

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	365237
RGB	54, 82, 55
RGB Percent	21%, 32%, 22%
CMY	0.7883, 0.6784, 0.7843
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.33, 0.68
HSL	122°, 21%, 27%
HSV	122°, 34%, 32%
XYZ	5.2279, 7.0958, 4.7082
YIQ	70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

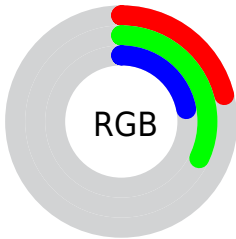
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 81, 82
Decimal	3559991
CIE _{Lab}	32.02, -16.85, 12.60
CIE _{LCh}	32, 21.040, 143.207
Yxy	7.0958, 0.3069, 0.4166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281750071 (0xFF365237)
YUV	70.5500, -7.6661, -14.5143
Hunter-Lab	26.6380, -11.5848, 8.1673

Details

The YIQ color **70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **65.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900**, and **26.0770, -8.0670, -13.4990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490**.

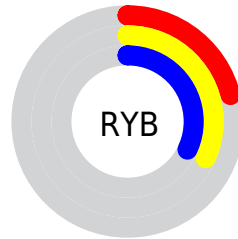
Distribution



 Red (21%)

 Green (32%)

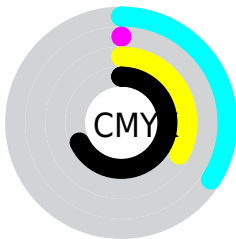
 Blue (22%)



 Red (21%)

 Yellow (32%)

 Blue (32%)

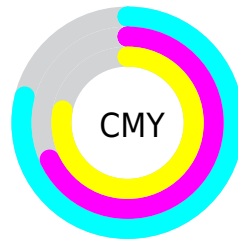


 Cyan (34%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (33%)

 Black (68%)



 Cyan (79%)

 Magenta (68%)

 Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330 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 70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 70.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.9630, -7.7460,
-13.8100

■ 119.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 26.0770, -8.0670,
-13.4990

■ 145.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 171.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 227.2570, -8.7540,
-17.5700

■ 247.1530, -5.2250,

-9.9370

■ 70.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 70.5500, -8.0210,
-14.3330

■ 67.2460, -10.2210,
-18.5170

■ 73.8540, -5.8210,
-10.1490

■ 63.9420, -12.4210,
-22.7010

■ 77.1580, -3.6210,
-5.9650

■ 60.3390, -15.2170,
-27.0970

■ 80.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 57.0350, -17.4170,
-31.2810

■ 84.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 53.7310, -19.6170,
-35.4650

■ 87.3690, 3.5750,
6.7990

■ 50.5410, -22.1380,
-39.3380

■ 90.5590, 6.0960,
10.6720

■ 48.4760, -23.5130,
-41.9530

■ 93.8630, 8.2960,
14.8560

■ 97.4660, 11.0920,
19.2520

■ 100.7700, 13.2920,
23.4360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.6290, 7.9340, -11.6340



70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



66.9700, -26.8190, -15.0670

Triad

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



70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



71.5530, -29.2980, 2.3340



76.4550, 26.8200, 9.5400

Complementary

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



70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



65.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330

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.



77.4960, 19.5750, 14.1910



70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



75.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740

Square

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



70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



64.1330, -46.0310, -8.2950



77.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



75.4130, 26.6380, 1.8220

Rectangle

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



70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



63.4400, -39.8860, -15.0380



77.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



77.1390, 24.8940, 11.4060

Sweetspot

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



70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



102.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



78.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200



51.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



89.0560, -12.7420, -22.3900



72.1460, -12.5150, -9.9790



39.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



62.0910, -30.1590, -53.6710



137.0960, -66.3680, -118.8480

Inverse Universe

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



65.4500, 8.0210, 14.3330



81.0580, 12.4210, 22.7010



63.8540, 12.5150, 9.9790



38.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.9090, 30.1590, 53.6710



94.9040, 66.3680, 118.8480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

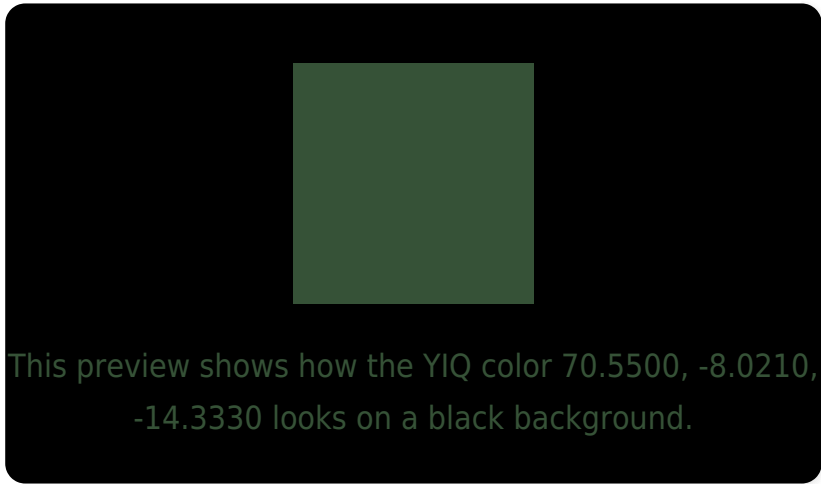
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5500, -8.0210,

-14.3330.

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

70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330

Protanopia

74.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Deuteranopia

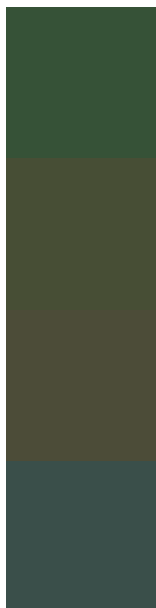
75.0740, 14.3510, -1.2730



Tritanopia

73.4160, -12.9750, -1.6390

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330

Protanomaly

73.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590

Deuteranomaly

73.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Tritanomaly

72.1510, -10.9110, -6.0070

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330 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(54, 82, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 82, 55)  
}
```

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(54, 82, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 82, 55) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330 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(54, 82, 55) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 82, 55) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 82, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 82, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 82, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 82, 55)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 82, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 82,  
55) }
```

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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