

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.5600, 3.2140,  
-25.2180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3A5618
RGB	58, 86, 24
RGB Percent	23%, 34%, 9%
CMY	0.7727, 0.6627, 0.9058
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.72, 0.66
HSL	87°, 56%, 22%
HSV	87°, 72%, 34%
XYZ	5.2371, 7.6222, 2.0602
YIQ	70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

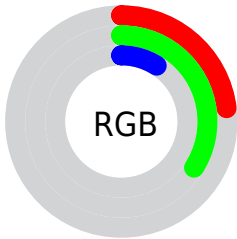
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 86, 52
Decimal	3823128
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	33.18, -21.73, 31.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 38.274, 124.600
Yxy	7.6222, 0.3510, 0.5109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282013208 (0xFF3A5618)
YUV	70.5600, -22.9541, -11.0151
Hunter-Lab	27.6083, -14.4543, 14.9014

# Details

The YIQ color **70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **39.4400, -3.2140, 25.2180**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.2180, 4.1770, -26.1510**, and **26.7690, -4.4440, -18.5880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.3380, 3.7190, -28.8650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.7820, 2.7090, -21.5710**.

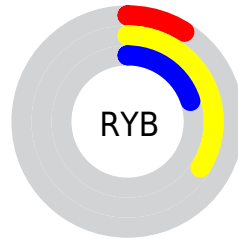
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (34%)

Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (20%)

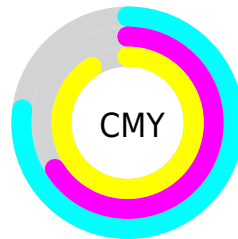


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (72%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (91%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180 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 70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.5600, 3.2140,  
-25.2180

70.5600, 3.2140,  
-25.2180

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.1470, 2.9390,  
-25.7410

120.2180, 4.1770,  
-26.1510

26.7690, -4.4440,  
-18.5880

145.9900, 4.8190,  
-26.7730

11.1530, -5.2250,  
-9.9370

172.5770, 4.5440,  
-27.2960

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.3490, 5.1860,  
-27.9180

228.8220, 5.2320,  
-28.7520

245.8540, 11.3740,

-18.9140

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 70.5600, 3.2140,  
-25.2180

■ 70.5600, 3.2140,  
-25.2180

■ 68.3380, 3.7190,  
-28.8650

■ 72.7820, 2.7090,  
-21.5710

■ 66.2300, 3.9030,  
-32.2010

■ 74.8900, 2.5250,  
-18.2350

■ 64.5350, 4.3620,  
-35.0140

■ 77.1120, 2.0200,  
-14.5880

■ 79.2200, 1.8360,  
-11.2520

■ 81.1430, 0.7350,  
-7.8170

■ 83.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

■ 85.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 87.6950, -0.4590,  
2.8130

■ 89.8030, -0.6430,  
6.1490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.5370, 28.3840, -18.8160



70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



59.2310, -41.3960, -31.7320

# Triad

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



70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



66.7040, -66.5720, -4.9720



76.7810, 41.1220, 25.6820

# Complementary

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



70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



39.4400, -3.2140, 25.2180

# 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.



79.5370, 21.4980, 28.9060



70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



64.4860, -62.7220, 2.3500

# Square

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



70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



66.7720, -61.2520, -13.2840



79.9230, -9.1280, 22.2640



76.2850, 47.9100, 12.7900



# Rectangle

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



70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



62.0980, -48.0910, -26.0350



79.9230, -9.1280, 22.2640



77.9100, 36.4450, 27.8450

# Sweetspot

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



70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



105.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960



58.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000



52.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180



88.1990, 5.1880, -38.9720



61.2910, -15.2620, -31.7900



41.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



80.4500, 5.7390, -43.4530



176.2170, 11.6630, -95.7690



# Inverse Universe

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



39.4400, -3.2140, 25.2180



39.8010, -5.1880, 38.9720



48.7090, 15.2620, 31.7900



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



26.5500, -5.7390, 43.4530



58.4840, -12.2590, 95.5570



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

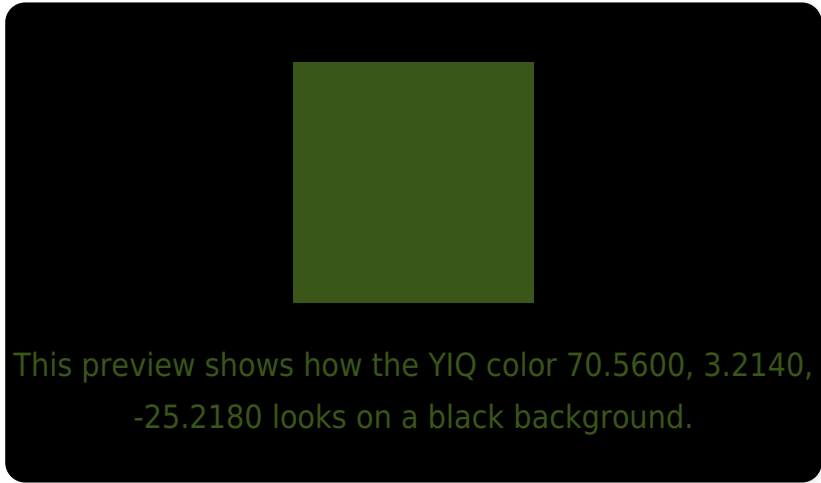
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

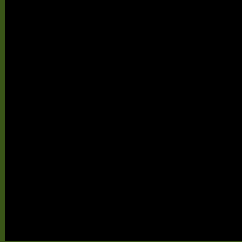
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5600, 3.2140,



# 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

70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180

### Protanopia

74.3070, 23.3400, -15.5080

### Deuteranopia

75.7470, 28.1530, -9.1190



## Tritanopia

76.6120, -10.5910, -0.7910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180

## Protanomaly

72.8930, 15.6380, -19.0980

## Deuteranomaly

73.6810, 19.3510, -14.8010

## Tritanomaly

74.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180 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(58, 86, 24)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 86, 24)  
}
```

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(58, 86, 24) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 86, 24) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180 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(58, 86, 24) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 86, 24) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(58, 86, 24)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 86, 24); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 86, 24);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 86, 24)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5600, 3.2140, -25.2180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 86, 24) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 86,  
24) }
```

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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