

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.6100, 18.1130,
-14.3910)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F4B1A
RGB	79, 75, 26
RGB Percent	31%, 29%, 10%
CMY	0.6902, 0.7059, 0.8979
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.67, 0.69
HSL	55°, 50%, 21%
HSV	55°, 67%, 31%
XYZ	5.9267, 6.7686, 1.9730
YIQ	70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

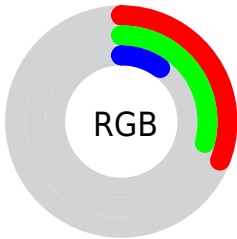
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 79, 26
Decimal	5196570
CIE Lab	31.27, -5.50, 28.98
CIE LCh	31, 29.492, 100.741
Yxy	6.7686, 0.4040, 0.4614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283386650 (0xFF4F4B1A)
YUV	70.6100, -21.9927, 7.3580
Hunter-Lab	26.0166, -4.8659, 13.7152

Details

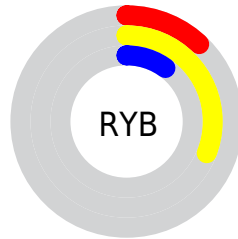
The YIQ color **70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **34.3900, -18.1130, 14.3910**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.8660, 20.2680, -14.9000**, and **27.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.1110, 20.9560, -16.3560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1090, 15.2700, -12.4260**.

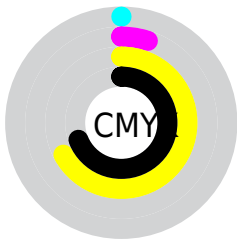
Distribution



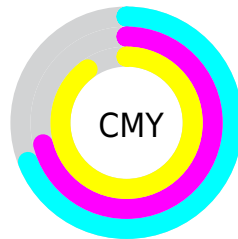
- Red (31%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910 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 70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.6100, 18.1130,
-14.3910

70.6100, 18.1130,
-14.3910

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.1970, 17.8380,
-14.9140

119.8660, 20.2680,
-14.9000

27.7650, 10.5470,
-9.4290

145.3500, 21.7810,
-14.7870

5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

172.1220, 22.4230,
-15.4090

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

199.3070, 23.3400,
-15.5080

227.4920, 24.2570,
-15.6070

248.9580, 17.0130,

-16.4830

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 70.6100, 18.1130,
-14.3910

■ 70.6100, 18.1130,
-14.3910

■ 69.1110, 20.9560,
-16.3560

■ 72.1090, 15.2700,
-12.4260

■ 68.1990, 23.5240,
-18.8440

■ 73.0210, 12.7020,
-9.9380

■ 66.7000, 26.3670,
-20.8090

■ 74.5200, 9.8590,
-7.9730

■ 66.4720, 27.0090,
-21.4310

■ 75.4320, 7.2910,
-5.4850

■ 76.9310, 4.4480,
-3.5200

■ 78.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660

■ 79.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 80.7270, -3.4850,
2.5870

■ 81.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.2360, 31.2700, -5.0340



70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



67.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080

Triad

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



70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



61.0500, -56.1630, -11.8990



75.3100, 20.3990, 21.2870

Complementary

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



70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



34.3900, -18.1130, 14.3910

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.



75.7080, -1.3330, 18.6590



70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



60.2980, -59.5570, -5.4530

Square

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



70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



59.1290, -49.3760, -19.2640



71.0680, -29.0700, 9.2180



74.2050, 33.6960, 17.0880

Rectangle

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



70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



63.9890, -19.8030, -21.0750



71.0680, -29.0700, 9.2180



75.6020, 13.7050, 21.4570

Sweetspot

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



70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



98.5460, 6.9700, -5.1740



42.3030, 30.3040, 12.4800



49.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



89.1300, 27.9720, -22.3640



66.3800, 3.9010, -21.1470



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



85.6760, 34.9420, -27.5380



193.2140, 78.7800, -62.1160

Inverse Universe

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



34.3900, -18.1130, 14.3910



33.4570, -28.2470, 21.8410



38.6200, -3.9010, 21.1470



35.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



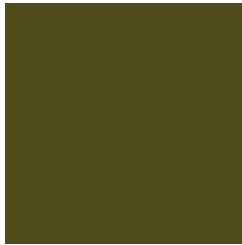
16.3240, -34.9420, 27.5380



36.1990, -78.5050, 62.6390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

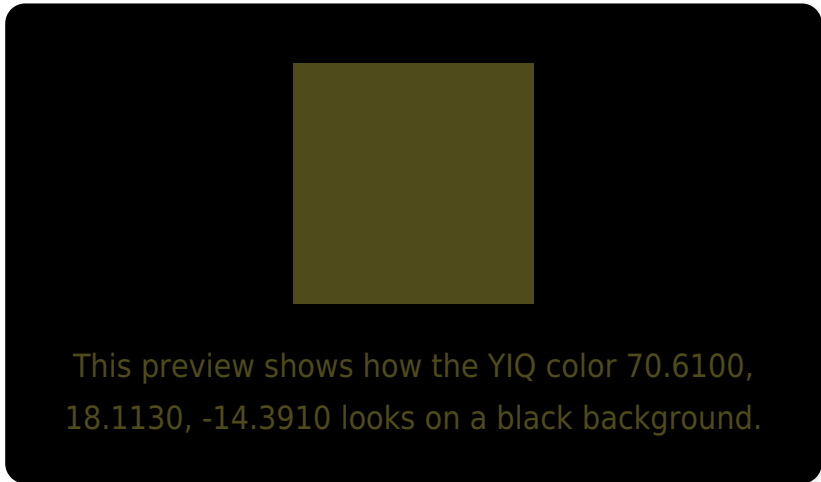
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

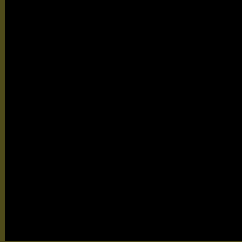
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6100, 18.1130,

-14.3910.

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

70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

Protanopia

70.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320

Deuteranopia

71.7900, 26.5940, -8.3980



Tritanopia

74.5710, 5.8220, 4.6220

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

Protanomaly

70.6210, 19.5800, -13.4440

Deuteranomaly

71.3550, 23.3850, -10.8150

Tritanomaly

73.3940, 10.4540, -2.2340

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.6600, 6.6490, -4.8630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910 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(79, 75, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 75, 26)  
}
```

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(79, 75, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 75, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910 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(79, 75, 26) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 75, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(79, 75, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 75, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 75, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 75, 26)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 75, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 75,  
26) }
```

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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