

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.9160, -0.3640,
-15.4360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3D512D
RGB	61, 81, 45
RGB Percent	24%, 32%, 18%
CMY	0.7609, 0.6823, 0.8235
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.44, 0.68
HSL	93°, 29%, 25%
HSV	93°, 44%, 32%
XYZ	5.3402, 7.0671, 3.5659
YIQ	70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

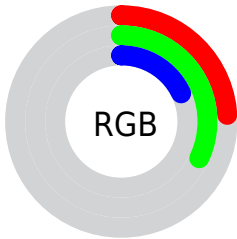
Format	Color
R_YB	45, 81, 65
Decimal	4018477
CIE Lab	31.96, -15.22, 18.70
CIE LCh	32, 24.109, 129.138
Yxy	7.0671, 0.3343, 0.4424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282208557 (0xFF3D512D)
YUV	70.9160, -12.7766, -8.6963
Hunter-Lab	26.5841, -10.6652, 10.6558

Details

The YIQ color **70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666633**. A complement of this color would be **55.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.2750, 0.0030, -16.5810**, and **26.8130, 1.4240, -14.8000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5090, -0.7760, -18.9840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0240, -0.5480, -12.1000**.

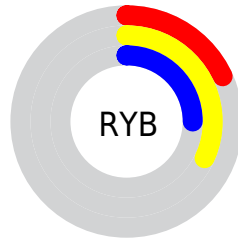
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (32%)

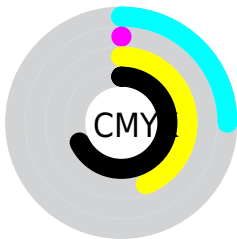
Blue (18%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (25%)

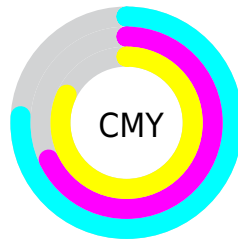


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (68%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360 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 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.9160, -0.3640,
-15.4360

70.9160, -0.3640,
-15.4360

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

48.1440, -1.0060,
-14.8140

119.2750, 0.0030,
-16.5810

26.8130, 1.4240,
-14.8000

145.7480, 0.0490,
-17.4150

7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

171.7480, 0.0490,
-17.4150

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

199.2210, 0.0950,
-18.2490

227.2210, 0.0950,
-18.2490

248.4760, 3.9910,

-11.7610

254.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 70.9160, -0.3640,
-15.4360

■ 70.9160, -0.3640,
-15.4360

■ 68.5090, -0.7760,
-18.9840

■ 73.0240, -0.5480,
-12.1000

■ 66.4010, -0.5920,
-22.3200

■ 75.4310, -0.1360,
-8.5520

■ 63.9940, -1.0040,
-25.8680

■ 77.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 61.8860, -0.8200,
-29.2040

■ 79.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 59.4790, -1.2320,
-32.7520

■ 82.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 58.3110, -0.8190,
-34.7310

■ 84.5750, -0.0010,
5.5270

■ 86.9820, 0.4110,
9.0750

■ 89.0900, 0.2270,
12.4110

■ 91.4970, 0.6390,
15.9590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.0490, 15.4990, -11.0690



70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360



67.0260, -21.2250, -17.3290

Triad

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



70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360



63.9740, -49.8370, -5.3970



76.3890, 27.1860, 13.9220

Complementary

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



70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360



55.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360

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.



77.3370, 15.7690, 17.0890



70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360



73.5370, -23.2010, 7.4790

Square

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



70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360



60.4800, -54.5580, -13.4540



77.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110



75.5000, 30.9470, 6.3310

Rectangle

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



70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360



61.9190, -39.9770, -18.8970



77.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110



76.7740, 24.6640, 15.5760

Sweetspot

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



70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360



101.0120, -0.2740, -6.0500



67.5040, 15.9560, -2.8280



51.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360



89.3470, -0.5000, -23.9880



66.3600, -10.5420, -18.2060



39.9460, 0.0920, -1.6680



75.3890, -1.4590, -45.1630



166.9810, -2.4120, -99.5000

Inverse Universe

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



55.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360



64.6530, 0.5000, 23.9880



59.6400, 10.5420, 18.2060



38.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



29.3120, 0.8630, 44.9510



65.0190, 2.4120, 99.5000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

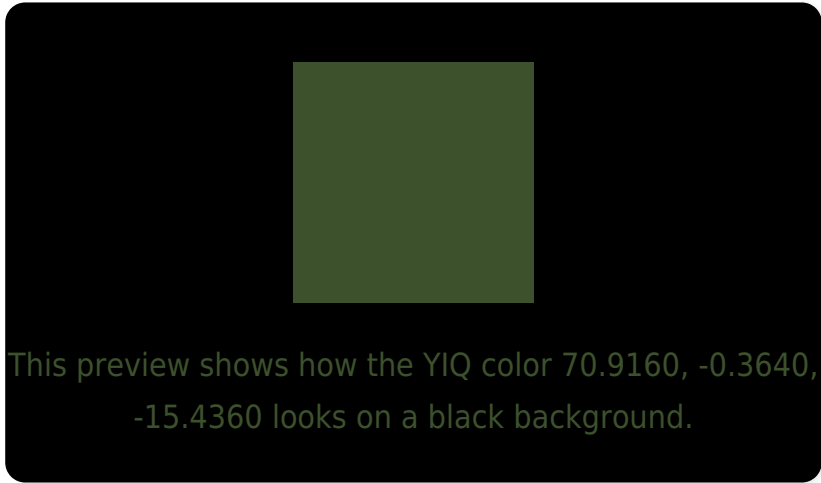
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360.

-15.4360.

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

70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360

Protanopia

73.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

Deuteranopia

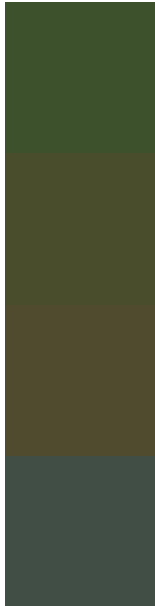
74.8310, 19.3490, -3.7470



Tritanopia

74.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360

Protanomaly

72.3410, 8.8050, -10.8990

Deuteranomaly

73.1890, 12.2890, -7.9590

Tritanomaly

73.0870, -4.8590, -5.5550

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360 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(61, 81, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(61, 81, 45)  
}
```

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(61, 81, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(61, 81, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360 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(61, 81, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(61, 81, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(61, 81, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(61, 81, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 81, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(61, 81, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(61, 81, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(61, 81,  
45) }
```

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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