

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.4860, -20.3050,
-34.0090)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.4860, -20.3050,
-34.0090)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E6223
RGB	30, 98, 35
RGB Percent	12%, 38%, 14%
CMY	0.8826, 0.6156, 0.8628
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.64, 0.62
HSL	124°, 53%, 25%
HSV	124°, 69%, 38%
XYZ	5.2075, 9.1372, 3.0787
YIQ	70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

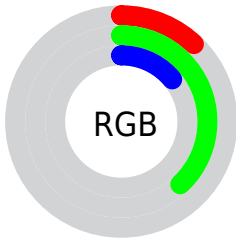
Format	Color
RYB	30, 93, 98
Decimal	1991203
CIELab	36.25, -35.30, 29.15
CIElCh	36, 45.780, 140.449
Yxy	9.1372, 0.2989, 0.5244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280181283 (0xFF1E6223)
YUV	70.4860, -17.4946, -35.5062
Hunter-Lab	30.2279, -22.1476, 15.1209

Details

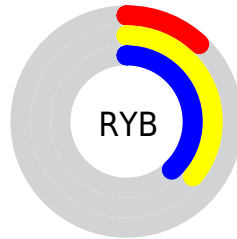
The YIQ color **70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **57.5140, 20.3050, 34.0090**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.5140, -17.5080, -35.1400**, and **29.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4700, -23.3760, -38.9280**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5020, -17.2340, -29.0900**.

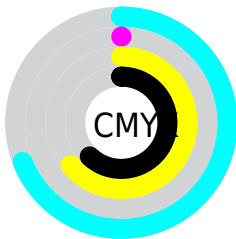
Distribution



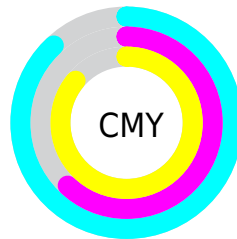
- Red (12%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090 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 70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.4860, -20.3050,
-34.0090

■ 70.4860, -20.3050,
-34.0090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.6920, -23.8810,
-35.2810

■ 122.5140,
-17.5080, -35.1400

■ 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 148.9870,
-17.4620, -35.9740

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 175.8730,
-17.1410, -36.2850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.9330,
-17.3700, -37.6420

■ 228.2970,
-15.3990, -34.8150

■ 240.1600, -7.1030,

-19.9590

252.1370, 0.8720,
-4.7920

70.4860, -20.3050,
-34.0090

70.4860, -20.3050,
-34.0090

66.4700, -23.3760,
-38.9280

74.5020, -17.2340,
-29.0900

62.4540, -26.4470,
-43.8470

78.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710

58.7370, -28.9220,
-48.5540

82.2350, -11.6880,
-19.4640

58.3240, -29.1970,
-49.0770

86.2510, -8.6170,
-14.5450

90.2670, -5.5460,
-9.6260

■ 94.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 98.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 102.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 106.1460, 5.8210,
10.1490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.1520, 21.7380, -30.5340



70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



68.0820, -51.1620, -30.9540

Triad

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



70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



72.6030, -76.2930, 0.4990



81.2680, 55.7480, 24.9320

Complementary

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



70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



57.5140, 20.3050, 34.0090

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.



83.4040, 41.1660, 35.9020



70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



83.1570, -36.2700, 18.5620

Square

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



70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



74.7740, -72.7610, -8.4490



88.0120, 10.0350, 32.9070



82.1360, 55.3390, 4.8030

Rectangle

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



70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



71.0460, -59.5080, -22.8680



88.0120, 10.0350, 32.9070



81.7610, 53.0420, 29.9220

Sweetspot

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



70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



117.0770, -8.0670, -13.4990



88.7530, 18.8480, -22.2080



57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



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.



70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090



85.1340, -31.7180, -52.9500



74.3620, -31.2190, -23.4350



46.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



66.6560, -33.3680, -56.0880



142.9320, -71.7780, -119.9220

Inverse Universe

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



57.5140, 20.3050, 34.0090



64.8660, 31.7180, 52.9500



53.6380, 31.2190, 23.4350



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



45.3440, 33.3680, 56.0880



97.0680, 71.7780, 119.9220

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

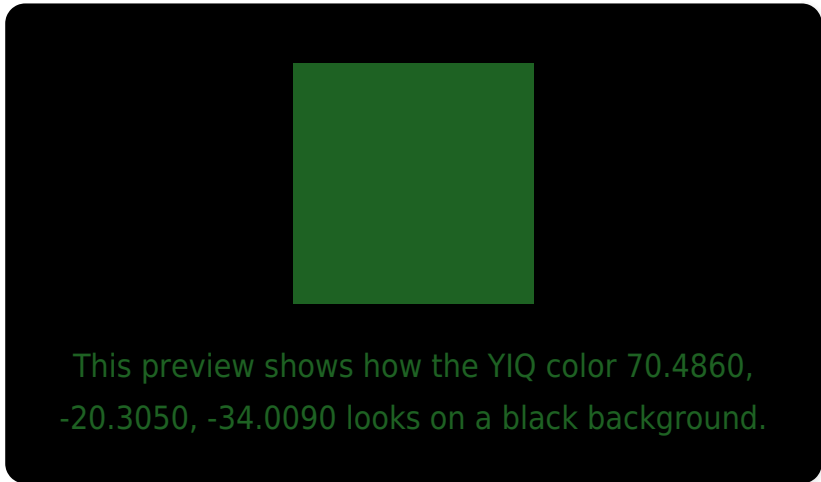
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.4860, -20.3050,

-34.0090.

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

70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090

Protanopia

81.8340, 23.2940, -14.6740

Deuteranopia

83.5020, 27.4650, -7.6630



Tritanopia

79.6420, -28.4710, -7.1510

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090

Protanomaly

77.7070, 7.2940, -22.0660

Deuteranomaly

78.7230, 10.3650, -17.1470

Tritanomaly

76.1010, -25.8100, -16.8340

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090 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(30, 98, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 98, 35)  
}
```

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(30, 98, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 98, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090 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(30, 98, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 98, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 98, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 98, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 98, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 98, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.4860, -20.3050, -34.0090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 98, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 98,  
35) }
```

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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