

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.5820, 41.6790,  
-11.9610)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	674304
RGB	103, 67, 4
RGB Percent	40%, 26%, 2%
CMY	0.5960, 0.7373, 0.9841
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.96, 0.60
HSL	38°, 92%, 21%
HSV	38°, 96%, 40%
XYZ	7.6233, 6.9056, 1.0476
YIQ	70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

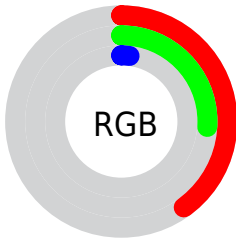
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	61, 103, 4
Decimal	6767364
CIE Lab	31.59, 10.49, 39.52
CIE LCh	32, 40.886, 75.128
Yxy	6.9056, 0.4894, 0.4433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284957444 (0xFF674304)
YUV	70.5820, -32.8249, 28.4306
Hunter-Lab	26.2786, 5.7948, 16.0315

# Details

The YIQ color **70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **36.4180, -41.6790, 11.9610**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.9030, 45.2090, -9.8550**, and **29.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.5390, 43.2380, -12.6820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0700, 37.3690, -10.9430**.

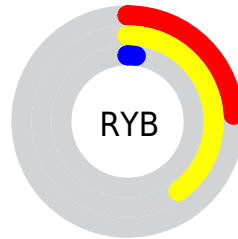
# Distribution



Red (40%)

Green (26%)

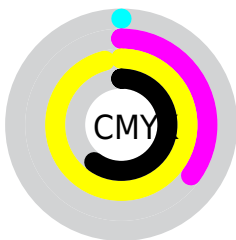
Blue (2%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (2%)

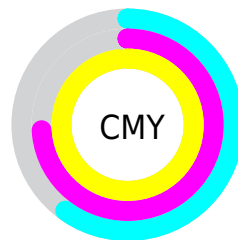


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (60%)



Cyan (60%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (98%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610 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 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.5820, 41.6790,  
-11.9610

70.5820, 41.6790,  
-11.9610

253.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

49.4380, 33.5170,  
-7.2110

120.9030, 45.2090,  
-9.8550

29.3370, 23.7960,  
-1.7400

146.9850, 47.9140,  
-9.3180

8.0730, 16.0920,  
5.7240

174.3550, 49.7480,  
-9.5160

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

201.8390, 51.2610,  
-9.4030

224.2290, 41.1750,  
-13.8410

243.8570, 24.4870,

-19.7770

■ 249.9840, 14.1240,  
-13.6840

■ 70.5820, 41.6790,  
-11.9610

■ 70.5820, 41.6790,  
-11.9610

■ 69.5390, 43.2380,  
-12.6820

■ 74.0700, 37.3690,  
-10.9430

■ 77.0850, 33.0130,  
-9.0910

■ 80.5730, 28.7030,  
-8.0730

■ 84.0610, 24.3930,  
-7.0550

■ 87.6630, 19.7620,  
-5.7260

■ 90.5640, 15.7270,  
-4.1850

■ 94.0520, 11.4170,  
-3.1670

■ 97.5400, 7.1070,  
-2.1490

■ 101.1420, 2.4760,  
-0.8200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.3080, 49.1030, 7.6870



70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



68.2110, 23.2500, -24.8940

# Triad

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



70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



62.5030, -53.3650, -18.5570



76.4300, 2.7460, 27.3380

# Complementary

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



70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



36.4180, -41.6790, 11.9610

# 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.



69.2440, -41.1290, 13.0070



70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



65.2220, -62.3990, -9.0150

# Square

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



70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



58.1540, -42.4970, -28.2970



63.6380, -66.2060, -0.5900



73.9790, 31.9970, 31.3650



# Rectangle

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



70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



65.7940, 2.4350, -27.6210



63.6380, -66.2060, -0.5900



75.9770, -9.2200, 23.9320

# Sweetspot

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



70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



122.3360, 16.3690, -4.8070



37.7050, 47.4480, 32.1840



60.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



90.8470, 56.8100, -16.3580



87.8270, 24.0310, -33.5450



49.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090



77.2360, 48.4650, -13.7990



162.7560, 101.8820, -29.2380



# Inverse Universe

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



36.4180, -41.6790, 11.9610



44.1530, -56.8100, 16.3580



19.1730, -24.0310, 33.5450



47.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



37.7640, -48.4650, 13.7990

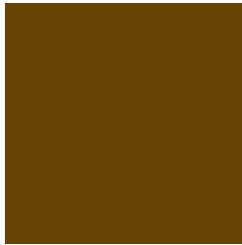


79.2440, -101.8820, 29.2380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

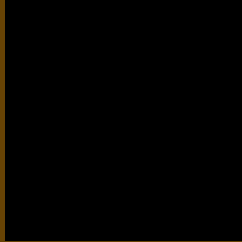
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5820, 41.6790,

-11.9610.

# 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

70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610

### Protanopia

70.0530, 26.8710, -18.9290

### Deuteranopia

70.0820, 37.0950, -16.9930



## Tritanopia

75.7260, 24.6190, 10.8830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610

## Protanomaly

70.2710, 32.1890, -16.1870

## Deuteranomaly

70.5060, 38.8370, -15.5230

## Tritanomaly

73.9790, 30.8560, 2.4720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.2650, 15.1310, -4.3970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610 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(103, 67, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 67, 4)  
}
```

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(103, 67, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 67, 4) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610 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(103, 67, 4) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 67, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(103, 67, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 67, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 67, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 67, 4)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 67, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103, 67,  
4) }
```

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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