

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.0400, -7.7860,  
-46.1380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	226600
RGB	34, 102, 0
RGB Percent	13%, 40%, 0%
CMY	0.8669, 0.5999, 0.9999
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 1.00, 0.60
HSL	100°, 100%, 20%
HSV	100°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	5.4120, 9.8474, 1.6159
YIQ	70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

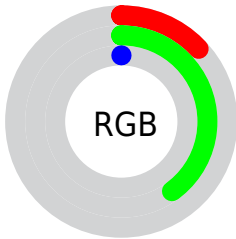
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 102, 68
Decimal	2254336
CIELab	37.57, -38.54, 43.21
CIELCh	38, 57.896, 131.728
Yxy	9.8474, 0.3207, 0.5835
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280444416 (0xFF226600)
YUV	70.0400, -34.5297, -31.6071
Hunter-Lab	31.3806, -24.1314, 18.9135

# Details

The YIQ color **70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **31.9600, 7.7860, 46.1380**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.5070, -7.6030, -43.9470**, and **31.6980, -14.8500, -28.2420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2730, -6.8240, -41.5440**.

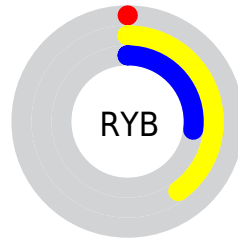
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (40%)

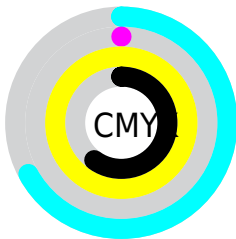
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (27%)

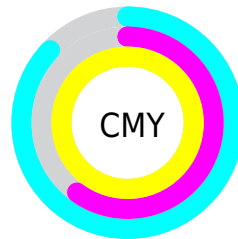


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380 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 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.0400, -7.7860,  
-46.1380

70.0400, -7.7860,  
-46.1380

253.9740, 2.8890,  
-2.7990

45.1990, -21.1750,  
-40.2710

123.5070, -7.6030,  
-43.9470

31.6980, -14.8500,  
-28.2420

150.3930, -7.2820,  
-44.2580

19.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

178.0510, -6.3190,  
-45.1910


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


205.5240, -6.2730,  
-46.0250


227.8390, -2.6060,  
-40.8940


239.7020, 5.6900,


-26.0380


 250.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180


 70.0400, -7.7860,  
-46.1380

 73.2730, -6.8240,  
-41.5440

 76.5060, -5.8620,  
-36.9500

 79.5540, -5.8170,  
-32.2570

 82.7870, -4.8550,  
-27.6630

 86.0200, -3.8930,  
-23.0690

■ 89.2530, -2.9310,  
-18.4750

■ 92.4860, -1.9690,  
-13.8810

■ 95.5340, -1.9240,  
-9.1880

■ 98.7670, -0.9620,  
-4.5940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.2130, 28.9360, -28.8240



70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380



69.3070, -47.7220, -38.2340

# Triad

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



70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380



80.1660, -85.1880, 2.0120



75.7620, 69.6370, 43.0530

# Complementary

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



70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380



31.9600, 7.7860, 46.1380

# 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.



83.1030, 44.0520, 49.6840



70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380



72.2900, -82.3010, 10.2670

# Square

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



70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380



80.4960, -77.8500, -9.8340



90.3560, -2.4370, 38.6750



81.1430, 71.7970, 14.9090



# Rectangle

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



70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380



73.6560, -58.5900, -28.4940



90.3560, -2.4370, 38.6750



76.7000, 64.1800, 48.3400

# Sweetspot

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



70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380



120.3670, -3.2520, -18.1640



70.4140, 42.0920, -13.9400



58.4800, -1.8320, -10.8560



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.



70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380



91.2270, -10.3510, -60.2310



61.8120, -33.5070, -48.0590



49.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



78.8670, -8.9770, -52.0890



166.2730, -18.2740, -109.3940



# Inverse Universe

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



31.9600, 7.7860, 46.1380



41.7730, 10.3510, 60.2310



40.1880, 33.5070, 48.0590



47.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



36.1330, 8.9770, 52.0890

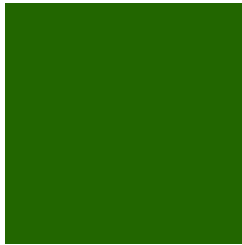


76.0260, 18.8700, 109.6060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

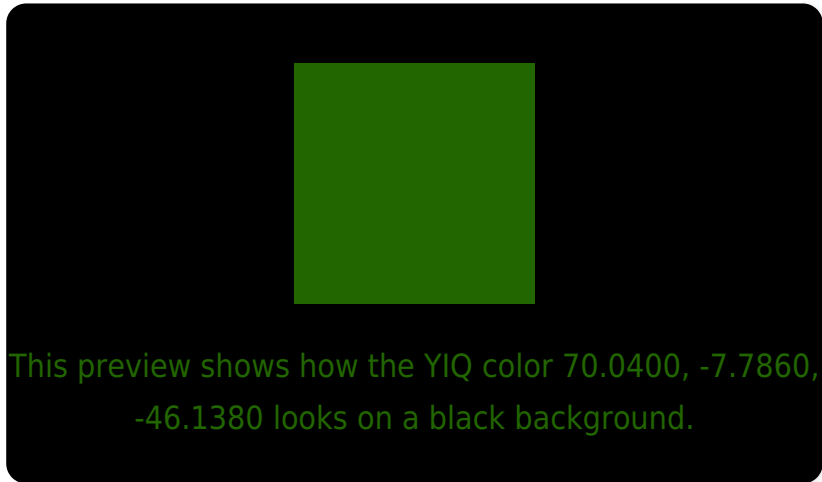
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

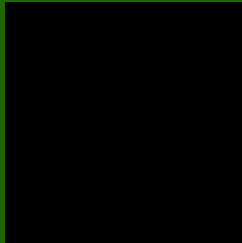
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380.

-46.1380.

# 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

70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380

### Protanopia

81.5560, 35.4000, -24.8240

### Deuteranopia

85.0050, 35.9940, -13.5580



## Tritanopia

83.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380

## Protanomaly

77.3150, 19.7210, -32.5270

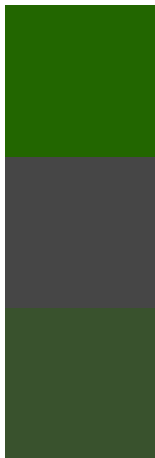
## Deuteranomaly

79.8300, 19.9490, -25.6430

## Tritanomaly

78.6900, -20.3990, -21.2870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.3070, -3.0230, -16.8070

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380 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(34, 102, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 102, 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(34, 102, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 102, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380 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(34, 102, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 102, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 102, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 102, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 102, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 102, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.0400, -7.7860, -46.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 102, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 102,  
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](#).

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