93, -1.27
CIE LCh	40, 11.998, 186.077
Yxy	11.5115, 0.2771, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282869089 (0xFF476561)
YUV	91.5740, 2.6750, -18.0434
Hunter-Lab	33.9285, -9.8738, 0.9777

Details

The YIQ color **91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **80.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040**, and the grayscale version is **92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280**, and **44.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730**.

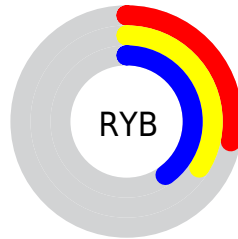
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (40%)

Blue (38%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (40%)

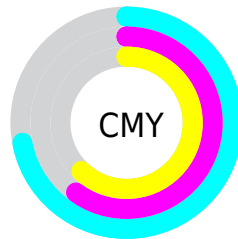


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040 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 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

91.5740, -16.5960,
-7.6040

91.5740, -16.5960,
-7.6040

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

67.8730, -16.0000,
-7.3920

141.9760,
-17.7880, -8.0280

44.9870, -16.3210,
-7.0810

168.5630,
-18.0630, -8.5510

23.6880, -16.9170,
-7.2930

195.5630,
-18.0630, -8.5510

2.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

224.2640,
-18.6590, -8.7630

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 91.5740, -16.5960,
-7.6040

■ 91.5740, -16.5960,
-7.6040

■ 88.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350

■ 94.6780, -10.9570,
-5.1730

■ 85.2520, -27.5530,
-12.7770

■ 97.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 82.1480, -33.1920,
-15.2080

■ 101.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 79.0440, -38.8310,
-17.6390

■ 104.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

■ 75.5270, -44.7450,
-20.5930

■ 107.3220, 10.9570,
5.1730

■ 72.4230, -50.3840,
-23.0240

■ 110.7250, 17.1920,
7.8160

■ 69.2050, -55.7020,
-25.7660

■ 113.8290, 22.8310,
10.2470

■ 117.0470, 28.1490,

12.9890

■ 120.1510, 33.7880,
15.4200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92.2390, -8.3430, -8.4950



91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



91.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Triad

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



91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



96.5580, -1.3310, 7.6050



95.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380

Complementary

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



91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



80.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040

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.



96.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570



91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



96.8750, 8.0220, 8.8060

Square

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



91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



94.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240



96.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900



94.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

Rectangle

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



91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



92.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



96.7570, 14.1660, 7.5900



95.9110, 16.3680, 0.7200

Sweetspot

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



91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



126.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



89.8060, -5.8660, -14.8420



63.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040



115.2630, -26.0860, -11.8300



86.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300



49.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



78.7910, -63.4040, -29.3560



165.9940, -133.9600, -61.2560

Inverse Universe

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



80.4260, 16.5960, 7.6040



97.8510, 25.7650, 12.1410



85.8400, 15.1300, 1.1300



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.0950, 63.7250, 29.0450



76.1200, 133.6390, 61.5670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040 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 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040 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 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 91.5740, -16.5960,

-7.6040.

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

91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040

Protanopia

95.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

95.7880, 3.7130, 4.2970



Tritanopia

92.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Trichromacy



Original Color

91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040

Protanomaly

93.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

Deuteranomaly

94.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

Tritanomaly

91.9700, -17.6510, -5.0030

Monochromacy



Original Color

91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040

Achromatopsia

92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

91.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040 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, 101, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 101, 97)  
}
```

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, 101, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 101, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040 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, 101, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 101, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 101, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 101, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 101, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 101,  
97) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 91.5740, -16.5960, -7.6040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 101, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 101,  
97) }
```

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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