

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A5642
RGB	42, 86, 66
RGB Percent	16%, 34%, 26%
CMY	0.8354, 0.6627, 0.7412
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.23, 0.66
HSL	153°, 34%, 25%
HSV	153°, 51%, 34%
XYZ	5.2658, 7.5433, 6.3302
YIQ	70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

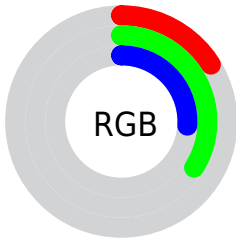
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 70, 86
Decimal	2774594
CIE _{Lab}	33.01, -20.65, 7.03
CIE _{LCh}	33, 21.816, 161.212
Yxy	7.5433, 0.2751, 0.3941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280964674 (0xFF2A5642)
YUV	70.5640, -2.2501, -25.0506
Hunter-Lab	27.4651, -13.8407, 5.5602

Details

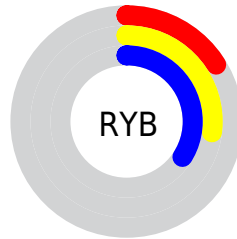
The YIQ color **70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **57.4360, 19.8040, 15.5480**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.0370, -19.7580, -16.3820**, and **26.1020, -18.3830, -13.7670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4170, -23.8840, -18.7000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.7110, -15.7240, -12.3960**.

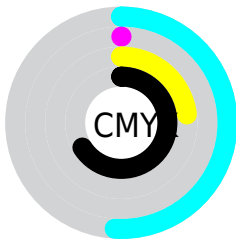
Distribution



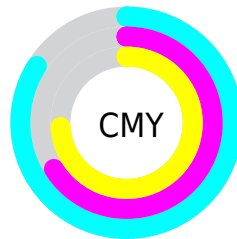
- Red (16%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 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 70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480

70.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

47.0800, -21.3170,
-15.6610

120.0370,
-19.7580, -16.3820

26.1020, -18.3830,
-13.7670

145.6240,
-20.0330, -16.9050

10.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

172.9120,
-20.9040, -17.6400

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

200.4990,
-21.1790, -18.1630

228.4990,
-21.1790, -18.1630

245.3460,

-15.9540, -8.2260

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 70.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480

■ 70.5640, -19.8040,
-15.5480

■ 67.4170, -23.8840,
-18.7000

■ 73.7110, -15.7240,
-12.3960

■ 64.5690, -27.3680,
-21.6400

■ 76.5590, -12.2400,
-9.4560

■ 61.4220, -31.4480,
-24.7920

■ 79.7060, -8.1600,
-6.3040

■ 58.5740, -34.9320,
-27.7320

■ 82.5540, -4.6760,
-3.3640

■ 55.8400, -38.7370,
-30.3610

■ 85.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 88.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

■ 91.5820, 7.2890,
5.5690

■ 94.7290, 11.3690,
8.7210

■ 97.5770, 14.8530,
11.6610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73.6710, -1.0520, -13.9800



70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



65.4290, -41.3530, -15.9850

Triad

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



70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



76.6900, -19.2580, 7.6060



78.3040, 28.5630, 5.4830

Complementary

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



70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



57.4360, 19.8040, 15.5480

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.



78.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520



70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



79.8450, -0.4610, 13.8670

Square

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



70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



70.5410, -38.1920, -1.6800



79.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



77.2830, 23.8880, -3.4080

Rectangle

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



70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



61.6110, -53.5490, -15.2210



79.9840, 15.2650, 15.2090



78.5860, 27.8290, 7.7730

Sweetspot

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



70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



106.1190, -7.8850, -5.7810



74.1070, 0.4160, -18.5600



52.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



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.



70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480



88.1340, -30.5770, -24.0570



72.2570, -25.9490, -8.8050



41.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



69.4210, -48.0430, -37.9230



152.5370, -105.7130, -83.0970

Inverse Universe

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



57.4360, 19.8040, 15.5480



67.8660, 30.5770, 24.0570



55.7430, 25.9490, 8.8050



40.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



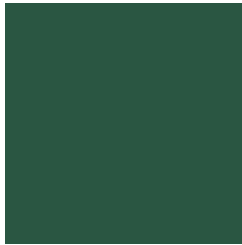
37.5790, 48.0430, 37.9230



82.4630, 105.7130, 83.0970

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

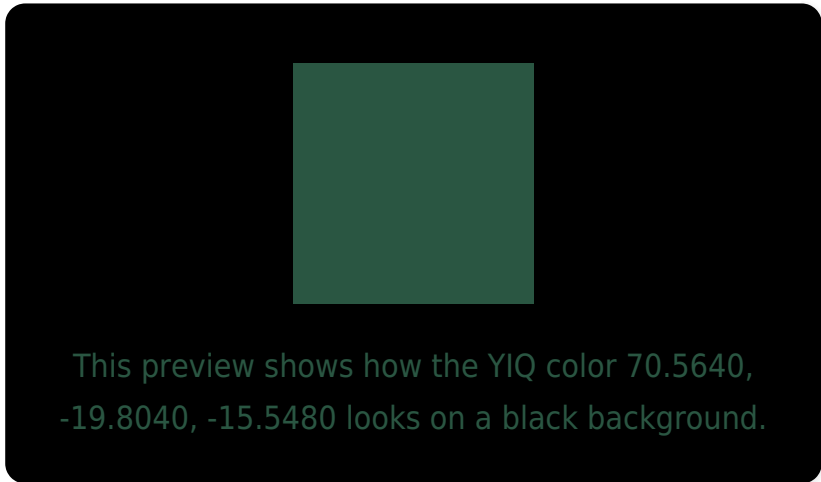
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5640, -19.8040,

-15.5480.

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

70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Protanopia

76.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

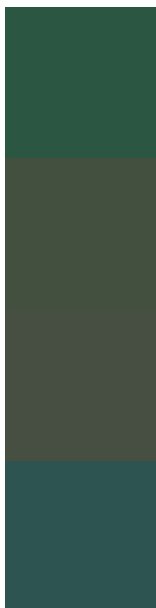
78.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



Tritanopia

73.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Protanomaly

74.1750, -2.2910, -8.0430

Deuteranomaly

75.2400, -0.9160, -5.4280

Tritanomaly

72.2960, -21.6850, -8.9890

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 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(42, 86, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 86, 66)  
}
```

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(42, 86, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 86, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 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(42, 86, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 86, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(42, 86, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 86, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 86, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 86, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5640, -19.8040, -15.5480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 86, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 86,  
66) }
```

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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