

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.1110, -22.6020,
-8.8900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B5250
RGB	43, 82, 80
RGB Percent	17%, 32%, 31%
CMY	0.8315, 0.6784, 0.6864
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.02, 0.68
HSL	177°, 31%, 25%
HSV	177°, 48%, 32%
XYZ	5.4609, 7.1290, 8.6733
YIQ	70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

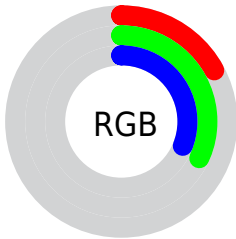
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 63, 82
Decimal	2839120
CIE _{Lab}	32.10, -14.39, -3.13
CIE _{LCh}	32, 14.722, 192.255
Yxy	7.1290, 0.2568, 0.3353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281029200 (0xFF2B5250)
YUV	70.1110, 4.8753, -23.7763
Hunter-Lab	26.7002, -10.2171, -0.5696

Details

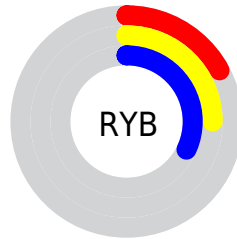
The YIQ color **70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **54.8890, 22.6020, 8.8900**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6980, -22.8770, -9.4130**, and **25.8230, -21.7310, -8.1550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.7190, -27.3700, -10.5860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.5030, -17.8340, -7.1940**.

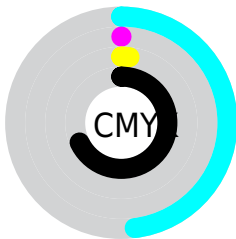
Distribution



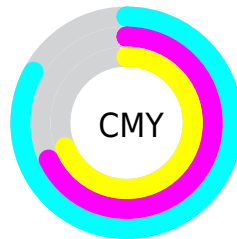
- Red (17%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900 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 70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.1110, -22.6020,
-8.8900

70.1110, -22.6020,
-8.8900

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.8120, -23.1980,
-9.1020

119.6980,
-22.8770, -9.4130

25.8230, -21.7310,
-8.1550

145.3990,
-23.4730, -9.6250

9.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

172.1000,
-24.0690, -9.8370

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

199.1000,
-24.0690, -9.8370

227.8010,
-24.6650, -10.0490

246.3290,

-17.2840, -6.1480

■ 70.1110, -22.6020,
-8.8900

■ 70.1110, -22.6020,
-8.8900

■ 67.7190, -27.3700,
-10.5860

■ 72.5030, -17.8340,
-7.1940

■ 65.2130, -31.8170,
-12.5930

■ 75.0090, -13.3870,
-5.1870

■ 62.5220, -37.1810,
-14.5010

■ 77.7000, -8.0230,
-3.2790

■ 60.0160, -41.6280,
-16.5080

■ 80.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 57.6240, -46.3960,
-18.2040

■ 82.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 57.0260, -47.5880,
-18.6280

■ 85.1040, 5.6390,
2.4310

■ 87.4960, 10.4070,
4.1270

■ 90.1870, 15.7710,
6.0350

■ 92.6930, 20.2180,
8.0420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.1460, -12.5150, -9.9790



70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



70.4790, -26.4540, -5.1580

Triad

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



70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



77.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860



75.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

Complementary

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



70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



54.8890, 22.6020, 8.8900

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.



76.3460, 19.5770, 3.1370



70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



77.4840, 10.6810, 10.1770

Square

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



70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



75.5290, -11.5550, 5.6690



77.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280



74.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Rectangle

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



70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



71.9570, -24.8040, -2.0200



77.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280



75.7540, 18.2480, -0.3120

Sweetspot

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



70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



102.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



66.7900, -8.9370, -19.7610



50.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



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.



70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900



88.4190, -35.3930, -13.8650



60.3600, -18.5690, 0.6230



39.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



72.9210, -60.6540, -24.1260



161.2640, -134.4200, -52.9160

Inverse Universe

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



54.8890, 22.6020, 8.8900



64.5810, 35.3930, 13.8650



64.6400, 18.5690, -0.6230



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9650, 60.9750, 23.8150



70.7360, 134.4200, 52.9160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

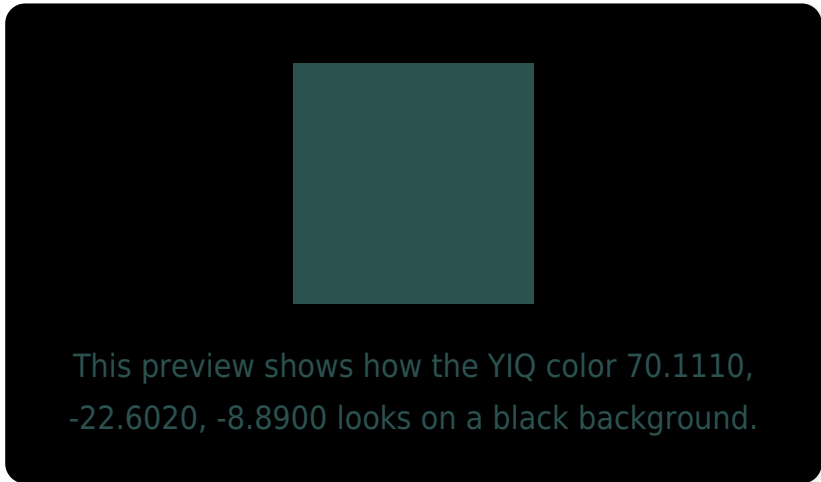
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

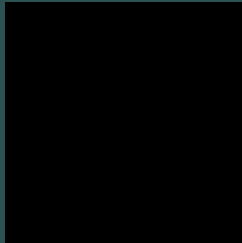
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1110, -22.6020,

-8.8900.

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

70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900

Protanopia

75.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

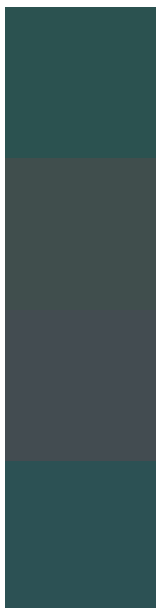
76.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



Tritanopia

70.9200, -23.3820, -5.7660

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900

Protanomaly

73.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

Deuteranomaly

73.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

Tritanomaly

70.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900 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(43, 82, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 82, 80)  
}
```

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(43, 82, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 82, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900 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(43, 82, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 82, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 82, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 82, 80); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 82, 80);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 82, 80)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.1110, -22.6020, -8.8900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 82, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 82,  
80) }
```

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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