

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520)
contains.

YIQ(70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520)	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(70.0910, 42.0440,
-2.0520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6D3C14
RGB	109, 60, 20
RGB Percent	43%, 24%, 8%
CMY	0.5725, 0.7648, 0.9214
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.82, 0.57
HSL	27°, 69%, 25%
HSV	27°, 82%, 43%
XYZ	8.0510, 6.5329, 1.5008
YIQ	70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

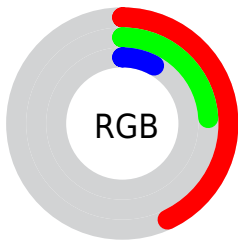
Format	Color
R _Y B	109, 93, 20
Decimal	7158804
CIE Lab	30.72, 18.21, 32.60
CIE LCh	31, 37.339, 60.807
Yxy	6.5329, 0.5005, 0.4062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285348884 (0xFF6D3C14)
YUV	70.0910, -24.6949, 34.1232
Hunter-Lab	25.5596, 11.4966, 14.4103

Details

The YIQ color **70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **58.9090, -42.0440, 2.0520**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.2550, 47.4540, -0.9780**, and **26.7230, 28.7010, 2.9810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.3150, 47.2250, -2.3350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.8670, 36.8630, -1.7690**.

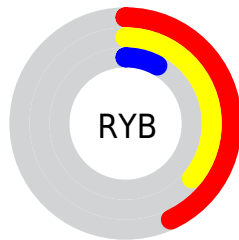
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (24%)

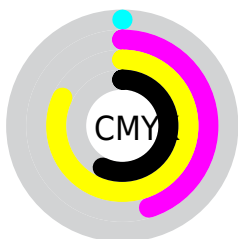
Blue (8%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (8%)

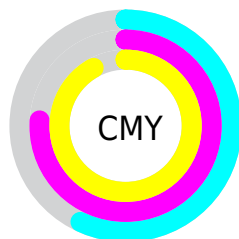


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520 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 70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.0910, 42.0440,
-2.0520

70.0910, 42.0440,
-2.0520

254.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

47.1230, 39.0180,
-2.2780

120.2550, 47.4540,
-0.9780

26.7230, 28.7010,
2.9810

146.0380, 49.5630,
-0.6530

10.1660, 20.2640,
7.2080

172.8210, 51.6720,
-0.3280

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

201.0770, 53.8270,
-0.8370

220.9010, 39.5230,
-5.9250

241.0020, 22.8810,

-12.6950

■ 251.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 70.0910, 42.0440,
-2.0520

■ 70.0910, 42.0440,
-2.0520

■ 65.3150, 47.2250,
-2.3350

■ 74.8670, 36.8630,
-1.7690

■ 61.3540, 51.4890,
-2.5190

■ 79.6430, 31.6820,
-1.4860

■ 84.4190, 26.5010,
-1.2030

■ 89.1950, 21.3200,
-0.9200

■ 93.9710, 16.1390,
-0.6370

■ 98.6330, 11.2790,
-0.6650

■ 103.4090, 6.0980,
-0.3820

■ 108.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 112.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.9690, 45.9840, 14.6560



70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520



68.0750, 29.8050, -17.0350

Triad

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



70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520



58.6900, -46.7620, -22.5860



73.4170, -13.5750, 20.2570

Complementary

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



70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520



58.9090, -42.0440, 2.0520

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.



58.9590, -62.6760, 1.5160



70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520



61.9960, -56.0710, -13.5670

Square

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



70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520



55.5910, -33.6020, -29.8100



62.7430, -62.3080, -5.1560



73.7430, 17.9220, 27.6340

Rectangle

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



70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520



66.6710, 16.1430, -22.7450



62.7430, -62.3080, -5.1560



70.8390, -26.6870, 15.5930

Sweetspot

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



70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520



127.9710, 16.1390, -0.6370



52.3110, 36.9940, 34.4180



62.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670



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.



70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520



81.8410, 66.1150, -3.2690



95.3320, 30.2190, -24.5410



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



66.0940, 55.1570, -2.9150



137.8250, 115.7700, -5.5900

Inverse Universe

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



58.9090, -42.0440, 2.0520



64.1590, -66.1150, 3.2690



33.6680, -30.2190, 24.5410



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



51.4930, -55.4320, 2.3920



107.1750, -115.7700, 5.5900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

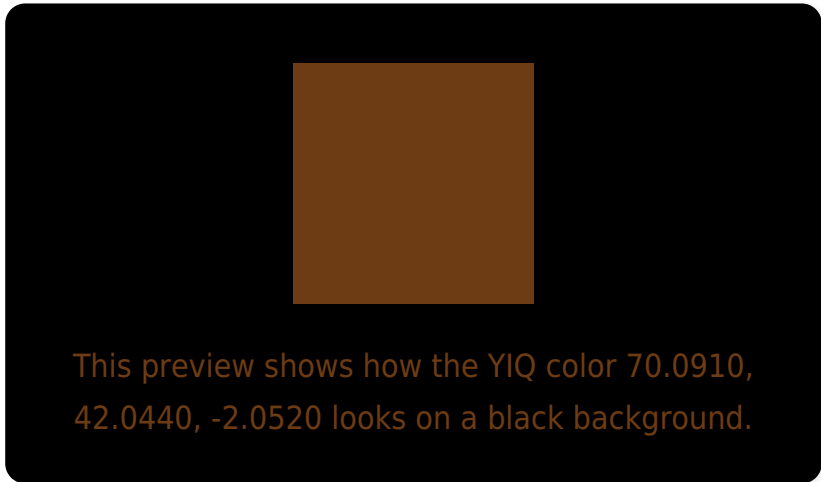
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

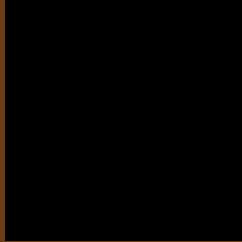
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0910, 42.0440,

-2.0520.

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

70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520

Protanopia

69.9910, 21.4140, -13.6420

Deuteranopia

69.8350, 30.7210, -11.6070



Tritanopia

72.9010, 31.4960, 12.9040

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520

Protanomaly

69.9320, 29.0700, -9.2180

Deuteranomaly

69.9820, 34.8010, -8.4550

Tritanomaly

71.4790, 35.4400, 7.5040

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520 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(109, 60, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 60, 20)  
}
```

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(109, 60, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 60, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520 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(109, 60, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 60, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 60, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 60, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 60, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 60,  
20) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.0910, 42.0440, -2.0520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 60, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109, 60,  
20) }
```

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