

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.1420, -23.8870,
-2.1190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E4E5D
RGB	46, 78, 93
RGB Percent	18%, 31%, 36%
CMY	0.8197, 0.6941, 0.6354
CMYK	0.51, 0.16, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	199°, 34%, 27%
HSV	199°, 51%, 36%
XYZ	5.8259, 6.8210, 11.3591
YIQ	70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

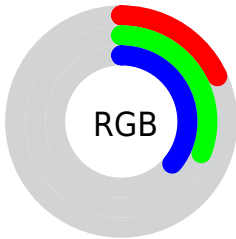
Format	Color
R _Y B	46, 65, 93
Decimal	3034717
CIE Lab	31.40, -7.15, -12.43
CIE LCh	31, 14.344, 240.096
Yxy	6.8210, 0.2427, 0.2841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281224797 (0xFF2E4E5D)
YUV	70.1420, 11.2690, -21.1725
Hunter-Lab	26.1170, -5.8870, -7.5053




Details

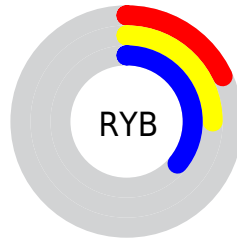
The YIQ color **70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **68.8580, 23.8870, 2.1190**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.2560, -24.2080, -1.8080**, and **25.3160, -24.4370, -3.1650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.6900, -28.4260, -2.4580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800**.

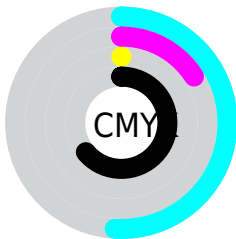
Distribution







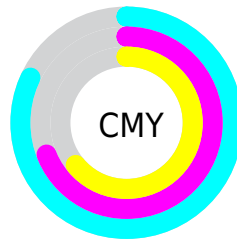
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (36%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (36%)



-  Cyan (51%)
-  Magenta (16%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (64%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190 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 70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.1420, -23.8870,
-2.1190

70.1420, -23.8870,
-2.1190

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

46.4300, -24.7580,
-2.8540

119.2560,
-24.2080, -1.8080

25.3160, -24.4370,
-3.1650

145.3700,
-24.5290, -1.4970

9.5350, -11.6920,
2.6440

172.0710,
-25.1250, -1.7090

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

199.1850,
-25.4460, -1.3980

227.2990,
-25.7670, -1.0870

247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 70.1420, -23.8870,
-2.1190

■ 70.1420, -23.8870,
-2.1190

■ 65.6900, -28.4260,
-2.4580

■ 74.5940, -19.3480,
-1.7800

■ 60.9390, -33.5610,
-3.0090

■ 79.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

■ 56.4870, -38.1000,
-3.3480

■ 83.7970, -9.6740,
-0.8900

■ 52.0350, -42.6390,
-3.6870

■ 88.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 47.5830, -47.1780,
-4.0260

■ 92.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 97.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 101.9040, 9.0780,
0.6780

■ 106.3560, 13.6170,
1.0170

■ 111.1070, 18.7520,
1.5680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250



70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



72.9090, -15.6810, 3.3510

Triad

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



70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



75.5830, 14.7160, 8.6360



72.2850, 3.2110, -8.6370

Complementary

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



70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



68.8580, 23.8870, 2.1190

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.



73.1830, 12.4260, -4.9340



70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



75.2150, 18.5680, 4.9040

Square

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



70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



75.3310, 6.7380, 10.0500



73.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



70.4840, -7.6550, -9.9510

Rectangle

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



70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



74.3230, -7.9790, 6.9410



73.9820, 17.6060, 0.3100



72.7800, 6.1910, -7.5770

Sweetspot

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



70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



111.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780



75.2990, -17.7400, -19.9160



55.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190



84.6720, -37.1830, -3.4470



56.6410, -17.5620, 9.9100



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



56.5650, -55.9350, -5.0150



122.1120, -120.6270, -11.0190

Inverse Universe

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



63.7010, 17.7400, 19.9160



74.5270, 27.4580, 31.0260



82.3590, 17.5620, -9.9100



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



41.4400, 41.4850, 46.6450



89.3310, 89.2500, 100.6260

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

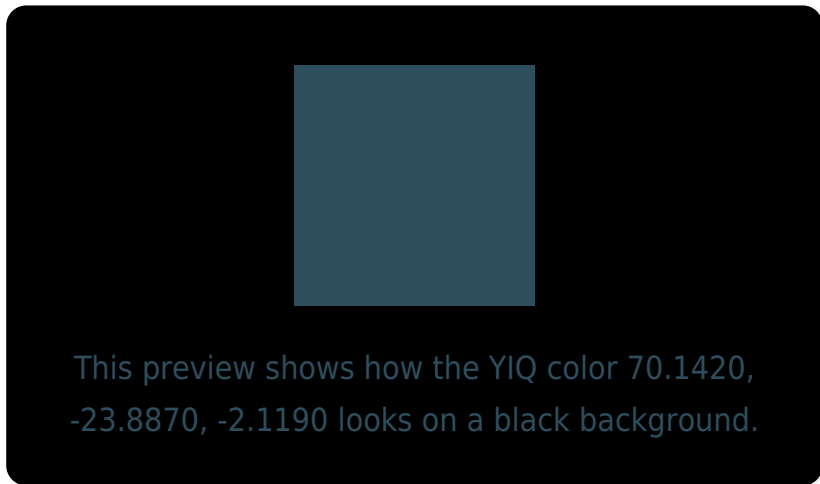
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1420, -23.8870,

-2.1190.

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

70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190

Protanopia

73.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

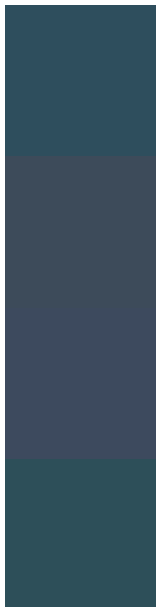
73.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180



Tritanopia

69.3330, -23.1070, -5.2430

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190

Protanomaly

72.5240, -13.1590, 1.6970

Deuteranomaly

72.3930, -14.1680, 3.4640

Tritanomaly

69.9740, -23.4740, -4.0980

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190 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(46, 78, 93)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 78, 93)  
}
```

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(46, 78, 93) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 78, 93) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190 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(46, 78, 93) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 78, 93) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 78, 93)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 78, 93); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 78, 93);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 78, 93)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 78, 93) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 78,  
93) }
```

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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