

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.7170, 10.5020,  
-14.1220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	484D23
RGB	72, 77, 35
RGB Percent	28%, 30%, 14%
CMY	0.7177, 0.6980, 0.8627
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.55, 0.70
HSL	67°, 37%, 22%
HSV	67°, 55%, 30%
XYZ	5.6294, 6.8068, 2.6087
YIQ	70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

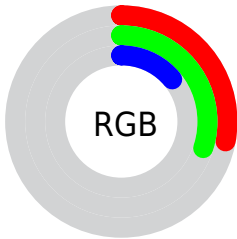
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">35, 77, 40</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4738339</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">31.36, -9.25, 24.00</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">31, 25.724, 111.077</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.8068, 0.3742, 0.4524</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282928419 (0xFF484D23)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">70.7170, -17.6085, 1.1252</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">26.0899, -7.1423, 12.3345</a>

# Details

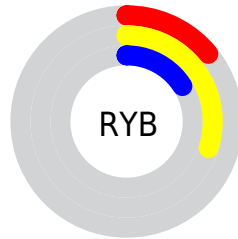
The YIQ color **70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **41.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6740, 12.0610, -14.8430**, and **27.7430, 7.6130, -11.3230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.5060, 12.4740, -16.8220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.9280, 8.5300, -11.4220**.

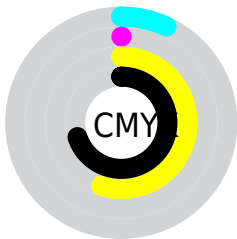
# Distribution



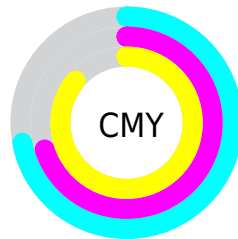
- Red (28%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (86%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220 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 70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.7170, 10.5020,  
-14.1220

70.7170, 10.5020,  
-14.1220

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.8310, 10.1810,  
-13.8110

119.6740, 12.0610,  
-14.8430

27.7430, 7.6130,  
-11.3230

145.4460, 12.7030,  
-15.4650

5.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

171.7450, 13.2990,  
-15.2530

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.2180, 13.3450,  
-16.0870

227.4030, 14.2620,  
-16.1860

250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 70.7170, 10.5020,  
-14.1220

■ 70.7170, 10.5020,  
-14.1220

■ 69.5060, 12.4740,  
-16.8220

■ 71.9280, 8.5300,  
-11.4220

■ 68.4090, 14.1250,  
-19.2110

■ 73.0250, 6.8790,  
-9.0330

■ 67.1980, 16.0970,  
-21.9110

■ 74.2360, 4.9070,  
-6.3330

■ 65.9870, 18.0690,  
-24.6110

■ 75.4470, 2.9350,  
-3.6330

■ 65.5310, 19.3530,  
-25.8550

■ 76.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 77.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

■ 78.6670, -3.2560,  
3.9440

■ 79.8780, -5.2280,  
6.6440

■ 80.9750, -6.8790,  
9.0330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.6480, 24.1180, -7.5780



70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



67.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470

# Triad

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



70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



60.1040, -56.2550, -10.2310



75.5720, 22.4170, 17.7530

# Complementary

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



70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



41.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220

# 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.



76.0740, 6.3240, 17.5560



70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



66.1430, -42.8230, -0.3510

# Square

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



70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



59.3400, -51.3480, -16.5640



74.0650, -15.8200, 11.3800



74.3740, 31.5420, 12.0700



# Rectangle

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



70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



63.9330, -25.3970, -18.8130



74.0650, -15.8200, 11.3800



75.6470, 17.8320, 18.2480

# Sweetspot

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



70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



96.9910, 4.2190, -4.8770



50.4930, 23.6570, 6.2890



49.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220



89.6110, 16.3720, -21.3880



64.4380, -2.0140, -18.5740



37.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440



86.7840, 25.5900, -34.2660



195.4080, 57.1420, -77.4660



# Inverse Universe

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



41.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220



44.6880, -15.7760, 21.6000



47.5620, 2.0140, 18.5740



34.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



15.2160, -25.5900, 34.2660

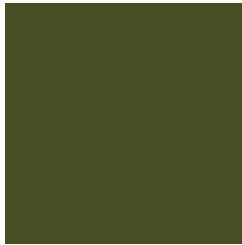


34.2930, -57.7380, 77.2540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

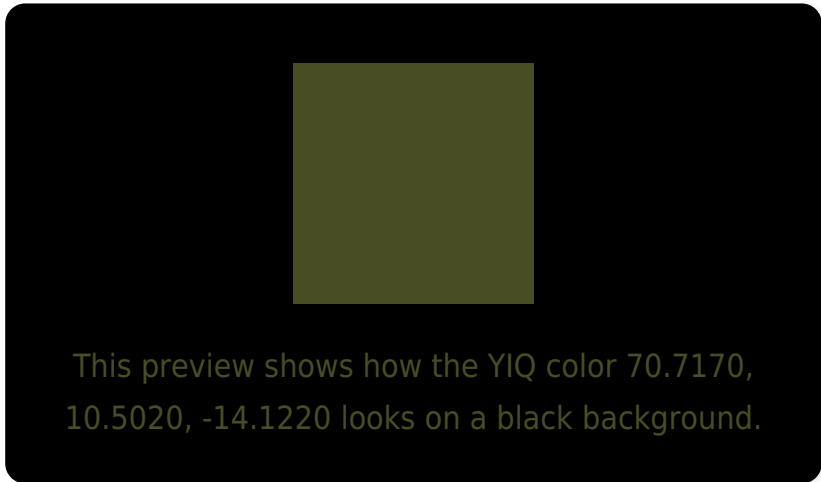
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

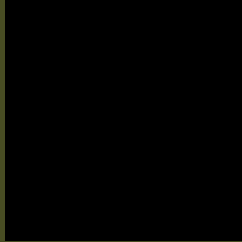
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7170, 10.5020,

-14.1220.

# 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

70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220

### Protanopia

71.8320, 17.6080, -10.7440

### Deuteranopia

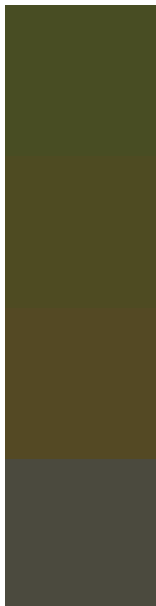
72.5170, 23.1090, -5.8110



## Tritanopia

74.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220

## Protanomaly

71.2230, 14.9490, -12.1150

## Deuteranomaly

72.0710, 18.4330, -9.1750

## Tritanomaly

72.9310, 4.4480, -3.5200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220 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(72, 77, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 77, 35)  
}
```

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(72, 77, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 77, 35) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220 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(72, 77, 35) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 77, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(72, 77, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 77, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 77, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 77, 35)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.7170, 10.5020, -14.1220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 77, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 77,  
35) }
```

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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