

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.1600, 20.4010,
10.2330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	603A41
RGB	96, 58, 65
RGB Percent	38%, 23%, 25%
CMY	0.6234, 0.7726, 0.7450
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.32, 0.62
HSL	349°, 25%, 30%
HSV	349°, 40%, 38%
XYZ	7.2934, 5.8945, 5.7573
YIQ	70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

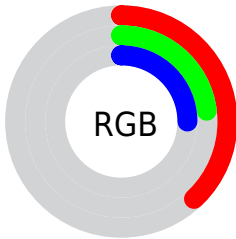
Format	Color
R_{YB}	96, 58, 65
Decimal	6306369
CIE Lab	29.14, 17.88, 2.77
CIE LCh	29, 18.095, 8.801
Yxy	5.8945, 0.3850, 0.3111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284496449 (0xFF603A41)
YUV	70.1600, -2.5439, 22.6617
Hunter-Lab	24.2786, 11.1345, 2.9353




Details

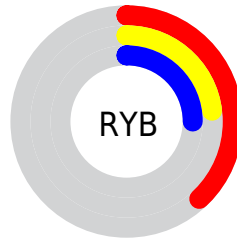
The YIQ color **70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **83.8400, -20.4010, -10.2330**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.3560, 22.7850, 11.0810**, and **25.7790, 17.1000, 9.4840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.3780, 25.7190, 12.9750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910**.

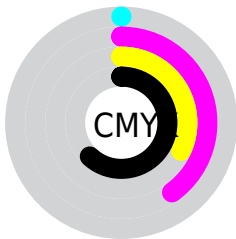
Distribution







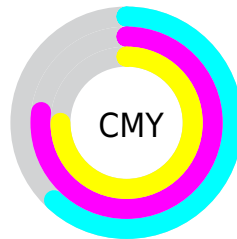
-  Red (38%)
-  Green (23%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (38%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Blue (25%)



-  Cyan (0%)
-  Magenta (40%)
-  Yellow (32%)
-  Black (62%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (77%)
-  Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330 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 70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.1600, 20.4010,
10.2330

70.1600, 20.4010,
10.2330

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.2630, 18.6130,
9.5970

119.3560, 22.7850,
11.0810

25.7790, 17.1000,
9.4840

144.9540, 23.9770,
11.5050

8.1870, 15.7710,
6.0350

171.5520, 25.1690,
11.9290

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

198.9650, 25.4440,
12.4520

225.6550, 23.3810,
11.2930

245.3970, 6.3720,

5.6680

■ 70.1600, 20.4010,
10.2330

■ 70.1600, 20.4010,
10.2330

■ 63.3780, 25.7190,
12.9750

■ 76.9420, 15.0830,
7.4910

■ 57.1830, 30.7620,
15.1940

■ 83.1370, 10.0400,
5.2720

■ 50.5150, 35.7590,
18.2470

■ 89.9190, 4.7220,
2.5300

■ 44.3200, 40.8020,
20.4660

■ 96.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 37.5380, 46.1200,
23.2080

■ 102.7820, -5.3180,
-2.7420

■ 30.7560, 51.4380,
25.9500

■ 109.5640,
-10.6360, -5.4840

■ 115.7590,
-15.6790, -7.7030

■ 122.5410,
-20.9970, -10.4450

■ 128.6220,
-25.7190, -12.9750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



69.5530, 23.4280, 4.9320

Triad

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



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



65.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650



63.4340, -30.5810, -1.9490

Complementary

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



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



83.8400, -20.4010, -10.2330

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.



59.2110, -37.5030, -8.6630



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



63.1950, -14.2110, -12.2830

Square

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



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



67.3030, 11.9680, -7.6480



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



68.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

Rectangle

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



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



69.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260



60.2950, -29.1120, -12.0560



61.9990, -33.7900, -4.3660

Sweetspot

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



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



114.8270, 7.9770, 4.1130



71.3020, 5.6820, 18.1780



57.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



84.1940, 32.2290, 16.1410



75.8190, 19.6230, 2.3030



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.8820, 60.0110, 30.2750



76.7760, 128.9160, 64.5640

Inverse Universe

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



70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330



84.1940, 32.2290, 16.1410



78.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



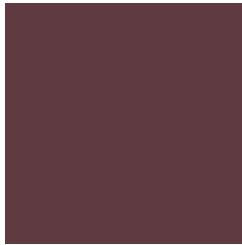
35.8820, 60.0110, 30.2750



76.7760, 128.9160, 64.5640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

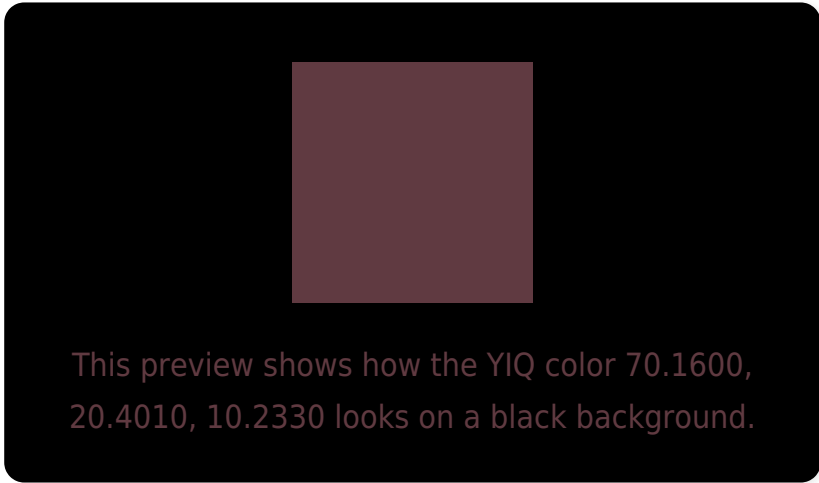
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

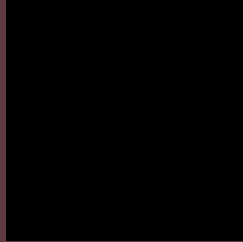
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1600, 20.4010,

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

70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

Protanopia

69.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

69.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880



Tritanopia

69.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

Protanomaly

69.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

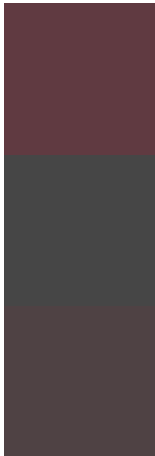
Deuteranomaly

70.2790, 12.5160, 4.4520

Tritanomaly

70.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330 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(96, 58, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 58, 65)  
}
```

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(96, 58, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 58, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330 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(96, 58, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 58, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 58, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 58, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 58, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 58, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.1600, 20.4010, 10.2330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 58, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 58,  
65) }
```

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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