

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.5470, -38.3290,
-4.7050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F5469
RGB	31, 84, 105
RGB Percent	12%, 33%, 41%
CMY	0.8785, 0.6705, 0.5884
CMYK	0.70, 0.20, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	197°, 54%, 27%
HSV	197°, 70%, 41%
XYZ	6.2839, 7.6540, 14.4992
YIQ	70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

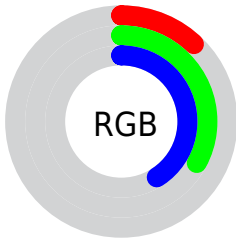
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 62, 105
Decimal	2053225
CIE _{Lab}	33.25, -10.11, -17.21
CIE _{LCh}	33, 19.966, 239.564
Yxy	7.6540, 0.2210, 0.2692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280243305 (0xFF1F5469)
YUV	70.5470, 16.9853, -34.6827
Hunter-Lab	27.6659, -7.8719, -11.7067

Details

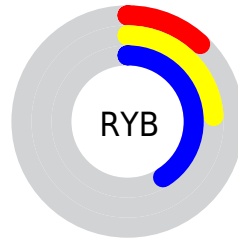
The YIQ color **70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **65.4530, 38.3290, 4.7050**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.8570, -36.2660, -3.5460**, and **29.5050, -29.3430, -2.3590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.4970, -44.0600, -5.4680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.2980, -33.1940, -4.1540**.

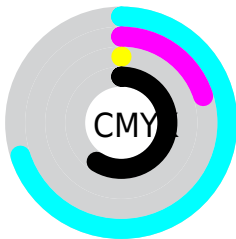
Distribution



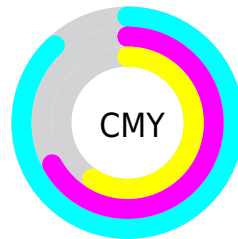
- Red (12%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050 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 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.5470, -38.3290,
-4.7050

70.5470, -38.3290,
-4.7050

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.0410, -42.7760,
-6.7120

121.8570,
-36.2660, -3.5460

29.5050, -29.3430,
-2.3590

147.9710,
-36.5870, -3.2350

15.2570, -16.7810,
1.2590

175.0850,
-36.9080, -2.9240

2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

202.4980,
-36.6330, -2.4010

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

229.7170,
-33.0560, -6.6560

245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

70.5470, -38.3290,
-4.7050

70.5470, -38.3290,
-4.7050

65.4970, -44.0600,
-5.4680

75.2980, -33.1940,
-4.1540

60.7460, -49.1950,
-6.0190

80.3480, -27.4630,
-3.3910

55.9950, -54.3300,
-6.5700

85.0990, -22.3280,
-2.8400

90.1490, -16.5970,
-2.0770

94.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

■ 99.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 104.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 109.7510, 5.1350,
0.5510

■ 114.5020, 10.2700,
1.1020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.0640, -41.5830, -11.8150



70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



76.1300, -23.6130, 3.9310

Triad

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



70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



80.0400, 20.8590, 12.9470



75.6610, 4.9080, -11.8600

Complementary

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



70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



65.4530, 38.3290, 4.7050

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.



77.0540, 17.1030, -7.0970



70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



79.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Square

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



70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



80.5210, 9.2590, 13.9230



78.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710



73.1090, -11.0930, -13.7250

Rectangle

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



70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



78.4520, -12.6560, 9.1040



78.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710



75.7540, 9.0800, -10.3760

Sweetspot

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



70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



124.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640



76.7180, -26.7700, -32.4820



60.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050



83.6460, -60.6570, -7.5450



49.4150, -28.4290, 14.1230



51.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



62.6460, -60.6570, -7.5450



131.2420, -127.0450, -15.8530

Inverse Universe

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



59.1680, 27.0910, 32.1710



65.5590, 42.7680, 50.9280



86.5850, 28.4290, -14.1230



50.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



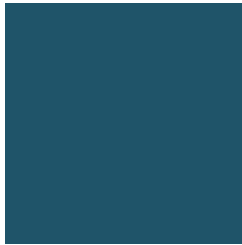
44.5590, 42.7680, 50.9280



93.3190, 89.5240, 106.6760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050 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 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

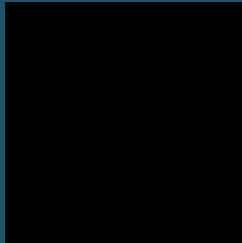
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050.



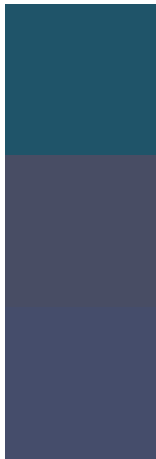
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5470, -38.3290,

-4.7050.

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

70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050

Protanopia

78.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

Deuteranopia

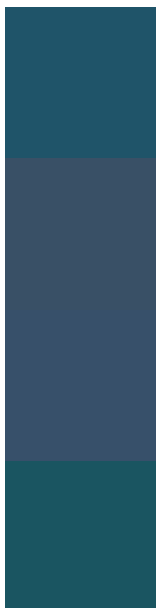
78.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340



Tritanopia

67.9610, -39.7950, -11.1790

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050

Protanomaly

75.6310, -20.7700, 1.9660

Deuteranomaly

75.4890, -23.2460, 2.7860

Tritanomaly

68.7270, -39.0160, -8.7760

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050 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(31, 84, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 84, 105)  
}
```

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(31, 84, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 84, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050 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(31, 84, 105) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 84, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(31, 84, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 84, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 84, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 84,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5470, -38.3290, -4.7050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 84, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 84,  
105) }
```

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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