

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800)
contains.

YIQ(70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800)	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(70.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F4757
RGB	63, 71, 87
RGB Percent	25%, 28%, 34%
CMY	0.7529, 0.7215, 0.6589
CMYK	0.28, 0.18, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	220°, 16%, 29%
HSV	220°, 28%, 34%
XYZ	6.0230, 6.2515, 9.9032
YIQ	70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

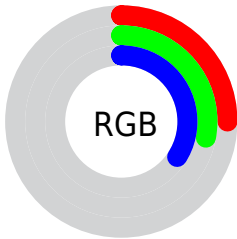
Format	Color
RYB	63, 69, 87
Decimal	4147031
CIELab	30.04, 0.90, -10.57
CIElCh	30, 10.605, 274.862
Yxy	6.2515, 0.2716, 0.2819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282337111 (0xFF3F4757)
YUV	70.4320, 8.1680, -6.5179
Hunter-Lab	25.0030, -0.7564, -5.9816

Details

The YIQ color **70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **79.5680, 9.9040, -3.2800**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.6600, -10.5460, 3.9020**, and **26.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500**.

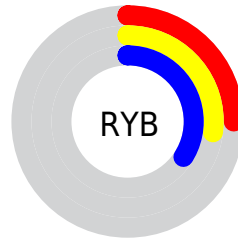
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (28%)

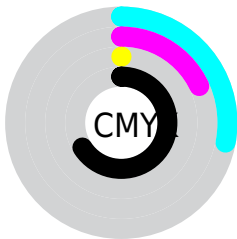
Blue (34%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (34%)

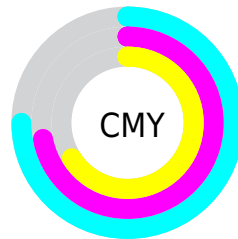


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (72%)

Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800 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 70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 70.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.3180, -9.5830,
2.9690

■ 118.6600,
-10.5460, 3.9020

■ 26.9050, -9.8580,
2.4460

■ 144.6600,
-10.5460, 3.9020

■ 2.5080, -7.0620,
6.8420

■ 170.7740,
-10.8670, 4.2130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.4750,
-11.4630, 4.0010

■ 226.4750,
-11.4630, 4.0010

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,

-1.6960

■ 70.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 70.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 64.2190, -13.6180,
4.5100

■ 76.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 58.3050, -16.7360,
5.9520

■ 82.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 52.6790, -20.7250,
6.6590

■ 88.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 46.4660, -24.4390,
7.8890

■ 94.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

■ 40.5520, -27.5570,
9.3310

■ 100.3120, 7.7490,
-2.7710

■ 34.3390, -31.2710,
10.5610

■ 106.5250, 11.4630,
-4.0010

■ 28.1260, -34.9850,
11.7910

■ 112.7380, 15.1770,
-5.2310

■ 26.9410, -35.9020,
11.8900

■ 118.3640, 19.1660,
-5.9380

■ 124.2780, 22.2840,
-7.3800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080



70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



71.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480

Triad

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



70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



71.8230, 13.8000, 3.2080



68.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480

Complementary

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



70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



79.5680, 9.9040, -3.2800

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.



69.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480



70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



71.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520

Square

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



70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



72.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190



70.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270



67.7700, -14.2120, -6.7560

Rectangle

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



70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



72.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



70.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270



68.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

Sweetspot

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



70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



105.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



78.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



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.



70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800



86.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080



66.9320, -5.3200, 8.3120



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



33.3300, -44.2470, 14.4490



72.5760, -96.8850, 32.2910

Inverse Universe

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



71.0880, 11.7360, 7.5760



87.5450, 17.8790, 11.8870



83.0680, 5.3200, -8.3120



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



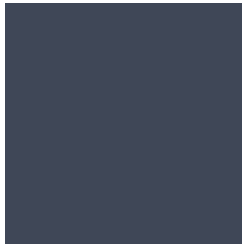
36.0970, 52.2160, 33.8800



79.1570, 115.0220, 74.0780

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

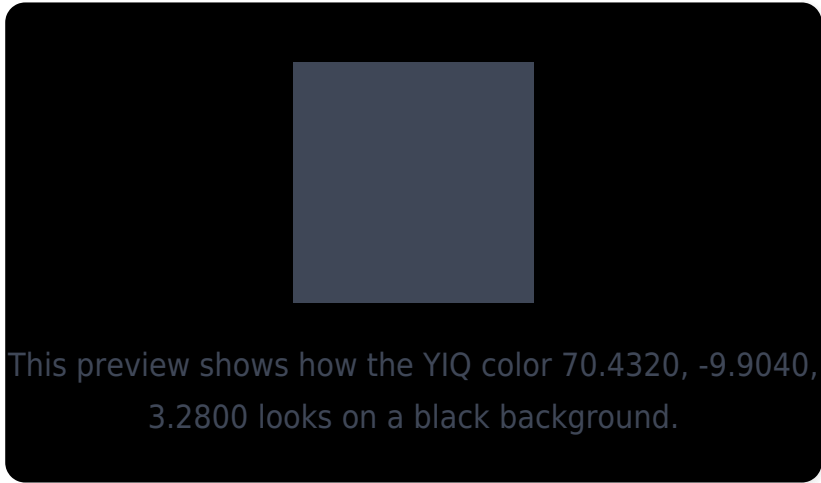
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

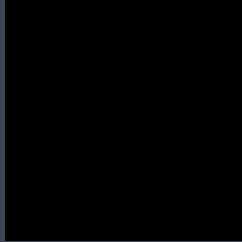
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

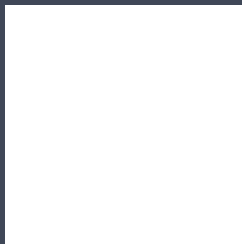
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800.



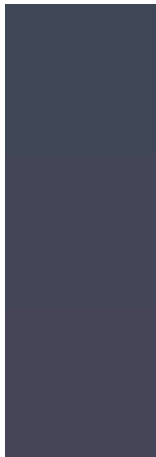
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.4320, -9.9040,

3.2800.

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

70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800

Protanopia

70.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

71.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980



Tritanopia

69.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800

Protanomaly

70.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

Deuteranomaly

71.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

Tritanomaly

70.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800 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(63, 71, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 71, 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(63, 71, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 71, 87) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800 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(63, 71, 87) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 71, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 71, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 71, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 71, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 71, 87)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.4320, -9.9040, 3.2800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 71, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 71,  
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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