

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.5930, -35.9430,  
-14.9110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110)</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(70.5930, -35.9430,  
-14.9110)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B5A55
RGB	27, 90, 85
RGB Percent	11%, 35%, 33%
CMY	0.8943, 0.6469, 0.6668
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.06, 0.65
HSL	175°, 54%, 23%
HSV	175°, 70%, 35%
XYZ	5.7476, 8.2046, 9.8677
YIQ	70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

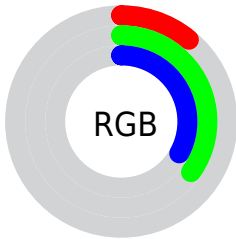
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	27, 60, 90
Decimal	1792597
CIE Lab	34.41, -21.01, -2.93
CIE LCh	34, 21.213, 187.938
Yxy	8.2046, 0.2413, 0.3444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279982677 (0xFF1B5A55)
YUV	70.5930, 7.1027, -38.2311
Hunter-Lab	28.6437, -14.3085, -0.3747




# Details

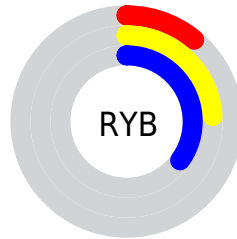
The YIQ color **70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **46.4070, 35.9430, 14.9110**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.7890, -33.5590, -14.0630**, and **30.3880, -24.9400, -10.5720** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.7880, -40.9860, -17.1300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.3980, -30.9000, -12.6920**.

# Distribution







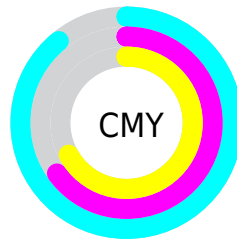
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (35%)
-  Blue (33%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (70%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (6%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (65%)
-  Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110 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 70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.5930, -35.9430,  
-14.9110

70.5930, -35.9430,  
-14.9110

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

45.8100, -38.0520,  
-15.2360

121.4900,  
-34.1550, -14.2750

30.3880, -24.9400,  
-10.5720

148.3760,  
-33.8340, -14.5860

16.9550, -13.2950,  
-6.8550

175.0770,  
-34.4300, -14.7980

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

202.6640,  
-34.7050, -15.3210

231.3650,  
-35.3010, -15.5330

243.6380,

-22.6480, -8.0560

252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

70.5930, -35.9430,  
-14.9110

70.5930, -35.9430,  
-14.9110

67.7880, -40.9860,  
-17.1300

73.3980, -30.9000,  
-12.6920

65.0970, -46.3500,  
-19.0380

76.0890, -25.5360,  
-10.7840

62.2920, -51.3930,  
-21.2570

78.8940, -20.4930,  
-8.5650

81.6990, -15.4500,  
-6.3460

84.5040, -10.4070,  
-4.1270

■ 87.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 90.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 92.8050, 5.0430,  
2.2190

■ 95.4960, 10.4070,  
4.1270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.6460, -17.0990, -15.0110



70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



68.2420, -47.9560, -11.9560

# Triad

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



70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



82.9480, -2.2490, 13.2310



81.1090, 24.4380, -2.3620

# Complementary

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



70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



46.4070, 35.9430, 14.9110

# 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.



81.5320, 27.9210, 6.1050



70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



83.5000, 13.7520, 15.0960

# Square

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



70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



79.6790, -20.7250, 6.6590



82.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510



79.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900



# Rectangle

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



70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



71.5680, -42.8220, -5.8780



82.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510



81.4730, 26.4090, 0.4650

# Sweetspot

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



70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



109.5960, -13.6620, -5.7100



65.4760, -14.3450, -31.8890



54.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



86.7860, -55.8400, -23.2640



55.9010, -30.3980, 0.2420



44.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



76.0840, -62.6710, -26.1190



163.9710, -135.1530, -56.1530



# Inverse Universe

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



46.4070, 35.9430, 14.9110



49.2140, 55.8400, 23.2640



61.0990, 30.3980, -0.2420



42.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



33.9160, 62.6710, 26.1190



73.0290, 135.1530, 56.1530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

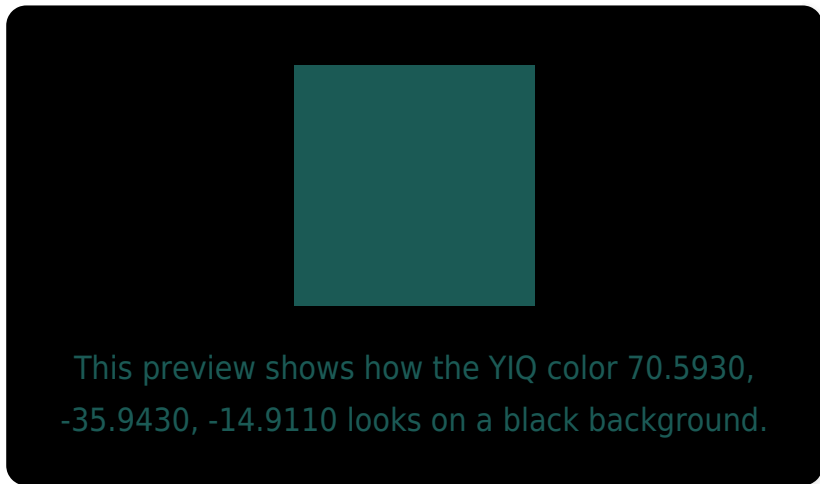
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

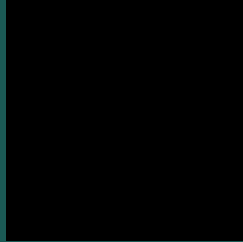
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.5930, -35.9430,

-14.9110.

# 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

70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110

### Protanopia

80.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

### Deuteranopia

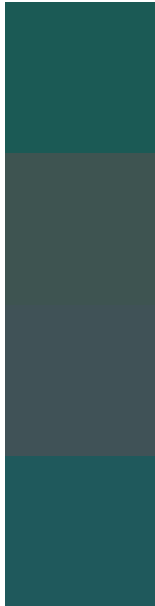
81.2330, 0.9620, 4.5940



## Tritanopia

72.4670, -35.3480, -9.1720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110

## Protanomaly

77.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

## Deuteranomaly

77.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

## Tritanomaly

72.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.8950, -13.0660, -5.4980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110 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(27, 90, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 90, 85)  
}
```

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(27, 90, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 90, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110 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(27, 90, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 90, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 90, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 90, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 90, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 90, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 90, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 90,  
85) }
```

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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