

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6630, -43.2730,
-47.2810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.6630, -43.2730,
-47.2810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007126
RGB	0, 113, 38
RGB Percent	0%, 44%, 15%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5567, 0.8511
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.66, 0.56
HSL	140°, 100%, 22%
HSV	140°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.2598, 11.9606, 3.8100
YIQ	70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

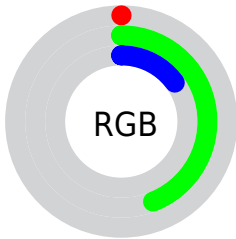
Format	Color
RYB	0, 85, 113
Decimal	28966
CIELab	41.15, -44.43, 33.12
CIELCh	41, 55.420, 143.295
Yxy	11.9606, 0.2841, 0.5429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219046 (0xFF007126)
YUV	70.6630, -16.1029, -61.9715
Hunter-Lab	34.5841, -28.2132, 17.6771

Details

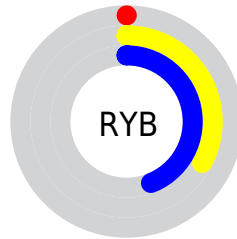
The YIQ color **70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **42.3370, 43.2730, 47.2810**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129.3720, -29.1520, -44.3840**, and **36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.7500, -38.9640, -42.7720**.

Distribution



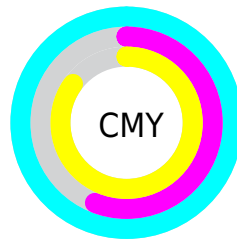
- Red (0%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810 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 70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.6630, -43.2730,
-47.2810

■ 70.6630, -43.2730,
-47.2810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 53.1380, -28.3730,
-41.9810

■ 129.6710,
-28.5560, -44.1720

■ 36.9810, -17.3250,
-32.9490

■ 157.3290,
-27.5930, -45.1050

■ 24.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 184.8020,
-27.5470, -45.9390

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840


■ 213.2750,
-27.5010, -46.7730


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 227.3720,
-19.9840, -34.3200


■ 239.3490,


-12.0090, -19.1530


 251.2120, -3.7130,
-4.2970


 70.6630, -43.2730,
-47.2810

 74.7500, -38.9640,
-42.7720

 79.2500, -34.3800,
-37.7400

 83.3370, -30.0710,
-33.2310

 87.5380, -26.0830,
-28.4110

 92.0380, -21.4990,
-23.3790

■ 96.1250, -17.1900,
-18.8700

■ 100.3260,
-13.2020, -14.0500

■ 104.4130, -8.8930,
-9.5410

■ 108.9130, -4.3090,
-4.5090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.4520, 20.5930, -37.3190



70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



78.3690, -59.4600, -34.7560

Triad

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



70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



83.6540, -89.4980, 3.0300



89.8570, 70.3270, 30.5430

Complementary

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



70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



42.3370, 43.2730, 47.2810

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.



92.0300, 54.3230, 45.2590



70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



94.4050, -39.6640, 25.0080

Square

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



70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



86.2980, -85.9200, -6.7520



98.8160, 16.8190, 42.1230



91.9000, 67.6270, 2.3710

Rectangle

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



70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



82.6040, -70.0070, -25.3270



98.8160, 16.8190, 42.1230



89.5180, 67.2080, 37.5120

Sweetspot

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



70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



131.4240, -16.5940, -18.6580



88.7560, 13.6250, -43.1990



63.8750, -10.3140, -11.3220



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810



92.5760, -56.7500, -61.8540



77.0470, -61.2490, -29.8650



53.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



75.0000, -45.8400, -50.3200



154.4510, -94.5680, -103.3680

Inverse Universe

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



42.3370, 43.2730, 47.2810



55.4240, 56.7500, 61.8540



35.9530, 61.2490, 29.8650



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



45.0000, 45.8400, 50.3200



92.5490, 94.5680, 103.3680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

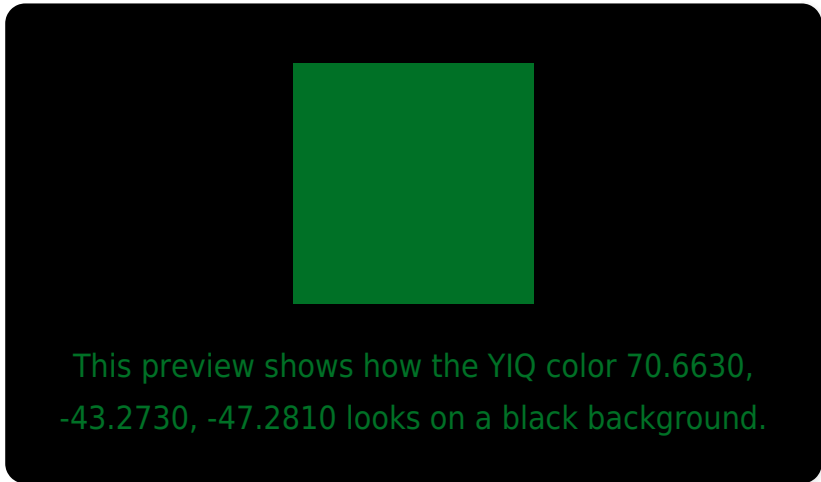
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6630, -43.2730,

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

70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810

Protanopia

93.1070, 26.7790, -17.2610

Deuteranopia

95.0140, 31.7750, -8.6810



Tritanopia

88.9720, -38.3280, -10.2320

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810

Protanomaly

85.0820, 1.5640, -28.3560

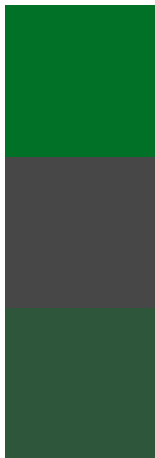
Deuteranomaly

86.2120, 4.3140, -23.1260

Tritanomaly

82.4580, -40.2970, -24.1130

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.6630, -15.7690, -17.0890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810 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(0, 113, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 113, 38)  
}
```

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(0, 113, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 113, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810 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(0, 113, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 113, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 113, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 113, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 113, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6630, -43.2730, -47.2810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 113, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 113,  
38) }
```

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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