

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.9110, -1.9680,  
-19.4080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	395428
RGB	57, 84, 40
RGB Percent	22%, 33%, 16%
CMY	0.7766, 0.6705, 0.8431
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.52, 0.67
HSL	97°, 35%, 24%
HSV	97°, 52%, 33%
XYZ	5.2403, 7.3648, 3.1534
YIQ	70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

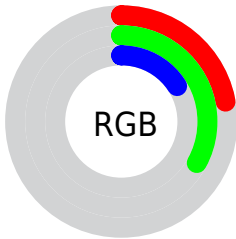
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	40, 84, 67
Decimal	3757096
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.62, -19.28, 22.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	33, 29.566, 130.704
Yxy	7.3648, 0.3325, 0.4674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281947176 (0xFF395428)
YUV	70.9110, -15.2391, -12.1999
Hunter-Lab	27.1382, -13.0239, 12.1073

# Details

The YIQ color **70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **53.0890, 1.9680, 19.4080**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.1560, -1.2800, -20.8640**, and **27.3780, -1.7850, -17.2170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5040, -2.3800, -22.9560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3180, -1.5560, -15.8600**.

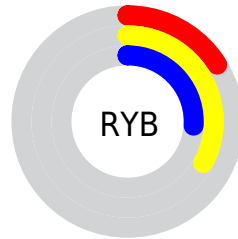
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (33%)

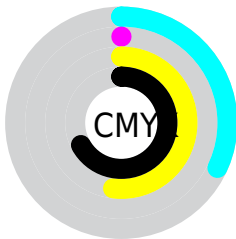
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (26%)

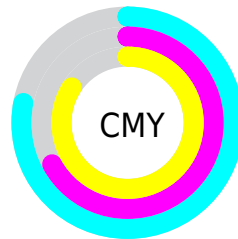


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080 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 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70.9110, -1.9680,  
-19.4080

■ 70.9110, -1.9680,  
-19.4080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 48.0250, -2.2890,  
-19.0970

■ 120.1560, -1.2800,  
-20.8640

■ 27.3780, -1.7850,  
-17.2170

■ 145.7430, -1.5550,  
-21.3870

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 172.5150, -0.9130,  
-22.0090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 200.1020, -1.1880,  
-22.5320

■ 227.9880, -0.8670,  
-22.8430

■ 246.5960, 3.5330,

-14.4750

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

70.9110, -1.9680,  
-19.4080

70.9110, -1.9680,  
-19.4080

68.5040, -2.3800,  
-22.9560

73.3180, -1.5560,  
-15.8600

65.9830, -2.4710,  
-26.8150

75.8390, -1.4650,  
-12.0010

63.2770, -3.4790,  
-30.5750

78.2460, -1.0530,  
-8.4530

60.7560, -3.5700,  
-34.4340

81.0660, -0.3660,  
-4.3820

58.8760, -4.0280,  
-37.1480

83.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 85.8800, 0.4580,  
2.7140

■ 88.4010, 0.5490,  
6.5730

■ 90.8080, 0.9610,  
10.1210

■ 93.3290, 1.0520,  
13.9800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



73.6100, 18.1130, -14.3910



70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080



64.0030, -31.5860, -22.2900

# Triad

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



70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080



62.4010, -61.3450, -6.0890



77.2050, 33.6960, 17.0880

# Complementary

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



70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080



53.0890, 1.9680, 19.4080

# 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.



78.7230, 20.6740, 21.8100



70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080



74.0680, -29.0700, 9.2180

# Square

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



70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080



63.1530, -57.9510, -12.5350



78.7080, -1.3330, 18.6590



76.4360, 36.9990, 6.7830



# Rectangle

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



70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080



60.4340, -48.9170, -22.0770



78.7080, -1.3330, 18.6590



77.8180, 30.5320, 19.3640

# Sweetspot

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



70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080



104.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300



68.4180, 19.0740, -4.2700



52.9520, -0.0450, -4.6930



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080



89.2770, -3.4790, -30.5750



66.2840, -13.3840, -21.7680



39.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



73.5950, -5.0350, -46.4350



162.7950, -10.7560, -102.4680



# Inverse Universe

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



53.0890, 1.9680, 19.4080



61.4240, 2.8830, 30.3630



57.7160, 13.3840, 21.7680



38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



31.1060, 4.4390, 46.2230

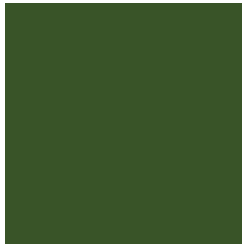


69.2050, 10.7560, 102.4680



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

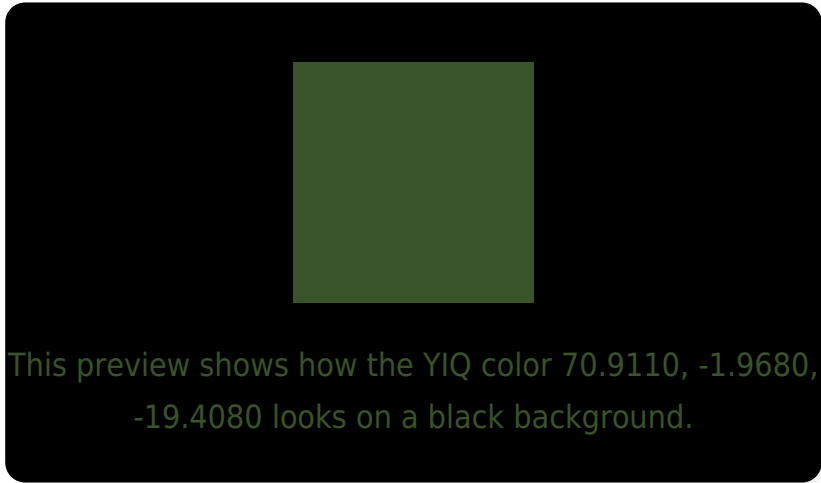
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

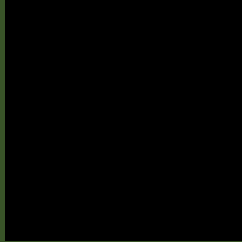
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080.

-19.4080.

# 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

70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080

### Protanopia

74.9460, 17.2870, -10.4330

### Deuteranopia

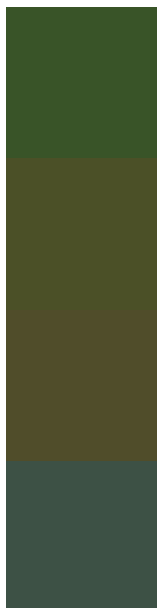
75.5600, 21.5500, -5.0900



## Tritanopia

75.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080

## Protanomaly

73.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110

## Deuteranomaly

73.9070, 13.0230, -10.2490

## Tritanomaly

73.6520, -8.0680, -7.9720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.1860, -0.8240, -7.0960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080 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(57, 84, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 84, 40)  
}
```

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(57, 84, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 84, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080 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(57, 84, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 84, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(57, 84, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 84, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 84, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 84, 40)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 84, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 84,  
40) }
```

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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