

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.6320, 21.0470,  
-12.4970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	53491A
RGB	83, 73, 26
RGB Percent	33%, 29%, 10%
CMY	0.6745, 0.7137, 0.8979
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.69, 0.67
HSL	49°, 52%, 21%
HSV	49°, 69%, 33%
XYZ	6.1362, 6.6782, 1.9447
YIQ	70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

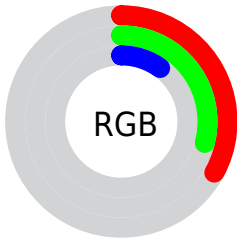
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	38, 83, 26
Decimal	5458202
CIELab	31.06, -2.28, 28.86
CIElCh	31, 28.953, 94.507
Yxy	6.6782, 0.4158, 0.4525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283648282 (0xFF53491A)
YUV	70.6320, -22.0036, 10.8467
Hunter-Lab	25.8422, -2.8390, 13.6278

# Details

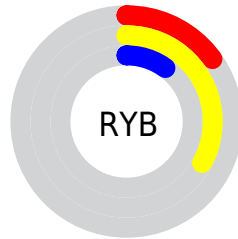
The YIQ color **70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **38.3680, -21.0470, 12.4970**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.3010, 23.4770, -12.4830**, and **28.3740, 13.2060, -8.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.1330, 23.8900, -14.4620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.1310, 18.2040, -10.5320**.

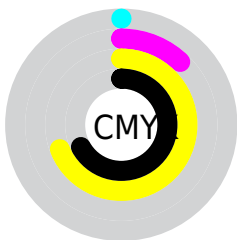
# Distribution



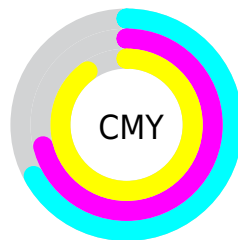
- Red (33%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970 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 70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.6320, 21.0470,  
-12.4970

70.6320, 21.0470,  
-12.4970

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.8060, 20.4970,  
-13.5430

119.3010, 23.4770,  
-12.4830

28.3740, 13.2060,  
-8.0580

145.3720, 24.7150,  
-12.8930

2.9350, -1.3750,  
-2.6150

172.4430, 25.9530,  
-13.3030

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.6280, 26.8700,  
-13.4020

227.8130, 27.7870,  
-13.5010

248.9580, 17.0130,

-16.4830

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 70.6320, 21.0470,  
-12.4970

■ 70.6320, 21.0470,  
-12.4970

■ 69.1330, 23.8900,  
-14.4620

■ 72.1310, 18.2040,  
-10.5320

■ 66.9330, 27.3290,  
-16.2150

■ 74.3310, 14.7650,  
-8.7790

■ 65.4340, 30.1720,  
-18.1800

■ 75.8300, 11.9220,  
-6.8140

■ 64.7330, 30.7680,  
-17.9680

■ 77.9160, 8.8040,  
-5.3720

■ 79.5290, 5.6400,  
-3.0960

■ 81.6150, 2.5220,  
-1.6540

■ 83.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 85.2000, -3.4390,  
1.7530

■ 86.8130, -6.6030,  
4.0290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.3010, 32.6450, -2.4190



70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



67.8900, 2.5250, -18.2350

# Triad

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



70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



60.4800, -54.5580, -13.4540



75.1570, 16.4560, 21.1600

# Complementary

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



70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



38.3680, -21.0470, 12.4970

# 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.



74.9030, -6.3760, 16.4400



70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



60.5430, -58.8690, -6.9090

# Square

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



70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



57.9720, -47.4960, -20.2960



68.2520, -35.5800, 6.0520



74.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190



# Rectangle

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



70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



65.3380, -13.4760, -20.1000



68.2520, -35.5800, 6.0520



75.6230, 9.2120, 20.2840

# Sweetspot

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



70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



102.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500



44.1830, 30.7620, 15.1940



50.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970



88.1630, 32.3730, -19.5230



71.1200, 7.5690, -21.5430



39.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



81.8770, 38.9300, -22.7180



181.4850, 85.7470, -50.7090



# Inverse Universe

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



38.3680, -21.0470, 12.4970



38.4240, -32.6480, 19.0000



37.8800, -7.5690, 21.5430



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



22.5360, -38.6550, 23.2410



50.5150, -85.7470, 50.7090



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

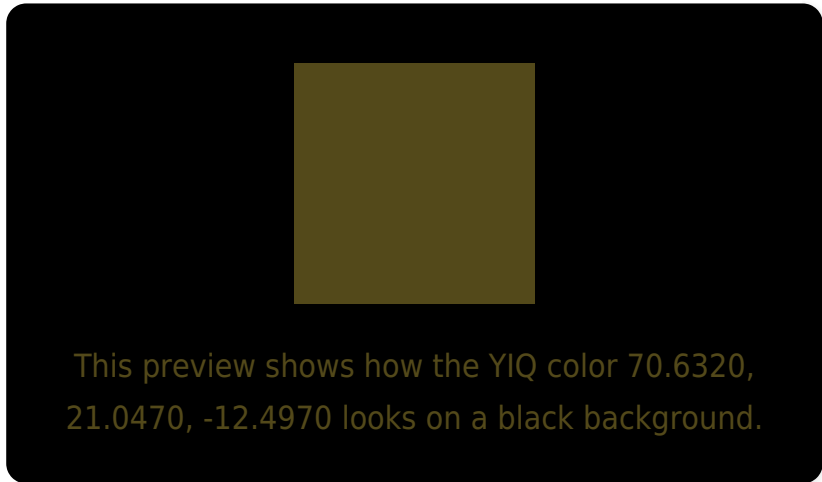
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

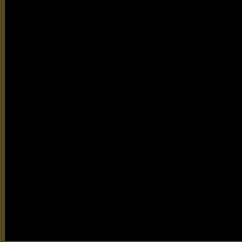
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6320, 21.0470,

-12.4970.

# 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

70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

### Protanopia

70.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090

### Deuteranopia

71.3770, 26.3190, -8.9210



## Tritanopia

74.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

## Protanomaly

70.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090

## Deuteranomaly

71.0670, 24.2560, -10.0800

## Tritanomaly

73.3020, 13.7090, -0.6510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970 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(83, 73, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 73, 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(83, 73, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 73, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970 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(83, 73, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 73, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 73, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 73, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 73, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 73, 26)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6320, 21.0470, -12.4970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 73, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 73,  
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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