

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.5540, 21.6870,
-2.0650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A422B
RGB	90, 66, 43
RGB Percent	35%, 26%, 17%
CMY	0.6470, 0.7412, 0.8313
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.52, 0.65
HSL	29°, 35%, 26%
HSV	29°, 52%, 35%
XYZ	6.6017, 6.2441, 3.1453
YIQ	70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

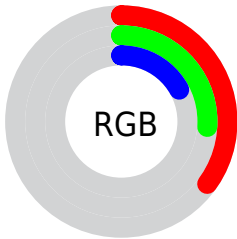
Format	Color
RYB	90, 88, 43
Decimal	5915179
CIELab	30.02, 7.17, 17.98
CIElCh	30, 19.354, 68.264
Yxy	6.2441, 0.4128, 0.3905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284105259 (0xFF5A422B)
YUV	70.5540, -13.5841, 17.0541
Hunter-Lab	24.9881, 3.4291, 10.0287

Details

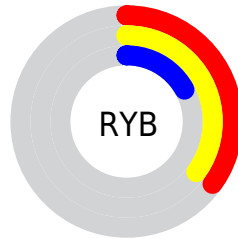
The YIQ color **70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **62.4460, -21.6870, 2.0650**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.5220, 24.7130, -1.8390**, and **26.3580, 19.3030, -2.9130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.5930, 25.9510, -2.2490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5150, 17.4230, -1.8810**.

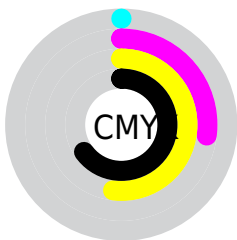
Distribution



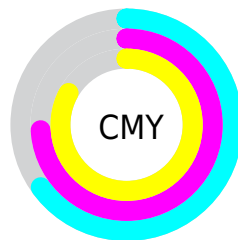
- Red (35%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (17%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650 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 70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.5540, 21.6870,
-2.0650

■ 70.5540, 21.6870,
-2.0650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.0700, 20.1740,
-2.1780

■ 119.5220, 24.7130,
-1.8390

■ 26.3580, 19.3030,
-2.9130

■ 145.0060, 26.2260,
-1.7260

■ 5.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

■ 171.8920, 26.5470,
-2.0370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.3760, 28.0600,
-1.9240

■ 227.3760, 28.0600,
-1.9240

■ 247.4880, 12.8850,

-7.7470

254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

70.5540, 21.6870,
-2.0650

70.5540, 21.6870,
-2.0650

66.5930, 25.9510,
-2.2490

74.5150, 17.4230,
-1.8810

63.2190, 29.9400,
-2.9560

77.8890, 13.4340,
-1.1740

59.2580, 34.2040,
-3.1400

81.8500, 9.1700,
-0.9900

55.8840, 38.1930,
-3.8470

85.2240, 5.1810,
-0.2830

52.7380, 41.5400,
-3.9320

89.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 93.1460, -3.3470,
0.0850

■ 96.5200, -7.3360,
0.7920

■ 100.4810,
-11.6000, 0.9760

■ 103.8550,
-15.5890, 1.6830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.1510, 24.6200, 5.3560



70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



69.3740, 13.2060, -8.0580

Triad

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



70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



61.3870, -32.3670, -13.6390



72.1930, -1.5610, 11.7750

Complementary

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



70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



62.4460, -21.6870, 2.0650

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.



69.8210, -18.2490, 5.8390



70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



59.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

Square

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



70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



65.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



64.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



72.9620, 12.3310, 13.3150

Rectangle

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



70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



68.1880, 4.8620, -11.0260



64.4660, -33.6070, -2.1750



71.6160, -7.2460, 10.1780

Sweetspot

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



70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



109.6650, 8.2530, -0.8910



59.7890, 20.3080, 17.4280



54.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650



86.8450, 33.9290, -3.6630



84.0550, 15.3620, -14.0940



44.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



64.5880, 50.7100, -4.9220



138.9550, 109.3520, -10.4240

Inverse Universe

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



62.4460, -21.6870, 2.0650



73.7420, -34.2040, 3.1400



48.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



45.4120, -50.7100, 4.9220



98.0450, -109.3520, 10.4240

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

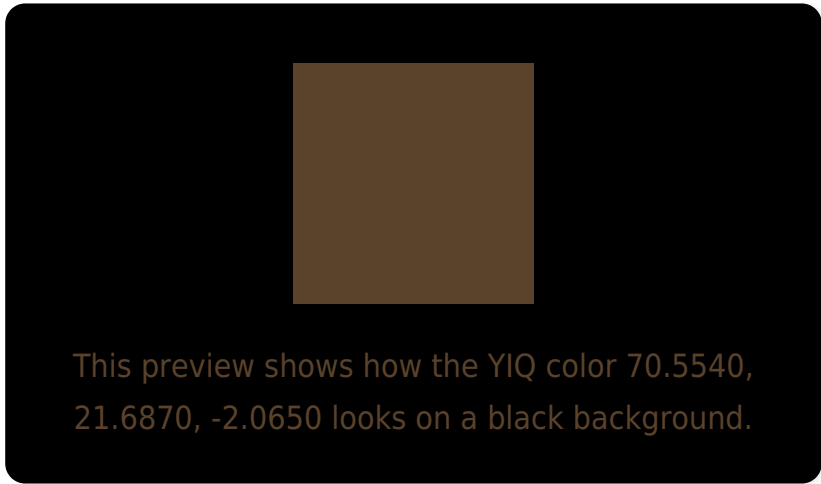
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

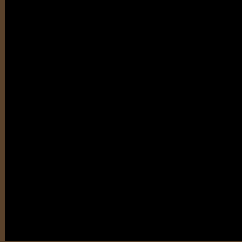
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650.



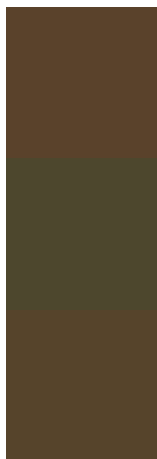
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5540, 21.6870,

-2.0650.

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

70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650

Protanopia

69.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

Deuteranopia

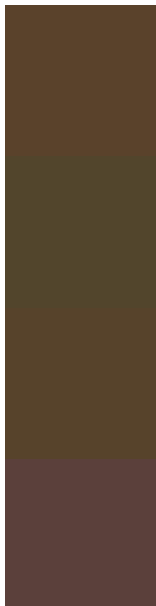
70.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



Tritanopia

72.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650

Protanomaly

70.0370, 15.7730, -5.0190

Deuteranomaly

70.2440, 19.6240, -3.2240

Tritanomaly

71.5030, 17.6970, 4.1690

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650 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(90, 66, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 66, 43)  
}
```

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(90, 66, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 66, 43) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650 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(90, 66, 43) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 66, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 66, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 66, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 66, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 66, 43)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5540, 21.6870, -2.0650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 66, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 66,  
43) }
```

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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