

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.1630, -37.5480,
-13.3560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560)
contains.

YIQ(70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560)	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(70.1630, -37.5480,
-13.3560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A5959
RGB	26, 89, 89
RGB Percent	10%, 35%, 35%
CMY	0.8982, 0.6509, 0.6511
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	180°, 55%, 23%
HSV	180°, 71%, 35%
XYZ	5.8012, 8.0889, 10.6984
YIQ	70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

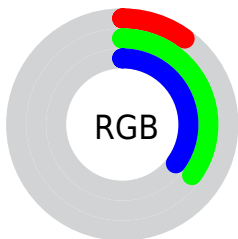
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 58, 89
Decimal	1726809
CIE _{Lab}	34.17, -19.38, -5.79
CIE _{LCh}	34, 20.224, 196.647
Yxy	8.0889, 0.2359, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279916889 (0xFF1A5959)
YUV	70.1630, 9.2866, -38.7310
Hunter-Lab	28.4410, -13.3626, -2.3939

Details

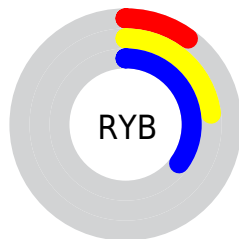
The YIQ color **70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **44.8370, 37.5480, 13.3560**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080**, and **30.2570, -25.9490, -8.8050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.8540, -32.1840, -11.4480**.

Distribution



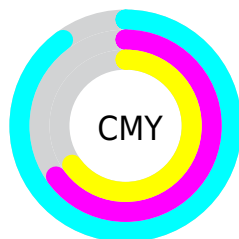
- Red (10%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560 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 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.1630, -37.5480,
-13.3560

70.1630, -37.5480,
-13.3560

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.6790, -39.0610,
-13.4690

121.3590,
-35.1640, -12.5080

30.2570, -25.9490,
-8.8050

147.9460,
-35.4390, -13.0310

16.7100, -13.9830,
-5.3990

174.9460,
-35.4390, -13.0310

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

202.6470,
-36.0350, -13.2430

231.3480,
-36.6310, -13.4550

243.3390,

-23.2440, -8.2680

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

70.1630, -37.5480,
-13.3560

70.1630, -37.5480,
-13.3560

67.4720, -42.9120,
-15.2640

72.8540, -32.1840,
-11.4480

64.7810, -48.2760,
-17.1720

75.5450, -26.8200,
-9.5400

62.3890, -53.0440,
-18.8680

78.2360, -21.4560,
-7.6320

80.9270, -16.0920,
-5.7240

83.3190, -11.3240,
-4.0280

■ 86.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 88.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 91.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 94.0830, 10.1320,
3.6040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.6070, -21.3630, -14.8270



70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560



70.8730, -42.3630, -8.6910

Triad

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



70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560



82.2860, 2.6110, 13.2590



80.0870, 21.5040, -4.2560

Complementary

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



70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560



44.8370, 37.5480, 13.3560

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.



81.1680, 25.9500, 3.2780



70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560



82.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650

Square

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



70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560



80.5550, -14.4440, 8.4680



81.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720



78.2380, 10.5930, -10.2630

Rectangle

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



70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560



73.6830, -35.7160, -2.5000



81.6120, 24.9400, 10.5720



80.3370, 23.7960, -1.7400

Sweetspot

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



70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560



107.8240, -14.3040, -5.0880



63.2800, -16.7290, -32.7370



54.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560



85.6980, -58.4080, -20.7760



52.5530, -29.2980, 2.3340



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



75.0070, -63.7720, -22.6840



164.6210, -139.7390, -50.1310

Inverse Universe

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



44.8370, 37.5480, 13.3560



46.3020, 58.4080, 20.7760



62.4470, 29.2980, -2.3340



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



31.9930, 63.7720, 22.6840



70.2650, 140.0600, 49.8200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560 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 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

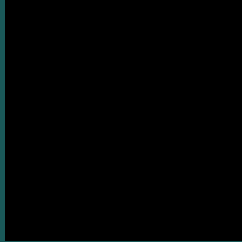
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1630, -37.5480,

-13.3560.

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

70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560

Protanopia

80.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Deuteranopia

80.9770, -1.1930, 5.1030



Tritanopia

71.4560, -36.8150, -10.1190

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560

Protanomaly

76.6500, -13.7540, -4.0420

Deuteranomaly

76.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520

Tritanomaly

70.9290, -36.7690, -10.9530

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.1230, -13.7080, -4.8760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560 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(26, 89, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 89, 89)  
}
```

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(26, 89, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 89, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560 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(26, 89, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 89, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 89, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 89, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 89, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 89, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.1630, -37.5480, -13.3560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 89, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 89,  
89) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor