

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.2780, 40.6200,  
12.7480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	75332F
RGB	117, 51, 47
RGB Percent	46%, 20%, 18%
CMY	0.5410, 0.8001, 0.8155
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.60, 0.54
HSL	3°, 43%, 32%
HSV	3°, 60%, 46%
XYZ	9.0380, 6.3554, 3.4441
YIQ	70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

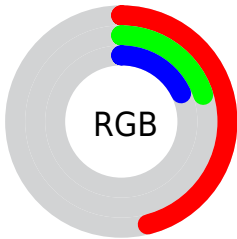
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	117, 51, 47
Decimal	7680815
CIE Lab	30.29, 28.68, 16.56
CIE LCh	30, 33.121, 30.005
Yxy	6.3554, 0.4798, 0.3374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285870895 (0xFF75332F)
YUV	70.2780, -11.4761, 40.9752
Hunter-Lab	25.2100, 19.8760, 9.5469

# Details

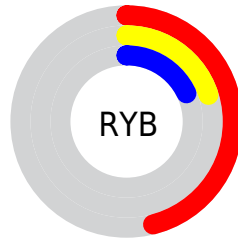
The YIQ color **70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **93.7220, -40.6200, -12.7480**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.0290, 45.7550, 13.2990**, and **21.1960, 37.9150, 12.2110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.4530, 47.4970, 14.7690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.1030, 33.7430, 10.7270**.

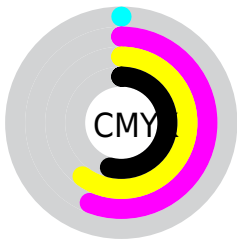
# Distribution



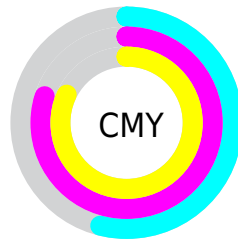
- Red (46%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480 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 70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.2780, 40.6200,  
12.7480

70.2780, 40.6200,  
12.7480

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

45.7230, 37.8690,  
13.0450

121.0290, 45.7550,  
13.2990

21.1960, 37.9150,  
12.2110

146.9260, 47.5430,  
13.9350

12.6720, 24.7110,  
9.2150

173.7090, 49.6520,  
14.2600

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.6980, 48.1850,  
13.3130

219.6250, 32.0930,  
7.5890

239.8400, 15.1300,

1.1300

254.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 70.2780, 40.6200,  
12.7480

■ 70.2780, 40.6200,  
12.7480

■ 62.4530, 47.4970,  
14.7690

■ 78.1030, 33.7430,  
10.7270

■ 54.7420, 54.0530,  
17.1010

■ 85.8140, 27.1870,  
8.3950

■ 46.9170, 60.9300,  
19.1220

■ 93.6390, 20.3100,  
6.3740

■ 39.0920, 67.8070,  
21.1430

■ 101.4640, 13.4330,  
4.3530

■ 109.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

■ 117.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 124.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

■ 132.6500,  
-13.7540, -4.0420

■ 140.3610,  
-20.3100, -6.3740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.3670, 33.4200, 22.0920



70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480



69.5790, 37.7340, -1.0340

# Triad

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



70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480



59.7280, -23.5620, -24.5380



57.7590, -59.2370, -0.2370

# Complementary

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



70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480



93.7220, -40.6200, -12.7480

# 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.



60.7710, -59.5110, -6.2870



70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480



57.4020, -45.8910, -21.8510

# Square

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



70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480



65.5760, 6.2850, -20.2990



59.6650, -53.6410, -13.5530



72.9070, -12.1990, 17.3450



# Rectangle

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



70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480



69.0740, 31.5460, -10.0380



59.6650, -53.6410, -13.5530



59.1070, -60.3370, -2.3290

# Sweetspot

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



70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480



134.5460, 16.1380, 4.8900



75.5680, 20.2130, 35.6770



65.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480



79.4120, 63.9100, 20.1820



90.8230, 30.9950, -5.5570



54.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



40.5870, 70.7870, 22.2030



82.9680, 145.1500, 45.6780



# Inverse Universe

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



93.7220, -40.6200, -12.7480



116.5880, -63.9100, -20.1820



73.7640, -31.2700, 5.0340



56.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



82.0000, -71.0620, -22.7260

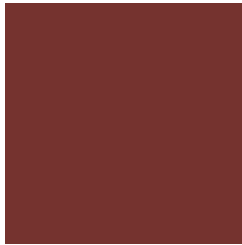


167.0320, -145.1500, -45.6780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

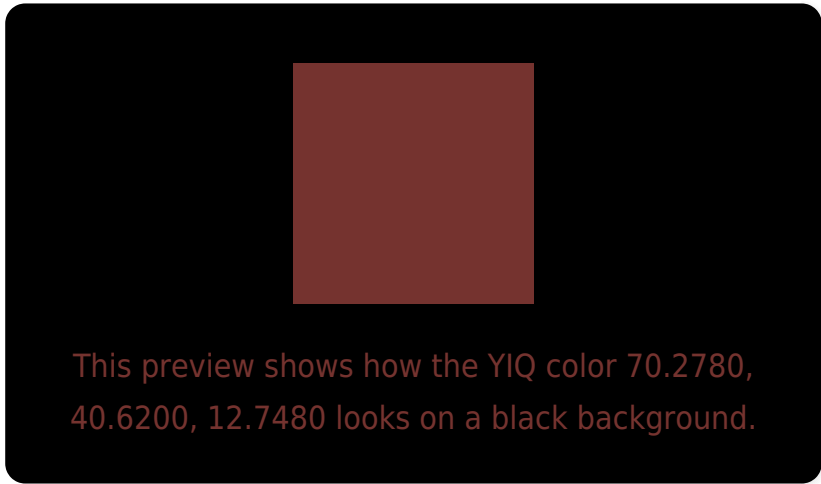
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480.



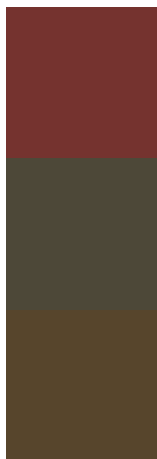
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.2780, 40.6200,



# 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

70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480

### Protanopia

71.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160

### Deuteranopia

71.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



## Tritanopia

70.3750, 38.9690, 15.1370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480

## Protanomaly

71.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150

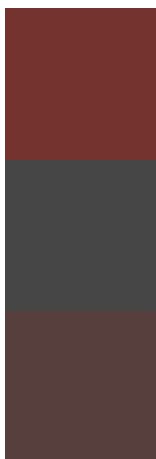
## Deuteranomaly

70.8260, 26.9130, 2.3450

## Tritanomaly

70.1470, 39.6110, 14.5150

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.0620, 14.6250, 4.7770

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480 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(117, 51, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 51, 47)  
}
```

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(117, 51, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 51, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480 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(117, 51, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 51, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 51, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 51, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 51, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 51,  
47) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.2780, 40.6200, 12.7480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 51, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117, 51,  
47) }
```

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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