

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	265D27
RGB	38, 93, 39
RGB Percent	15%, 36%, 15%
CMY	0.8511, 0.6352, 0.8471
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.58, 0.64
HSL	121°, 42%, 26%
HSV	121°, 59%, 36%
XYZ	5.0803, 8.3905, 3.2708
YIQ	70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

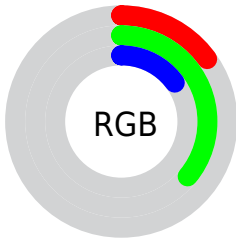
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	38, 92, 93
Decimal	2514215
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	34.78, -30.55, 25.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 39.719, 140.274
Yxy	8.3905, 0.3035, 0.5012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280704295 (0xFF265D27)
YUV	70.3990, -15.4797, -28.4139
Hunter-Lab	28.9663, -19.3846, 13.5816

# Details

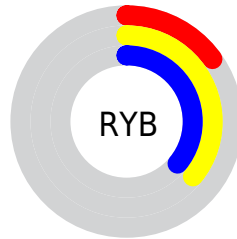
The YIQ color **70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **60.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9430, -14.1620, -29.6980**, and **27.0020, -12.6500, -24.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470**.

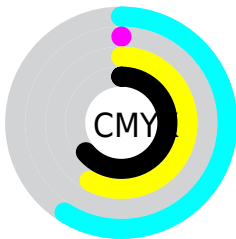
# Distribution



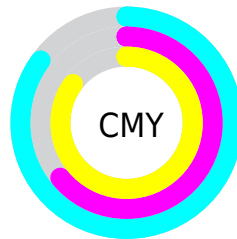
- Red (15%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 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 70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540

70.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

44.8330, -19.6640,  
-29.1040

120.9430,  
-14.1620, -29.6980

27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580

147.3020,  
-13.7950, -30.8430

14.6750, -6.8750,  
-13.0750

173.8890,  
-14.0700, -31.3660

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

201.4760,  
-14.3450, -31.8890

229.9490,  
-14.2990, -32.7230

241.8120, -6.0030,

-17.8670

253.6750, 2.2930,  
-3.0110

70.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540

70.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540

66.6820, -17.9210,  
-33.1610

74.1160, -12.9710,  
-23.7470

62.6660, -20.9920,  
-38.0800

78.1320, -9.9000,  
-18.8280

58.9490, -23.4670,  
-42.7870

81.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

55.1180, -25.6210,  
-47.8050

85.6800, -5.2710,  
-9.1030

54.8190, -26.2170,  
-48.0170

89.3970, -2.7960,  
-4.3960

■ 93.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 97.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

■ 100.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

■ 104.8630, 8.2960,  
14.8560

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.8020, 17.1520, -24.5120



70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



64.3320, -48.8700, -28.4380

# Triad

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



70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



68.0720, -70.4240, -1.2400



79.7400, 48.3670, 21.0310

# Complementary

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



70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



60.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540

# 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.



81.7790, 35.4360, 29.6120



70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



80.6970, -29.1630, 16.4130

# Square

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



70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



70.5850, -67.8550, -9.2550



84.4800, 8.4770, 28.1010



79.7160, 47.7740, 4.2380



# Rectangle

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



70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



67.4270, -56.2070, -22.1190



84.4800, 8.4770, 28.1010



80.2930, 45.4320, 24.6640

# Sweetspot

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



70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



111.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



86.4310, 17.0590, -17.3170



55.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



85.0090, -23.6960, -44.1440



73.4770, -24.1130, -20.0570



43.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



64.7980, -30.8920, -56.9080



139.5750, -66.4590, -122.7070



# Inverse Universe

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



60.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540



69.8770, 24.0170, 43.8330



57.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



45.2020, 30.8920, 56.9080

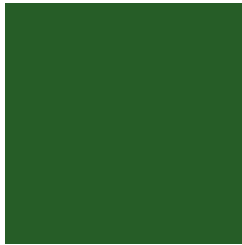


97.4250, 66.4590, 122.7070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

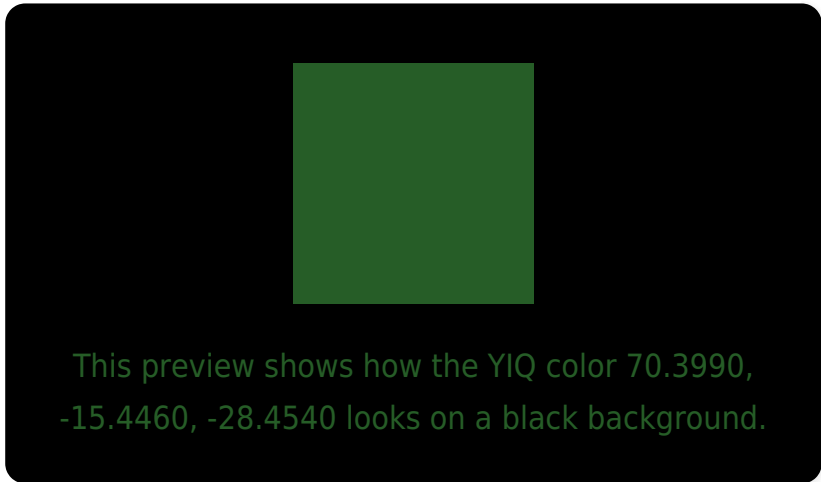
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.3990, -15.4460,

-28.4540.

# 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

70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

### Protanopia

79.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090

### Deuteranopia

80.5880, 24.3470, -6.2210



## Tritanopia

77.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

## Protanomaly

76.1140, 7.7060, -18.5180

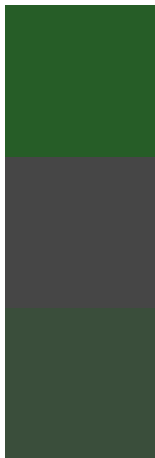
## Deuteranomaly

76.5320, 9.5850, -14.0230

## Tritanomaly

74.4330, -20.8130, -13.7810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

69.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 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(38, 93, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 93, 39)  
}
```

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(38, 93, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 93, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 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(38, 93, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 93, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 93, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 93, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 93, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 93, 39)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 93, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 93,  
39) }
```

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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