

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.5400, -0.9200,  
16.6800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	503C64
RGB	80, 60, 100
RGB Percent	31%, 24%, 39%
CMY	0.6862, 0.7647, 0.6079
CMYK	0.20, 0.40, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	270°, 25%, 31%
HSV	270°, 40%, 39%
XYZ	7.2251, 5.8571, 12.8041
YIQ	70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

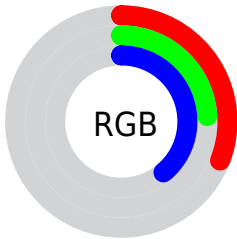
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	80, 60, 100
Decimal	5258340
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.05, 17.63, -20.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 26.897, 310.952
Yxy	5.8571, 0.2791, 0.2263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283448420 (0xFF503C64)
YUV	70.5400, 14.5238, 8.2964
Hunter-Lab	24.2014, 10.9370, -14.4273

# Details

The YIQ color **70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **89.4600, 0.9200, -16.6800**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.4800, -0.6910, 18.0370**, and **26.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.1750, -1.1500, 20.8500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.9050, -0.6900, 12.5100**.

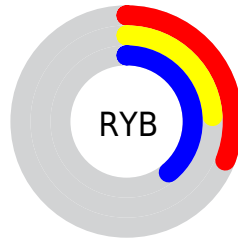
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (24%)

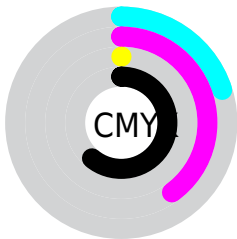
Blue (39%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (39%)

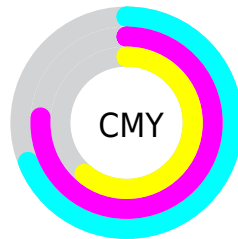


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800 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 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.5400, -0.9200,  
16.6800

70.5400, -0.9200,  
16.6800

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.7140, -1.4700,  
15.6340

119.4800, -0.6910,  
18.0370

26.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000

145.0070, -0.7370,  
18.8710

7.5350, -2.5240,  
12.7080

171.4200, -0.4620,  
19.3940

0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

198.9470, -0.5080,  
20.2280

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

226.4480, 2.3350,  
18.2630

247.3690, 3.5750,

6.7990

■ 70.5400, -0.9200,  
16.6800

■ 70.5400, -0.9200,  
16.6800

■ 63.1750, -1.1500,  
20.8500

■ 77.9050, -0.6900,  
12.5100

■ 55.8100, -1.3800,  
25.0200

■ 85.2700, -0.4600,  
8.3400

■ 48.4450, -1.6100,  
29.1900

■ 92.6350, -0.2300,  
4.1700

■ 41.0800, -1.8400,  
33.3600

■ 100.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 33.7150, -2.0700,  
37.5300

■ 107.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

■ 26.3500, -2.3000,  
41.7000

■ 114.7300, 0.4600,  
-8.3400

■ 122.0950, 0.6900,  
-12.5100

■ 129.4600, 0.9200,  
-16.6800

■ 136.8250, 1.1500,  
-20.8500

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.3950, -25.6770, 8.2990



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



70.4730, 18.3820, 19.2940

# Triad

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



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



67.7950, 28.1980, -4.4260



55.0370, -46.1210, -17.6810

# Complementary

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



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



89.4600, 0.9200, -16.6800

# 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.



57.3240, -28.0560, -20.1840



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



65.8810, 15.9120, -13.0480

# Square

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



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



68.1690, 33.3770, 6.3450



63.3780, -1.7850, -17.2170



56.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490



# Rectangle

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



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



69.4970, 27.0020, 17.2580



63.3780, -1.7850, -17.2170



54.1250, -43.5530, -20.1690

# Sweetspot

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



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



118.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720



76.3000, -18.3400, 1.9800



59.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590



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.



70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800



84.3370, -1.4260, 25.8540



76.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



47.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



30.1530, -2.9430, 47.8490



63.7670, -5.5660, 100.9140



# Inverse Universe

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



74.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000



90.0720, 27.0010, 22.7850



83.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



47.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



40.8830, 50.2430, 42.1070



86.1520, 105.3910, 88.9350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800 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 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800 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 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5400, -0.9200,



# 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

70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800

### Protanopia

67.8580, -19.6710, 9.5850

### Deuteranopia

68.1310, -16.1860, 6.9980



## Tritanopia

69.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800

## Protanomaly

68.5600, -12.8400, 12.4400

## Deuteranomaly

68.8760, -10.9140, 10.5740

## Tritanomaly

69.9390, 1.9700, 8.3540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.8030, -0.6430, 6.1490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800 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(80, 60, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 60, 100)  
}
```

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(80, 60, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 60, 100) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800 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(80, 60, 100) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 60, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 60, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 60, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 60, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 60,  
100) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5400, -0.9200, 16.6800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 60, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 60,  
100) }
```

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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