

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5740, -34.9320,
-27.7320)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.5740, -34.9320,
-27.7320)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	14623E
RGB	20, 98, 62
RGB Percent	8%, 38%, 24%
CMY	0.9218, 0.6156, 0.7570
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.37, 0.62
HSL	152°, 66%, 23%
HSV	152°, 80%, 38%
XYZ	5.5269, 9.2371, 6.0450
YIQ	70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

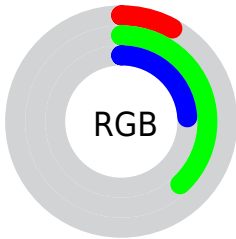
Format	Color
RYB	20, 71, 98
Decimal	1335870
CIELab	36.44, -32.31, 14.11
CIElCh	36, 35.259, 156.408
Yxy	9.2371, 0.2656, 0.4439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279525950 (0xFF14623E)
YUV	70.5740, -4.2270, -44.3534
Hunter-Lab	30.3927, -20.7271, 9.4823

Details

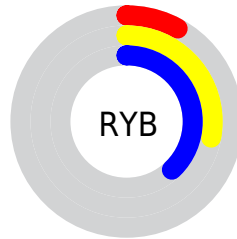
The YIQ color **70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **47.4260, 34.9320, 27.7320**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.0260, -30.3930, -27.3930**, and **31.5160, -19.8490, -20.2410** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.0140, -39.2870, -31.4070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1340, -30.5770, -24.0570**.

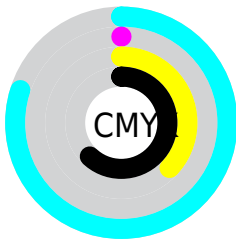
Distribution



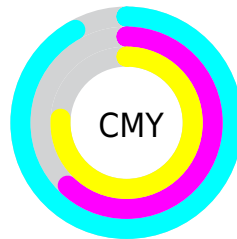
- Red (8%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320 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 70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.5740, -34.9320,
-27.7320

■ 70.5740, -34.9320,
-27.7320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.9980, -33.1900,
-26.2620

■ 123.6130,
-30.6680, -27.9160

■ 31.5160, -19.8490,
-20.2410

■ 149.4990,
-30.3470, -28.2270

■ 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 176.9720,
-30.3010, -29.0610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 205.2600,
-31.1720, -29.7960

■ 229.6240,
-29.2010, -26.9690

■ 241.6010,

-21.2260, -11.8020

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

70.5740, -34.9320,
-27.7320

70.5740, -34.9320,
-27.7320

67.0140, -39.2870,
-31.4070

74.1340, -30.5770,
-24.0570

63.5680, -43.9630,
-34.7710

77.5800, -25.9010,
-20.6930

80.8410, -22.1420,
-17.2300

84.2870, -17.4660,
-13.8660

87.8470, -13.1110,
-10.1910

■ 91.2930, -8.4350,
-6.8270

■ 94.8530, -4.0800,
-3.1520

■ 98.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 101.5600, 4.3550,
3.6750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.2440, 1.2880, -23.3520



70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320



69.0740, -56.7110, -23.9990

Triad

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



70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320



80.1140, -43.8790, 7.7770



85.2630, 44.9760, 10.8960

Complementary

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



70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320



47.4260, 34.9320, 27.7320

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.



85.7160, 39.7470, 23.0670



70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320



87.9510, -6.3310, 21.1330

Square

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



70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320



71.3830, -70.1020, -7.0780



87.9560, 21.6360, 26.4040



83.9550, 39.4310, -4.2570

Rectangle

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



70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320



70.6530, -62.5350, -17.5670



87.9560, 21.6360, 26.4040



85.0120, 44.4250, 15.3770

Sweetspot

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



70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320



117.0210, -13.6610, -11.2370



76.5500, 0.0060, -33.1620



57.2930, -8.4350, -6.8270



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.



70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320



84.7250, -55.0110, -43.8030



72.9170, -45.6630, -14.9670



46.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



72.5840, -50.0600, -39.9160



155.5860, -107.4090, -85.4010

Inverse Universe

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



47.4260, 34.9320, 27.7320



48.2750, 55.0110, 43.8030



45.0830, 45.6630, 14.9670



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



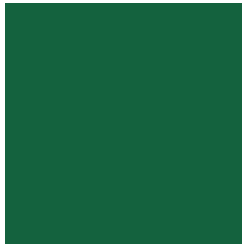
39.4160, 50.0600, 39.9160



84.4140, 107.4090, 85.4010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

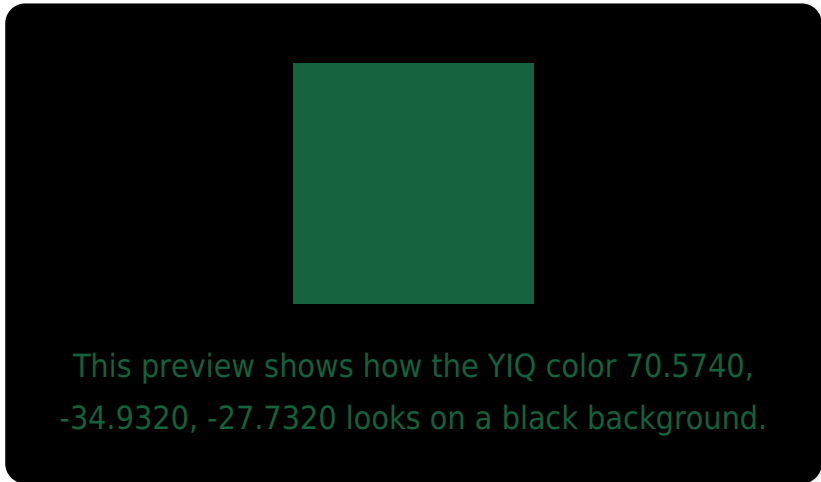
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5740, -34.9320,

-27.7320.

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

70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320

Protanopia

84.2000, 13.7560, -7.0120

Deuteranopia

85.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600



Tritanopia

77.7660, -34.7520, -8.9600

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320

Protanomaly

79.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290

Deuteranomaly

80.2950, -2.7490, -10.7570

Tritanomaly

75.2510, -34.9800, -15.8440

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.8470, -13.1110, -10.1910

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320 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(20, 98, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 98, 62)  
}
```

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(20, 98, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 98, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320 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(20, 98, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 98, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(20, 98, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 98, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 98, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 98, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5740, -34.9320, -27.7320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 98, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 98,  
62) }
```

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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