

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.7260, 5.1420,
-38.1380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	345E00
RGB	52, 94, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 37%, 0%
CMY	0.7962, 0.6313, 0.9999
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 1.00, 0.63
HSL	87°, 100%, 18%
HSV	87°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	5.4185, 8.7375, 1.4016
YIQ	70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

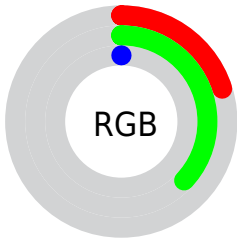
Format	Color
RYB	0, 94, 42
Decimal	3431936
CIELab	35.47, -29.44, 41.88
CIELCh	35, 51.186, 125.105
Yxy	8.7375, 0.3483, 0.5616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281622016 (0xFF345E00)
YUV	70.7260, -34.8679, -16.4227
Hunter-Lab	29.5593, -19.0083, 17.8802

Details

The YIQ color **70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **23.2740, -5.1420, 38.1380**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.5950, 4.1330, -36.3710**, and **27.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.9480, 4.6370, -34.4910**.

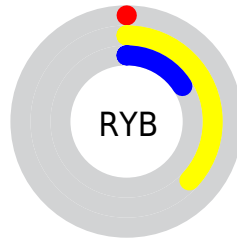
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (37%)

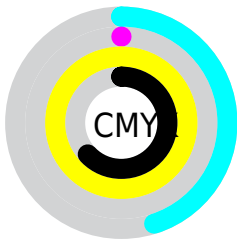
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (16%)

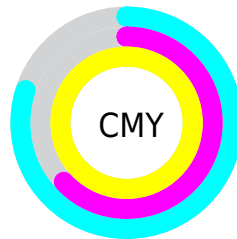


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (63%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380 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 70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.7260, 5.1420,
-38.1380

70.7260, 5.1420,
-38.1380

253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

49.1630, -3.1580,
-30.8860

122.2960, 3.5370,
-36.5830

27.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

149.0680, 4.1790,
-37.2050

16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

175.8400, 4.8210,
-37.8270

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

203.6120, 5.4630,
-38.4490

231.4980, 5.7840,
-38.7600

243.2470, 14.4010,

-24.2150


 250.4400, 12.8400,
-12.4400

 70.7260, 5.1420,
-38.1380

 72.9480, 4.6370,
-34.4910

 75.2840, 3.8110,
-30.5330

 77.8050, 3.9020,
-26.6740

 80.1410, 3.0760,
-22.7160

 82.3630, 2.5710,
-19.0690

■ 84.5850, 2.0660,
-15.4220

■ 86.9210, 1.2400,
-11.4640

■ 89.4420, 1.3310,
-7.6050

■ 91.7780, 0.5050,
-3.6470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.7130, 33.5200, -23.7920



70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380



63.4710, -42.3120, -37.1600

Triad

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



70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380



74.9510, -77.3930, -1.5930



76.3690, 57.4420, 38.2900

Complementary

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



70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380



23.2740, -5.1420, 38.1380

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.



82.7050, 30.2530, 40.9490



70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380



69.4060, -76.9360, 6.6480

Square

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



70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380



74.1070, -69.5050, -12.3930



84.9260, -13.2100, 30.1660



77.4720, 63.6810, 18.8250

Rectangle

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



70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380



67.8370, -51.8500, -29.4980



84.9260, -13.2100, 30.1660



77.3560, 50.2890, 41.2730

Sweetspot

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



70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380



113.1120, 2.0200, -14.5880



52.1730, 44.7490, -1.5150



55.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620



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.



70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380



91.9460, 6.9780, -49.3900



56.9720, -22.2740, -47.8900



44.8320, 0.4130, -1.9790



82.8090, 6.1060, -44.5980



178.2880, 12.9010, -96.1790

Inverse Universe

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



23.2740, -5.1420, 38.1380



30.3530, -6.3820, 49.6020



37.0280, 22.2740, 47.8900



42.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



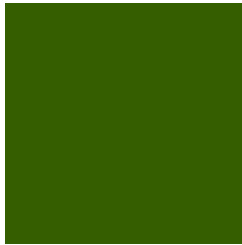
27.1910, -6.1060, 44.5980



58.7120, -12.9010, 96.1790

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

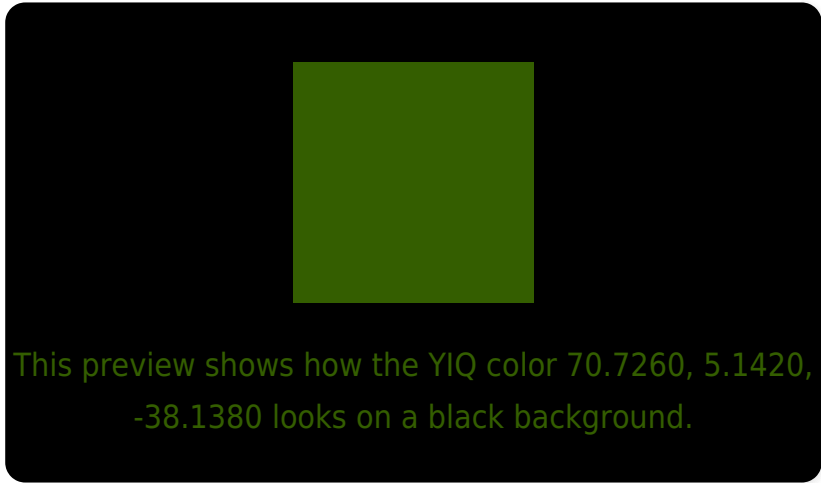
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7260, 5.1420,

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

70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380

Protanopia

77.4140, 32.9240, -24.0040

Deuteranopia

79.9340, 34.7560, -13.1480



Tritanopia

80.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380

Protanomaly

75.2770, 22.8840, -29.2760

Deuteranomaly

76.3900, 24.3040, -21.9680

Tritanomaly

77.3110, -8.8460, -15.9020

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.6390, 1.9740, -13.7540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380 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(52, 94, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 94, 0)  
}
```

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(52, 94, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 94, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380 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(52, 94, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 94, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 94, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 94, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 94, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 94, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.7260, 5.1420, -38.1380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 94, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 94,  
0) }
```

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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