

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.3350, -25.4480,
9.6560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	344773
RGB	52, 71, 115
RGB Percent	20%, 28%, 45%
CMY	0.7961, 0.7215, 0.5492
CMYK	0.55, 0.38, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	222°, 38%, 33%
HSV	222°, 55%, 45%
XYZ	6.7622, 6.4745, 17.1026
YIQ	70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

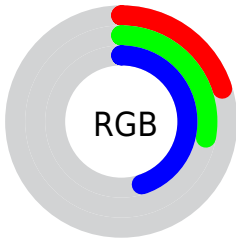
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 67, 115
Decimal	3426163
CIE _{Lab}	30.58, 6.41, -27.60
CIE _{LCh}	31, 28.336, 283.075
Yxy	6.4745, 0.2229, 0.2134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281616243 (0xFF344773)
YUV	70.3350, 22.0198, -16.0798
Hunter-Lab	25.4450, 2.9092, -22.0396

Details

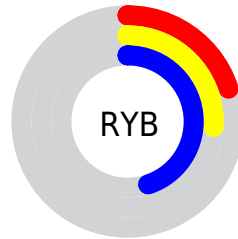
The YIQ color **70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **96.6650, 25.4480, -9.6560**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.6880, -24.9440, 11.5360**, and **23.9600, -28.8860, 5.8820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62.3500, -29.8040, 11.5080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.3200, -21.0920, 7.8040**.

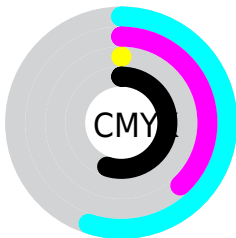
Distribution



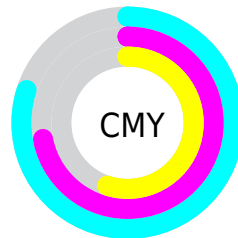
- Red (20%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560 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 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.3350, -25.4480,
9.6560

■ 70.3350, -25.4480,
9.6560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 46.7970, -26.8690,
7.8750

■ 119.6880,
-24.9440, 11.5360

■ 23.9600, -28.8860,
5.8820

■ 145.9160,
-25.5860, 12.1580

■ 5.0160, -14.1240,
13.6840

■ 172.4430,
-25.6320, 12.9920

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 199.8560,
-25.3570, 13.5150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 225.1200,
-17.6530, 6.0510

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,

-2.9680

■ 70.3350, -25.4480,
9.6560

■ 70.3350, -25.4480,
9.6560

■ 62.3500, -29.8040,
11.5080

■ 78.3200, -21.0920,
7.8040

■ 54.0660, -34.7560,
13.1480

■ 86.6040, -16.1400,
6.1640

■ 46.0810, -39.1120,
15.0000

■ 94.5890, -11.7840,
4.3120

■ 37.7970, -44.0640,
16.6400

■ 102.8730, -6.8320,
2.6720

■ 33.6550, -46.5400,
17.4600

■ 110.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 119.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 127.1270, 6.8320,
-2.6720

■ 135.4110, 11.7840,
-4.3120

■ 143.3960, 16.1400,
-6.1640

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.7820, -58.0440, -5.3400



70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



73.9640, 0.8220, 18.1500

Triad

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



70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



71.5390, 35.2110, 6.1470



58.6330, -33.4200, -22.0920

Complementary

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



70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



96.6650, 25.4480, -9.6560

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.



65.9540, -3.5270, -18.6870



70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



70.4530, 29.1610, -5.3590

Square

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



70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



72.0800, 32.5500, 15.8300



69.2400, 16.2790, -14.1930



57.9550, -48.8260, -18.2180

Rectangle

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



70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



74.1460, 14.9890, 20.2130



69.2400, 16.2790, -14.1930



62.9180, -21.0410, -20.6650

Sweetspot

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



70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



133.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



93.8830, -31.1280, -19.5760



66.0580, -5.9150, 2.5730



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560



79.8960, -40.0290, 15.0990



62.7700, -13.0710, 22.1370



54.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



35.6270, -49.3370, 18.5910



72.5250, -100.8750, 38.5250

Inverse Universe

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



73.0030, 31.4490, 19.2650



84.0210, 49.3740, 30.3180



104.2300, 13.0710, -22.1370



55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.6960, 60.8350, 37.3710



83.3000, 124.9250, 76.3250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560 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 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

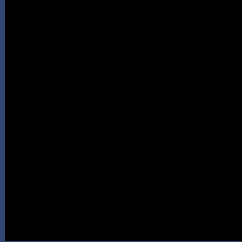
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.3350, -25.4480,

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

70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560

Protanopia

70.5310, -23.0640, 10.5040

Deuteranopia

69.4270, -28.7030, 8.0730



Tritanopia

67.6210, -23.9780, -5.9780

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560

Protanomaly

70.2320, -23.6600, 10.2920

Deuteranomaly

70.0250, -27.5110, 8.4970

Tritanomaly

68.3100, -24.3000, -0.1400

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560 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(52, 71, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 71, 115)  
}
```

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(52, 71, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 71, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560 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(52, 71, 115) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 71, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 71, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 71, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 71, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 71,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.3350, -25.4480, 9.6560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 71, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 71,  
115) }
```

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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