

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(70.6880, 80.5080,  
16.7320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E260A
RGB	158, 38, 10
RGB Percent	62%, 15%, 4%
CMY	0.3801, 0.8511, 0.9604
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.94, 0.38
HSL	11°, 88%, 33%
HSV	11°, 94%, 62%
XYZ	14.8608, 8.6811, 1.1820
YIQ	70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

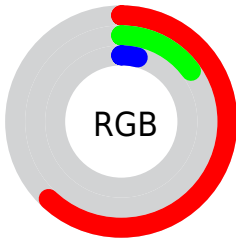
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 45, 10
Decimal	10364426
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	35.36, 47.97, 44.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	35, 65.278, 42.704
Yxy	8.6811, 0.6011, 0.3511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288554506 (0xFF9E260A)
YUV	70.6880, -29.9192, 76.5726
Hunter-Lab	29.4638, 38.4692, 18.2460

# Details

The YIQ color **70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **97.3120, -80.5080, -16.7320**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.9830, 86.9270, 16.0390**, and **29.3020, 58.4080, 20.7760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.8520, 85.9180, 17.8060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.1430, 71.7970, 14.9090**.

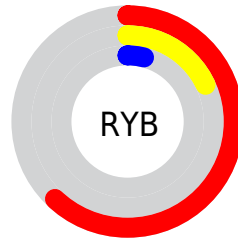
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (15%)

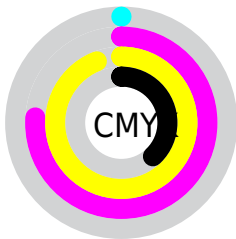
Blue (4%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (4%)

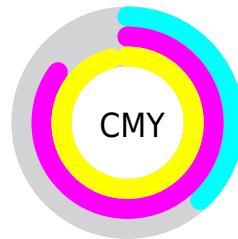


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320 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 70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.6880, 80.5080,  
16.7320

70.6880, 80.5080,  
16.7320

253.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

38.2720, 76.2880,  
27.1360

126.9830, 86.9270,  
16.0390

29.3020, 58.4080,  
20.7760

154.5490, 91.1450,  
16.6890

20.3320, 40.5280,  
14.4160

174.1450, 77.4830,  
10.9790

12.3730, 24.1150,  
9.0030

193.4310, 61.7580,  
4.1100

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

212.9450, 45.3910,  
-2.1370

233.0460, 28.7490,

-8.9070

250.3260, 13.1610,  
-12.7510

70.6880, 80.5080,  
16.7320

70.6880, 80.5080,  
16.7320

64.8520, 85.9180,  
17.8060

80.1430, 71.7970,  
14.9090

89.5980, 63.0860,  
13.0860

98.4660, 54.6500,  
11.7860

107.8070, 46.2600,  
9.6520

117.2620, 37.5490,  
7.8290

■ 126.7170, 28.8380,  
6.0060

■ 136.1720, 20.1270,  
4.1830

■ 145.6270, 11.4160,  
2.3600

■ 154.3810, 3.3010,  
0.7490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.4250, 81.3720, 56.1560



70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320



78.4760, 56.7170, -9.1630

# Triad

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



70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320



66.1610, -44.3750, -38.3190



70.0390, -82.8520, 14.7480

# Complementary

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



70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320



97.3120, -80.5080, -16.7320

# 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.



78.5020, -86.0140, 5.9700



70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320



73.6050, -62.5800, -22.2600

# Square

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



70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



78.6040, -78.0340, -6.4980



84.1160, -1.5210, 44.1030



# Rectangle

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



70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320



78.0230, 35.5830, -22.6330



78.6040, -78.0340, -6.4980



73.7890, -85.1440, 12.2320

# Sweetspot

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



70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320



172.7990, 31.5430, 6.5430



68.0460, 49.3670, 69.0070



83.8730, 19.5310, 3.9710



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320



84.7860, 112.6470, 23.4870



113.5390, 60.4330, -21.4470



74.5660, 4.2180, 0.6500



58.6060, 77.8030, 16.1950



6.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110



# Inverse Universe

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



97.3120, -80.5080, -16.7320



122.2140, -112.6470, -23.4870



54.4610, -60.4330, 21.4470



76.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



84.3940, -77.8030, -16.1950



8.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

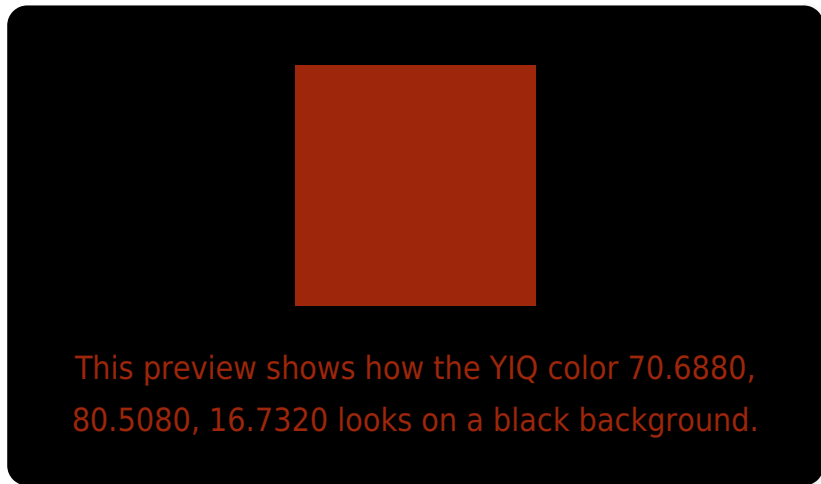
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

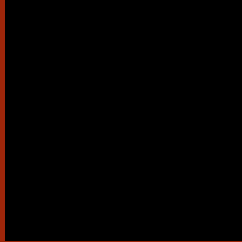
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6880, 80.5080,



# 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

70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320

### Protanopia

80.8080, 26.1830, -17.4730

### Deuteranopia

78.9530, 41.7720, -19.1560



## Tritanopia

72.4780, 72.7120, 25.8640

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320

## Protanomaly

77.2500, 45.8500, -4.9500

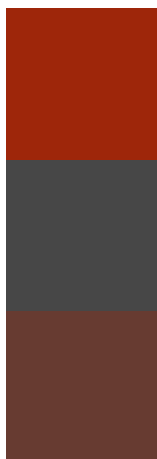
## Deuteranomaly

76.2850, 55.9370, -6.0390

## Tritanomaly

72.0390, 75.3260, 22.5420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.0160, 29.4340, 6.2180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320 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(158, 38, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 38, 10)  
}
```

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(158, 38, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 38, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320 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(158, 38, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 38, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 38, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 38, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 38, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 38,  
10) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6880, 80.5080, 16.7320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 38, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 38,  
10) }
```

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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