

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F4C65
RGB	47, 76, 101
RGB Percent	18%, 30%, 40%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7019, 0.6040
CMYK	0.53, 0.25, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	208°, 36%, 29%
HSV	208°, 53%, 40%
XYZ	6.1044, 6.7136, 13.2782
YIQ	70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

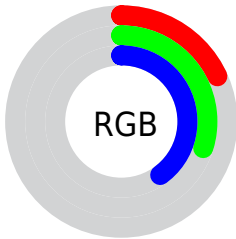
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 66, 101
Decimal	3099749
CIE _{Lab}	31.15, -2.98, -17.89
CIE _{LCh}	31, 18.140, 260.545
Yxy	6.7136, 0.2339, 0.2573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281289829 (0xFF2F4C65)
YUV	70.1790, 15.1948, -20.3280
Hunter-Lab	25.9106, -3.2897, -12.2465

Details

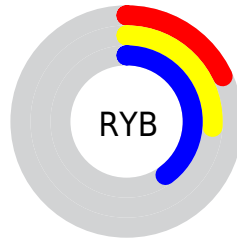
The YIQ color **70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **77.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.7060, -25.3550, 2.4610**, and **24.9400, -26.1340, 0.0580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.1040, -20.7240, 1.1320**.

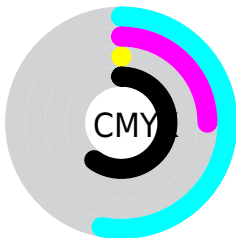
Distribution



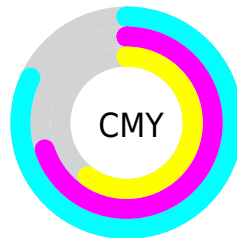
- Red (18%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 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 70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

■ 70.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.4670, -26.1800,
0.8920

■ 119.7060,
-25.3550, 2.4610

■ 24.9400, -26.1340,
0.0580

■ 145.8200,
-25.6760, 2.7720

■ 8.4580, -12.7930,
6.0790

■ 171.9340,
-25.9970, 3.0830

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 199.7490,
-26.9140, 3.1820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 226.8370,
-24.3460, 0.6940

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 70.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

■ 70.1790, -25.3090,
1.6270

■ 64.2540, -29.8940,
2.1220

■ 76.1040, -20.7240,
1.1320

■ 58.9160, -34.7540,
2.0940

■ 81.4420, -15.8640,
1.1600

■ 52.9910, -39.3390,
2.5890

■ 87.3670, -11.2790,
0.6650

■ 47.0660, -43.9240,
3.0840

■ 93.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

■ 43.2120, -47.2710,
3.1690

■ 98.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 104.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 110.7790, 7.9320,
-0.5800

■ 116.1170, 12.7920,
-0.5520

■ 122.0420, 17.3770,
-1.0470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.5750, -35.5320, -5.8360



70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



73.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950

Triad

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



70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



74.4760, 22.3270, 8.3670



69.6860, -5.4080, -12.1280

Complementary

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



70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



77.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270

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.



71.0960, 8.1170, -9.4430



70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



73.6730, 22.9700, 2.2180

Square

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



70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



75.1750, 16.0450, 12.0850



72.8200, 17.8820, -4.6940



67.2590, -20.2630, -12.7350

Rectangle

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



70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



75.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650



72.8200, 17.8820, -4.6940



70.1380, -0.8690, -11.7890

Sweetspot

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



70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



117.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780



81.4340, -22.5540, -20.7780



58.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270



82.8770, -39.0180, 2.2780



54.9170, -18.1590, 15.2250



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



49.5040, -53.9650, 3.3390



103.8980, -113.4320, 7.2720

Inverse Universe

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



66.4520, 22.8750, 20.4670



76.9470, 35.0230, 31.5910



93.0830, 18.1590, -15.2250



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



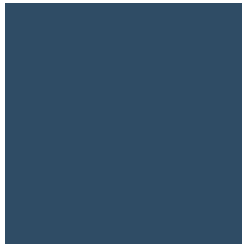
41.4530, 48.6380, 43.6620



87.1780, 102.5020, 91.7340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 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

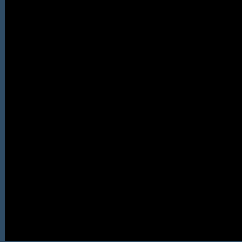
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

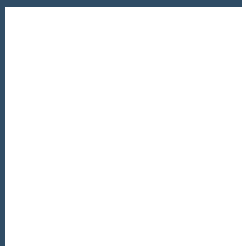
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270.

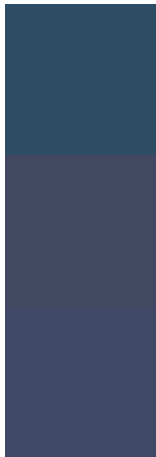


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1790, -25.3090,

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

70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Protanopia

73.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140

Deuteranopia

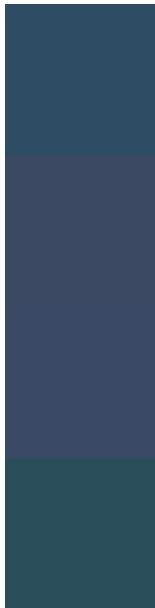
72.7290, -14.9940, 7.4220



Tritanopia

68.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Protanomaly

71.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180

Deuteranomaly

71.5220, -18.8450, 5.6270

Tritanomaly

69.0170, -25.0330, -3.3770

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 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(47, 76, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 76, 101)  
}
```

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(47, 76, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 76, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 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(47, 76, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 76, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 76, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 76, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 76, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 76,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.1790, -25.3090, 1.6270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 76, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 76,  
101) }
```

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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