

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(70.3550, -20.1730,  
-3.3490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	314E57
RGB	49, 78, 87
RGB Percent	19%, 31%, 34%
CMY	0.8079, 0.6941, 0.6589
CMYK	0.44, 0.10, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	194°, 28%, 27%
HSV	194°, 44%, 34%
XYZ	5.7105, 6.7908, 10.0219
YIQ	70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

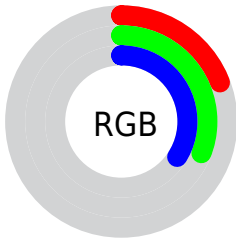
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	49, 65, 87
Decimal	3231319
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	31.33, -8.16, -8.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	31, 11.931, 226.850
Yxy	6.7908, 0.2535, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281421399 (0xFF314E57)
YUV	70.3550, 8.2060, -18.7283
Hunter-Lab	26.0592, -6.4880, -4.5603

# Details

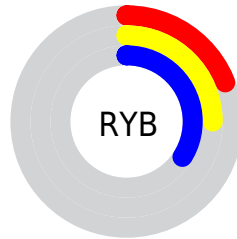
The YIQ color **70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **65.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500**, and **25.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4900, -24.9870, -4.2110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.2200, -15.3590, -2.4870**.

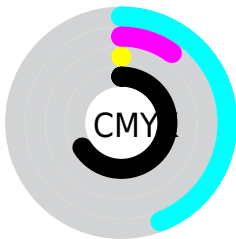
# Distribution



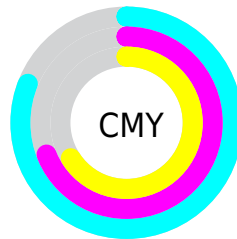
- Red (19%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490 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 70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70.3550, -20.1730,  
-3.3490

■ 70.3550, -20.1730,  
-3.3490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 47.3550, -20.1730,  
-3.3490

■ 119.1700,  
-21.0900, -3.2500

■ 25.3440, -21.6400,  
-4.2960

■ 145.1700,  
-21.0900, -3.2500

■ 8.3780, -9.8120,  
1.6120

■ 171.8710,  
-21.6860, -3.4620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 198.9850,  
-22.0070, -3.1510

■ 227.5720,  
-22.2820, -3.6740

■ 248.1230,

-13.7080, -4.8760

■ 70.3550, -20.1730,  
-3.3490

■ 70.3550, -20.1730,  
-3.3490

■ 66.4900, -24.9870,  
-4.2110

■ 74.2200, -15.3590,  
-2.4870

■ 62.9240, -29.2050,  
-4.8610

■ 77.7860, -11.1410,  
-1.8370

■ 59.0590, -34.0190,  
-5.7230

■ 81.6510, -6.3270,  
-0.9750

■ 55.1940, -38.8330,  
-6.5850

■ 85.5160, -1.5130,  
-0.1130

■ 51.3290, -43.6470,  
-7.4470

■ 89.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

■ 48.6600, -46.0770,  
-7.4610

■ 92.9470, 7.5190,  
1.3990

■ 96.8120, 12.3330,  
2.2610

■ 100.6770, 17.1470,  
3.1230

■ 104.2430, 21.3650,  
3.7730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.7310, -18.4760, -6.5720



70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



72.1430, -16.4600, 0.9480

# Triad

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



70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



75.1310, 10.1770, 8.2970



72.8340, 6.0990, -5.9090

# Complementary

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



70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



65.6450, 20.1730, 3.3490

# 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.



74.0630, 12.8840, -2.2200



70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



75.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340

# Square

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



70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



75.5260, 1.6950, 7.8310



74.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



71.5880, -2.0160, -7.5200



# Rectangle

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



70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



73.6600, -10.5460, 3.9020



74.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650



73.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

# Sweetspot

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



70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



106.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



72.3320, -13.3390, -17.0750



52.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490



86.4400, -30.7180, -4.9740



59.2020, -14.9480, 6.5880



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



60.3320, -56.8970, -9.6090



131.8630, -124.6600, -20.5320



# Inverse Universe

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



63.6680, 13.3390, 17.0750



76.3580, 20.4440, 25.9800



76.7980, 14.9480, -6.5880



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.3410, 37.4500, 48.1860

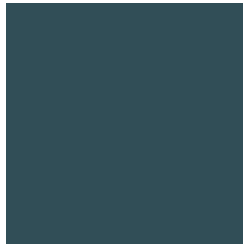


90.6710, 82.6010, 105.4890



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

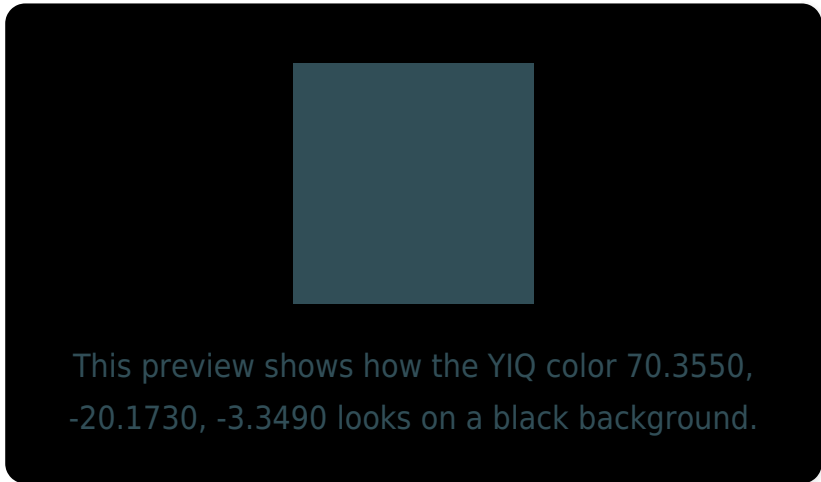
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

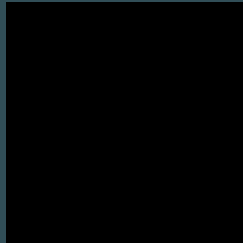
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.3550, -20.1730,

-3.3490.

# 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

70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490

### Protanopia

73.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

### Deuteranopia

74.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



## Tritanopia

69.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490

## Protanomaly

72.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780

## Deuteranomaly

72.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340

## Tritanomaly

69.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490 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(49, 78, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 78, 87)  
}
```

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(49, 78, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 78, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490 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(49, 78, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 78, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 78, 87)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 78, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 78, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 78, 87)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.3550, -20.1730, -3.3490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 78, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 78,  
87) }
```

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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