

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200)
contains.

YIQ(70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(70.0180, -51.9960,
17.2200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F499D
RGB	31, 73, 157
RGB Percent	12%, 29%, 62%
CMY	0.8784, 0.7137, 0.3846
CMYK	0.80, 0.53, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	220°, 67%, 37%
HSV	220°, 80%, 62%
XYZ	9.0283, 7.4905, 32.8373
YIQ	70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

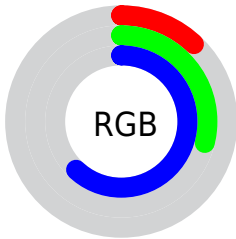
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 63, 157
Decimal	2050461
CIE _{Lab}	32.90, 17.37, -49.81
CIE _{LCh}	33, 52.754, 289.220
Yxy	7.4905, 0.1829, 0.1518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280240541 (0xFF1F499D)
YUV	70.0180, 42.8821, -34.2188
Hunter-Lab	27.3688, 10.9875, -51.9784

Details

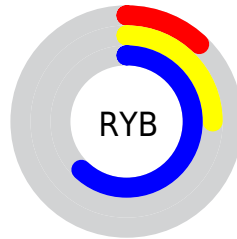
The YIQ color **70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. A complement of this color would be **117.9820, 51.9960, -17.2200**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.8990, -44.1110, 23.0010**, and **30.1670, -42.2300, 16.4420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.3640, -58.7820, 19.0580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.6720, -45.2100, 15.3820**.

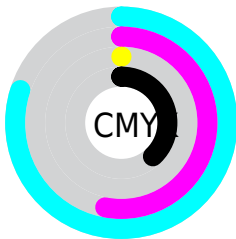
Distribution



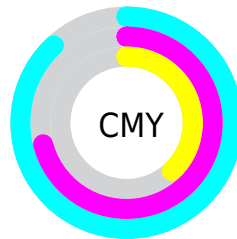
- Red (12%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200 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 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.0180, -51.9960,
17.2200

■ 70.0180, -51.9960,
17.2200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.7570, -55.7550,
13.7570

■ 123.8990,
-44.1110, 23.0010

■ 30.1670, -42.2300,
16.4420

■ 151.1380,
-43.2860, 24.5700

■ 13.2290, -27.6050,
21.2190

■ 176.6670,
-37.6460, 21.4740

■ 9.3190, -19.3510,
14.8010

■ 201.1870,
-27.7870, 13.5010

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 226.2940,
-18.2030, 5.0050

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

-2.7560

0.0000

■ 70.0180, -51.9960,
17.2200

■ 70.0180, -51.9960,
17.2200

■ 59.3640, -58.7820,
19.0580

■ 80.6720, -45.2100,
15.3820

■ 48.4220, -64.6970,
21.6310

■ 91.6140, -39.2950,
12.8090

■ 102.2680,
-32.5090, 10.9710

■ 113.5090,
-25.9980, 8.6100

■ 123.8640,
-19.8080, 6.5600

■ 135.1050,
-13.2970, 4.1990

■ 145.7590, -6.5110,
2.3610

■ 157.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 167.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.3090, -75.2850, 4.2590



70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200



78.7610, 9.4840, 37.3880

Triad

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



70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200



71.0830, 62.8580, 6.2020



62.6050, -45.3850, -31.0250

Complementary

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



70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200



117.9820, 51.9960, -17.2200

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.



55.1270, -29.8400, -42.9280



70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200



73.0830, 44.5220, -13.9260

Square

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



70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200



67.0290, 64.0910, 33.4270



69.6510, 18.8950, -28.5690



68.2080, -59.7840, -17.8640

Rectangle

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



70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200



73.2220, 36.1670, 43.9030



69.6510, 18.8950, -28.5690



60.4220, -40.6160, -34.8560

Sweetspot

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



70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200



169.9780, -20.1290, 6.8710



114.3100, -60.9720, -40.3960



81.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200



69.0860, -81.0660, 26.4380



51.0450, -29.1220, 43.2140



73.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190



44.4780, -59.1030, 19.3690



4.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500

Inverse Universe

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



73.4620, 61.6140, 39.7740



74.1280, 95.6300, 62.0780



136.9550, 29.1220, -43.2140



73.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



48.2290, 69.8200, 45.2440



5.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200 looks on a 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 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.0180, -51.9960,

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

70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200

Protanopia

61.4500, -71.0680, 10.4360

Deuteranopia

61.9910, -65.7020, 1.2900



Tritanopia

60.8560, -52.8610, -16.6770

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200

Protanomaly

64.7390, -64.5120, 12.7680

Deuteranomaly

64.9040, -60.8430, 6.8450

Tritanomaly

63.9460, -52.6340, -4.2660

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200 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(31, 73, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 73, 157)  
}
```

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(31, 73, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 73, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200 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(31, 73, 157) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 73, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 73, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 73, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 73, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 73,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.0180, -51.9960, 17.2200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 73, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 73,  
157) }
```

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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