

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.1010, -44.1460,
-36.9620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.1010, -44.1460,
-36.9620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	056A38
RGB	5, 106, 56
RGB Percent	2%, 42%, 22%
CMY	0.9807, 0.5841, 0.7805
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 0.47, 0.58
HSL	150°, 91%, 22%
HSV	150°, 95%, 42%
XYZ	5.9331, 10.6338, 5.4767
YIQ	70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

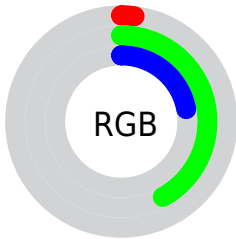
Format	Color
RYB	5, 72, 106
Decimal	354872
CIELab	38.96, -38.54, 20.93
CIELCh	39, 43.854, 151.499
Yxy	10.6338, 0.2692, 0.4824
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278544952 (0xFF056A38)
YUV	70.1010, -6.9518, -57.0936
Hunter-Lab	32.6095, -24.5898, 12.8689

Details

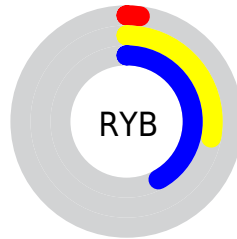
The YIQ color **70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **40.8990, 44.1460, 36.9620**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.4290, -33.3260, -34.8140**, and **34.8270, -19.5270, -26.0790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3780, -46.4840, -38.6440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.9600, -39.1950, -33.0750**.

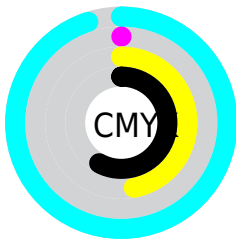
Distribution



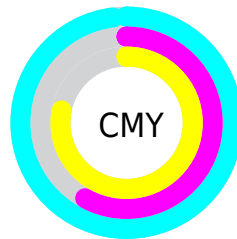
- Red (2%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620 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 70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.1010, -44.1460,
-36.9620

■ 70.1010, -44.1460,
-36.9620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 51.4230, -33.1890,
-31.7890

■ 126.4290,
-33.3260, -34.8140

■ 34.8270, -19.5270,
-26.0790

■ 153.7880,
-32.9590, -35.9590

■ 21.7190, -10.1750,
-19.3510

■ 181.5600,
-32.3170, -36.5810

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.1470,
-32.5920, -37.1040

■ 228.6410,
-27.8710, -29.0470

■ 240.2050,

-20.1710, -14.4030

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 70.1010, -44.1460,
-36.9620

■ 70.1010, -44.1460,
-36.9620

■ 68.3780, -46.4840,
-38.6440

■ 73.9600, -39.1950,
-33.0750

■ 77.5200, -34.8400,
-29.4000

■ 81.4930, -30.2100,
-25.2020

■ 85.0530, -25.8550,
-21.5270

■ 88.9120, -20.9040,
-17.6400

■ 92.7710, -15.9530,
-13.7530

■ 96.4450, -11.9190,
-9.7670

■ 100.3040, -6.9680,
-5.8800

■ 103.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.0780, 7.3870, -29.2610



70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



74.4710, -59.5070, -28.3950

Triad

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



70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



74.3470, -78.4480, 1.0080



89.2260, 55.5660, 17.2140

Complementary

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



70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



40.8990, 44.1460, 36.9620

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.



90.1780, 47.4940, 31.3500



70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



93.0950, -15.3640, 25.1480

Square

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



70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



78.6040, -78.0340, -6.4980



93.7700, 22.4600, 33.5000



88.9410, 51.2140, -3.0420

Rectangle

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



70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



77.3210, -67.5320, -20.6200



93.7700, 22.4600, 33.5000



89.6160, 54.6480, 22.8400

Sweetspot

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



70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



123.7600, -17.4200, -14.7000



79.2370, 2.0250, -42.2230



60.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620



88.9860, -60.4200, -50.4040



75.8010, -60.1960, -21.4120



51.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



75.4050, -51.1140, -42.8420



157.9510, -107.1790, -89.5710

Inverse Universe

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



40.8990, 44.1460, 36.9620



49.0140, 60.4200, 50.4040



35.1990, 60.1960, 21.4120



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.5950, 51.1140, 42.8420



87.0490, 107.1790, 89.5710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

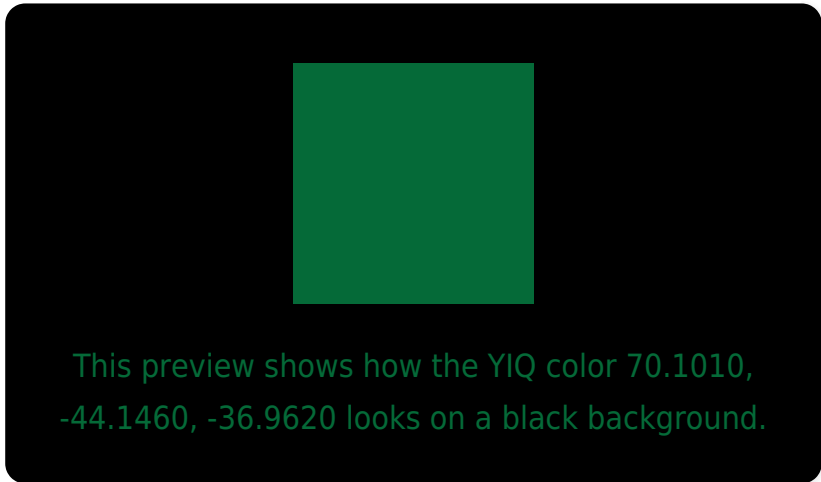
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1010, -44.1460,

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

70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620

Protanopia

90.0170, 18.5250, -10.8430

Deuteranopia

91.5000, 21.7790, -3.7330



Tritanopia

82.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620

Protanomaly

82.7150, -4.3520, -20.2560

Deuteranomaly

84.0190, -2.1520, -16.0720

Tritanomaly

78.0930, -40.5270, -19.9430

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.8850, -16.2740, -13.4420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620 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(5, 106, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(5, 106, 56)  
}
```

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(5, 106, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(5, 106, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620 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(5, 106, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(5, 106, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(5, 106, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(5, 106, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 106, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(5, 106, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.1010, -44.1460, -36.9620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(5, 106, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(5, 106,  
56) }
```

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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