

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6190, -13.6100,  
-39.7060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.6190, -13.6100,  
-39.7060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	216412
RGB	33, 100, 18
RGB Percent	13%, 39%, 7%
CMY	0.8708, 0.6077, 0.9294
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.82, 0.61
HSL	109°, 69%, 23%
HSV	109°, 82%, 39%
XYZ	5.2945, 9.4858, 2.1243
YIQ	70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

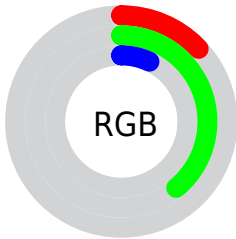
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	18, 100, 85
Decimal	2188306
CIELab	36.90, -37.08, 37.37
CIElCh	37, 52.643, 134.772
Yxy	9.4858, 0.3132, 0.5611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280378386 (0xFF216412)
YUV	70.6190, -25.9412, -32.9919
Hunter-Lab	30.7991, -23.2132, 17.4700

# Details

The YIQ color **70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **47.3810, 13.6100, 39.7060**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.9890, -11.7760, -39.9040**, and **30.5240, -14.3000, -27.1960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.0870, -15.1680, -44.5120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1510, -12.0520, -34.9000**.

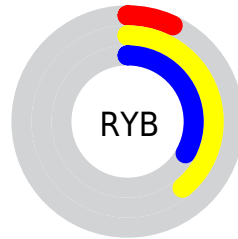
# Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (39%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (33%)

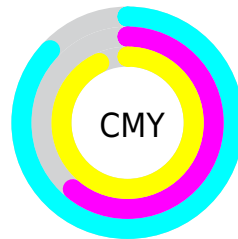


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (82%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060 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 70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70.6190, -13.6100,  
-39.7060

■ 70.6190, -13.6100,  
-39.7060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 44.6120, -20.9000,  
-39.7480

■ 122.9890,  
-11.7760, -39.9040

■ 30.5240, -14.3000,  
-27.1960

■ 149.7610,  
-11.1340, -40.5260

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,  
-16.7360

■ 177.1200,  
-10.7670, -41.6710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 205.0060,  
-10.4460, -41.9820

■ 228.1960, -7.9250,  
-38.1090

■ 239.9450, 0.6920,

-23.5640

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,  
-8.3970

■ 70.6190, -13.6100,  
-39.7060

■ 70.6190, -13.6100,  
-39.7060

■ 67.0870, -15.1680,  
-44.5120

■ 74.1510, -12.0520,  
-34.9000

■ 64.0820, -16.7720,  
-48.4840

■ 77.6830, -10.4940,  
-30.0940

■ 81.2150, -8.9360,  
-25.2880

■ 85.0460, -6.7820,  
-20.2700

■ 88.5780, -5.2240,  
-15.4640

■ 92.1100, -3.6660,  
-10.6580

■ 95.6420, -2.1080,  
-5.8520

■ 99.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 103.0050, 1.6040,  
3.9720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.1310, 26.2310, -29.3610



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



68.2300, -48.8230, -34.7990

# Triad

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



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



76.7920, -81.1990, 1.3050



78.7840, 63.4030, 34.8830

# Complementary

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



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



47.3810, 13.6100, 39.7060

# 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.



83.5170, 42.5860, 43.2100



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



74.6570, -67.2170, 12.2310

# Square

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



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



77.6920, -75.4660, -8.9860



89.1130, 2.5610, 36.2010



81.5010, 64.7370, 10.6970



# Rectangle

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



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



72.8240, -59.0030, -26.5150



89.1130, 2.5610, 36.2010



79.4940, 58.5880, 39.5480

# Sweetspot

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



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



118.2790, -5.8200, -15.6760



81.8470, 30.4470, -17.6570



58.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060



84.4260, -21.2170, -61.5450



69.0980, -30.8960, -34.8000



49.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



73.7840, -19.1090, -55.6930



155.2100, -40.3260, -117.2380



# Inverse Universe

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



47.3810, 13.6100, 39.7060



48.5740, 21.2170, 61.5450



48.9020, 30.8960, 34.8000



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



41.2160, 19.1090, 55.6930



86.7900, 40.3260, 117.2380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

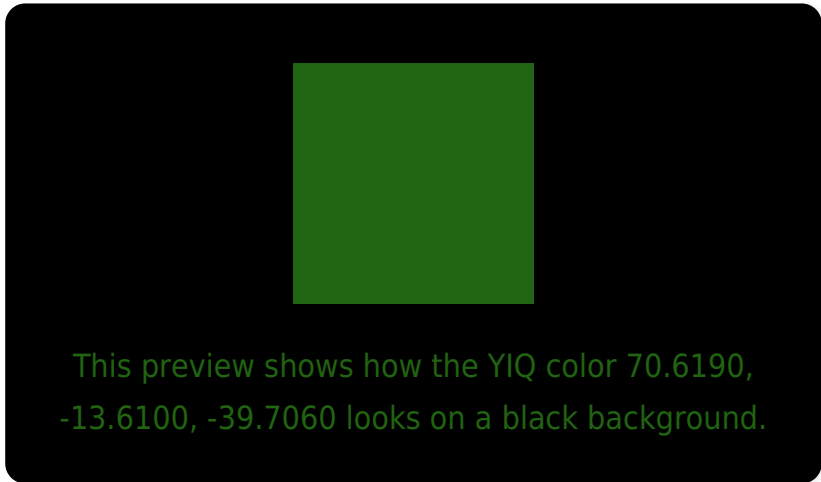
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6190, -13.6100,

-39.7060.

# 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

70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060

### Protanopia

81.6680, 29.3930, -20.5830

### Deuteranopia

83.5040, 33.1510, -11.5930



## Tritanopia

81.6530, -27.0040, -6.2040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060

## Protanomaly

77.8400, 13.9890, -27.7630

## Deuteranomaly

79.1980, 16.0970, -21.9110

## Tritanomaly

77.9010, -22.3710, -18.5870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.1050, -5.2700, -14.6300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060 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(33, 100, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 100, 18)  
}
```

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(33, 100, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 100, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060 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(33, 100, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 100, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 100, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 100, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 100, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 100,  
18) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6190, -13.6100, -39.7060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 100, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 100,  
18) }
```

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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