

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6870, -16.3170,
-29.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.6870, -16.3170,
-29.1890)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	255E27
RGB	37, 94, 39
RGB Percent	15%, 37%, 15%
CMY	0.8551, 0.6313, 0.8471
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.59, 0.63
HSL	122°, 44%, 26%
HSV	122°, 61%, 37%
XYZ	5.1323, 8.5486, 3.2985
YIQ	70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

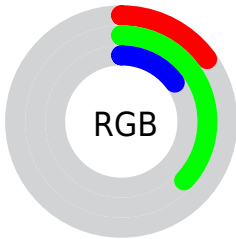
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 92, 94
Decimal	2448935
CIE _{Lab}	35.10, -31.27, 25.76
CIE _{LCh}	35, 40.515, 140.526
Yxy	8.5486, 0.3023, 0.5035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280639015 (0xFF255E27)
YUV	70.6870, -15.6217, -29.5435
Hunter-Lab	29.2380, -19.8332, 13.7777

Details

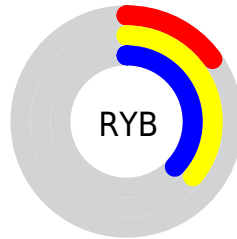
The YIQ color **70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **60.3130, 16.3170, 29.1890**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.2310, -15.0330, -30.4330**, and **27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.9700, -18.7920, -33.8960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.4040, -13.8420, -24.4820**.

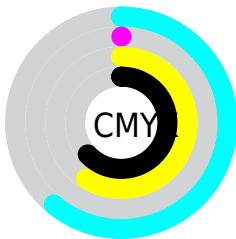
Distribution



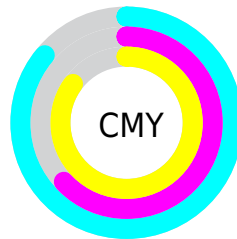
- Red (15%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890 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 70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.6870, -16.3170,
-29.1890

70.6870, -16.3170,
-29.1890

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.8220, -21.1310,
-30.0510

121.2310,
-15.0330, -30.4330

27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

147.7040,
-14.9870, -31.2670

15.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

174.4760,
-14.3450, -31.8890

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

202.6500,
-14.8950, -32.9350

229.9490,
-14.2990, -32.7230

241.5130, -6.5990,

-18.0790

253.3760, 1.6970,
-3.2230

70.6870, -16.3170,
-29.1890

70.6870, -16.3170,
-29.1890

66.9700, -18.7920,
-33.8960

74.4040, -13.8420,
-24.4820

62.9540, -21.8630,
-38.8150

78.4200, -10.7710,
-19.5630

59.2370, -24.3380,
-43.5220

82.1370, -8.2960,
-14.8560

55.5200, -26.8130,
-48.2290

86.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

89.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 93.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 97.6030, 2.7960,
4.3960

■ 101.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

■ 105.4500, 8.0210,
14.3330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.5740, 17.7940, -25.1340



70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890



65.0330, -49.4660, -28.6500

Triad

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



70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890



68.8870, -71.3410, -1.1410



80.3380, 49.5590, 21.4550

Complementary

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



70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890



60.3130, 16.3170, 29.1890

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.



82.4910, 36.3070, 30.3470



70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890



80.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350

Square

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



70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890



71.4000, -68.7720, -9.1560



85.1920, 9.3480, 28.8360



80.2000, 49.2870, 4.3510

Rectangle

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



70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890



68.1280, -56.8030, -22.3310



85.1920, 9.3480, 28.8360



80.3040, 46.8990, 25.6110

Sweetspot

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



70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890



113.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



86.9040, 17.1050, -18.1510



55.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890



85.5850, -25.4380, -45.6140



73.8790, -25.3050, -20.4810



43.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



65.0260, -31.5340, -56.2860



140.0310, -67.7430, -121.4630

Inverse Universe

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



60.3130, 16.3170, 29.1890



69.4150, 25.4380, 45.6140



57.1210, 25.3050, 20.4810



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



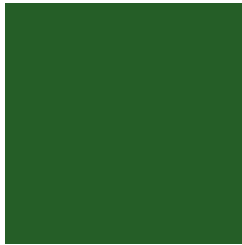
44.9740, 31.5340, 56.2860



96.9690, 67.7430, 121.4630

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

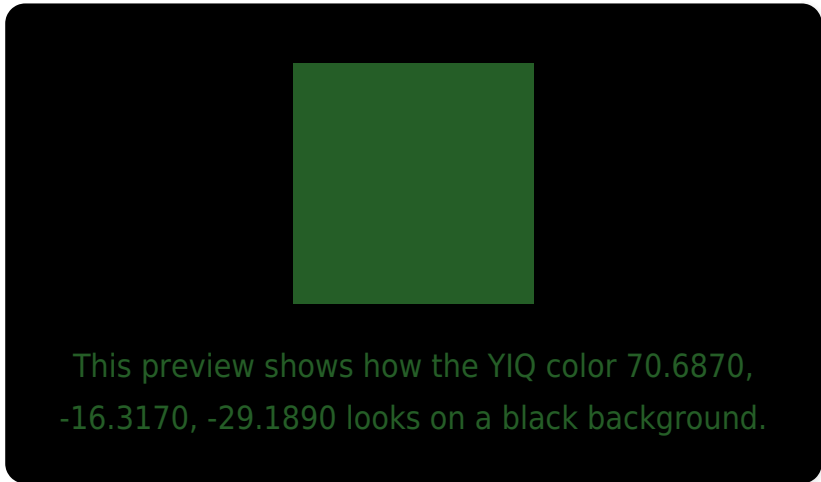
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

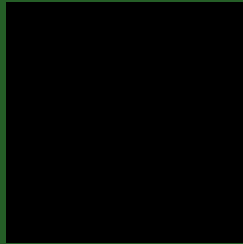
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6870, -16.3170,

-29.1890.

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

70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890

Protanopia

79.3330, 20.4510, -12.7090

Deuteranopia

80.8870, 24.9430, -6.0090



Tritanopia

77.7350, -24.2990, -5.6670

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890

Protanomaly

75.8150, 7.1100, -18.7300

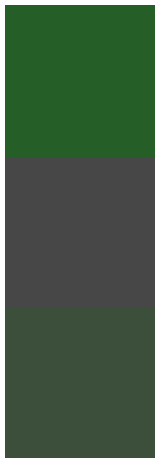
Deuteranomaly

77.4180, 9.9060, -14.3340

Tritanomaly

75.1340, -21.4090, -13.9930

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890 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(37, 94, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 94, 39)  
}
```

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(37, 94, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 94, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890 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(37, 94, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 94, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 94, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 94, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 94, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 94, 39)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6870, -16.3170, -29.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 94, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 94,  
39) }
```

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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