

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940)</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(70.7360, 8.3500,  
-30.1940)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C580A
RGB	60, 88, 10
RGB Percent	24%, 35%, 4%
CMY	0.7648, 0.6548, 0.9607
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.89, 0.65
HSL	82°, 80%, 19%
HSV	82°, 89%, 35%
XYZ	5.4073, 7.9631, 1.5399
YIQ	70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

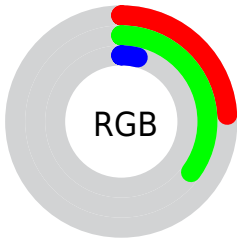
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	10, 88, 38
Decimal	3954698
CIE Lab	33.91, -22.81, 37.68
CIE LCh	34, 44.045, 121.189
Yxy	7.9631, 0.3627, 0.5341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282144778 (0xFF3C580A)
YUV	70.7360, -29.9428, -9.4155
Hunter-Lab	28.2189, -15.1789, 16.5178

# Details

The YIQ color **70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **27.2640, -8.3500, 30.1940**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.8500, 8.0290, -29.8830**, and **27.6440, -5.5900, -19.8460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.8130, 9.4510, -33.6290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.6590, 7.2490, -26.7590**.

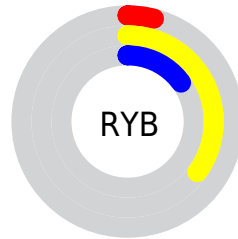
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (35%)

Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (15%)

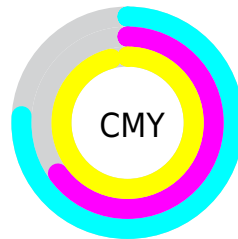


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940 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 70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.7360, 8.3500,  
-30.1940

70.7360, 8.3500,  
-30.1940

254.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

48.3320, 3.8560,  
-25.8400

120.8500, 8.0290,  
-29.8830

27.6440, -5.5900,  
-19.8460

146.9210, 9.2670,  
-30.2930

12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

174.3940, 9.3130,  
-31.1270

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

201.8670, 9.3590,  
-31.9610

229.9380, 10.5970,  
-32.3710

245.9100, 16.9680,

-21.1760

■ 250.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

■ 70.7360, 8.3500,  
-30.1940

■ 70.7360, 8.3500,  
-30.1940

■ 68.8130, 9.4510,  
-33.6290

■ 72.6590, 7.2490,  
-26.7590

■ 68.4000, 9.1760,  
-34.1520

■ 74.5820, 6.1480,  
-23.3240

■ 76.3910, 5.3680,  
-20.2000

■ 78.6130, 4.8630,  
-16.5530

■ 80.5360, 3.7620,  
-13.1180

■ 82.4590, 2.6610,  
-9.6830

■ 84.3820, 1.5600,  
-6.2480

■ 86.1910, 0.7800,  
-3.1240

■ 88.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.7780, 34.8950, -21.1770



70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940



59.6070, -39.6990, -34.9550

# Triad

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



70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940



70.0780, -70.5610, -4.2650



76.5200, 46.5310, 32.2830

# Complementary

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



70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940



27.2640, -8.3500, 30.1940

# 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.



80.5850, 21.5430, 33.5990



70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940



65.8210, -70.9750, 3.2410

# Square

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



70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940



68.8750, -63.0400, -13.9200



80.9700, -16.5100, 23.8900



76.1550, 54.3280, 17.6240



# Rectangle

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



70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940



63.5170, -47.9530, -28.5370



80.9700, -16.5100, 23.8900



77.8660, 39.7450, 34.1210

# Sweetspot

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



70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940



108.1770, 3.3950, -11.9730



49.1710, 39.0630, 2.4150



54.7410, 1.9270, -7.3930



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940



89.3320, 11.8830, -44.6690



59.3740, -14.2980, -38.2500



42.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



83.4400, 11.6990, -41.3330



182.7950, 24.7750, -91.1050



# Inverse Universe

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



27.2640, -8.3500, 30.1940



25.3690, -12.4790, 44.4570



38.6260, 14.2980, 38.2500



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



23.8590, -11.1030, 41.5450



51.9060, -25.3710, 90.8930



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

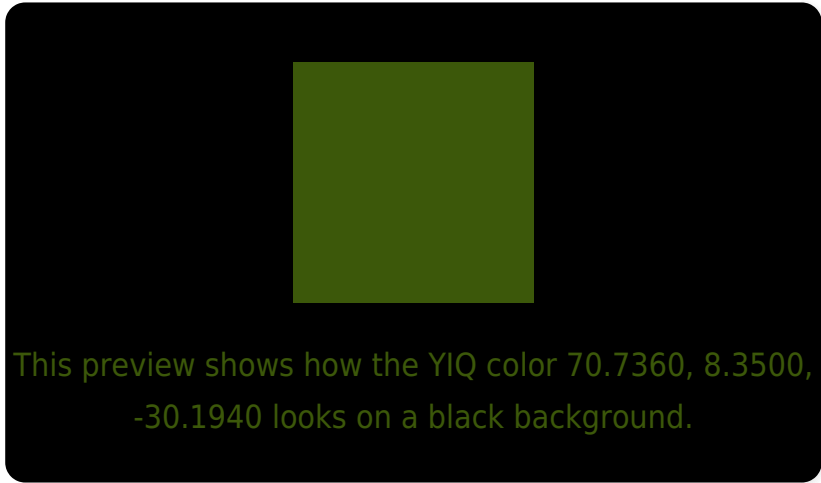
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

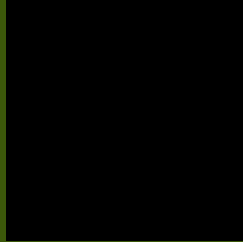
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7360, 8.3500,



# 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

70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940

### Protanopia

74.6680, 29.3930, -20.5830

### Deuteranopia

76.6780, 32.6010, -12.6390



## Tritanopia

78.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940

## Protanomaly

73.2540, 21.6910, -24.1730

## Deuteranomaly

74.1990, 23.5240, -18.8440

## Tritanomaly

75.8820, -3.0240, -11.2800

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.8180, 3.0280, -10.8280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940 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(60, 88, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 88, 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(60, 88, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 88, 10) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940 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(60, 88, 10) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 88, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(60, 88, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 88, 10); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 88, 10);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 88, 10)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.7360, 8.3500, -30.1940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 88, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 88,  
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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