

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.5490, -6.2800,
-7.3360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C4D41
RGB	60, 77, 65
RGB Percent	24%, 30%, 25%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6980, 0.7451
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.16, 0.70
HSL	138°, 12%, 27%
HSV	138°, 22%, 30%
XYZ	5.4711, 6.6506, 5.9958
YIQ	70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

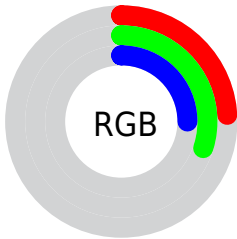
Format	Color
RYB	60, 73, 77
Decimal	3951937
CIELab	31.00, -9.52, 4.94
CIELCh	31, 10.727, 152.572
Yxy	6.6506, 0.3020, 0.3671
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282142017 (0xFF3C4D41)
YUV	70.5490, -2.7357, -9.2515
Hunter-Lab	25.7888, -7.2614, 4.2676

Details

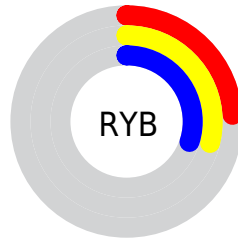
The YIQ color **70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **66.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590**, and **27.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850**.

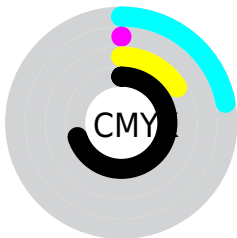
Distribution



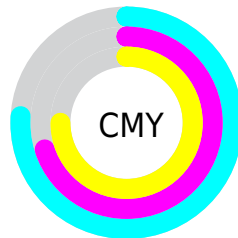
- Red (24%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360 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 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.5490, -6.2800,
-7.3360

■ 70.5490, -6.2800,
-7.3360

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.9620, -6.0050,
-6.8130

■ 119.1360, -6.5550,
-7.8590

■ 27.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 144.7230, -6.8300,
-8.3820

■ 4.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 171.3100, -7.1050,
-8.9050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.4240, -7.4260,
-8.5940

■ 226.3100, -7.1050,
-8.9050

■ 250.3150, -5.5010,

-4.9330

■ 70.5490, -6.2800,
-7.3360

■ 70.5490, -6.2800,
-7.3360

■ 67.5870, -9.4430,
-10.5870

■ 73.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 64.8100, -11.6890,
-13.9370

■ 76.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 61.8480, -14.8520,
-17.1880

■ 79.2500, 2.2920,
2.5160

■ 58.7720, -17.6940,
-20.7500

■ 82.3260, 5.1340,
6.0780

■ 55.8100, -20.8570,
-24.0010

■ 84.9890, 7.7010,
9.1170

■ 53.0330, -23.1030,
-27.3510

■ 88.0650, 10.5430,
12.6790

■ 50.0710, -26.2660,
-30.6020

■ 91.0270, 13.7060,
15.9300

■ 47.8210, -28.5580,
-33.1180

■ 93.9890, 16.8690,
19.1810

■ 96.7660, 19.1150,
22.5310

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480



70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



69.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550

Triad

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



70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



72.2470, -10.8210, 3.3790



74.1220, 14.3960, 3.4200

Complementary

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



70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



66.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360

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.



74.5610, 11.7820, 6.7420



70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



74.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240

Square

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



70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



71.0890, -16.3680, -0.7200



74.5650, 5.9590, 7.6470



73.4160, 13.3880, -0.3400

Rectangle

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



70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



69.7420, -17.0090, -5.6250



74.5650, 5.9590, 7.6470



73.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760

Sweetspot

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



70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



96.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280



73.5670, 2.4770, -6.3470



49.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360



89.0600, -9.3970, -11.4210



71.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



63.2940, -37.6800, -44.0160



142.7620, -85.0780, -99.1420

Inverse Universe

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



66.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360



82.9400, 9.3970, 11.4210



65.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



38.7060, 37.6800, 44.0160



87.2380, 85.0780, 99.1420

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

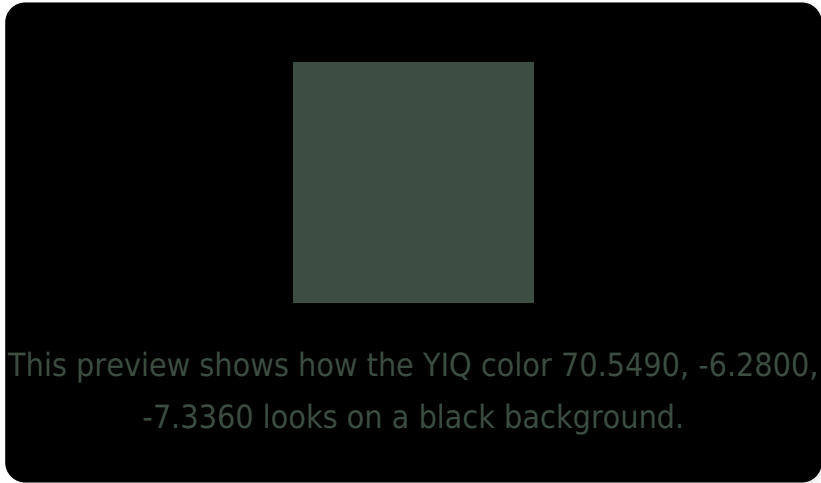
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

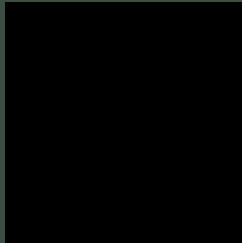
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360.

-7.3360.

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

70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360

Protanopia

72.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

Deuteranopia

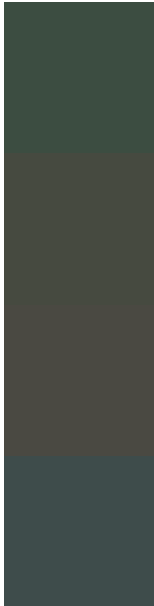
73.1320, 8.4360, 1.3000



Tritanopia

72.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360

Protanomaly

71.6640, 0.8260, -3.9580

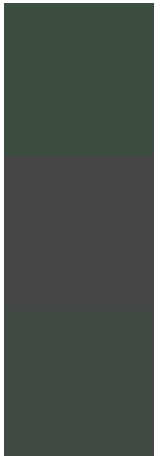
Deuteranomaly

72.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650

Tritanomaly

71.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360 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(60, 77, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 77, 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(60, 77, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 77, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360 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(60, 77, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 77, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 77, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 77, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 77, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 77, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 77, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 77,  
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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