

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.6510, -23.5220,
7.7900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35486E
RGB	53, 72, 110
RGB Percent	21%, 28%, 43%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7176, 0.5687
CMYK	0.52, 0.35, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	220°, 35%, 32%
HSV	220°, 52%, 43%
XYZ	6.5986, 6.5176, 15.6532
YIQ	70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

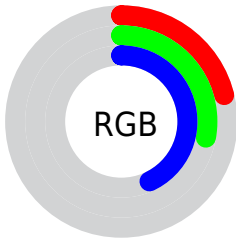
Format	Color
R_{YB}	53, 67, 110
Decimal	3491950
CIE _{Lab}	30.68, 4.28, -24.28
CIE _{LCh}	31, 24.659, 279.995
Yxy	6.5176, 0.2294, 0.2265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281682030 (0xFF35486E)
YUV	70.6510, 19.3991, -15.4799
Hunter-Lab	25.5296, 1.4595, -18.4822

Details

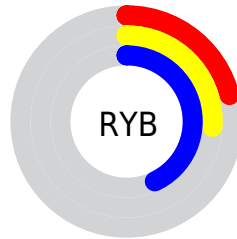
The YIQ color **70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **92.3490, 23.5220, -7.7900**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.7050, -23.6140, 9.4580**, and **24.0910, -27.8770, 4.1150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.2530, -28.1530, 9.1190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0490, -18.8910, 6.4610**.

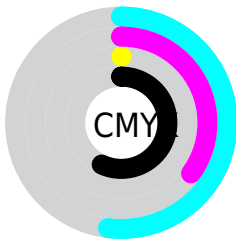
Distribution



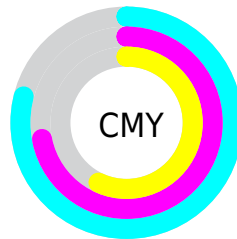
- Red (21%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900 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 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.6510, -23.5220,
7.7900

■ 70.6510, -23.5220,
7.7900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.4120, -24.3470,
6.2210

■ 119.7050,
-23.6140, 9.4580

■ 24.0910, -27.8770,
4.1150

■ 145.8190,
-23.9350, 9.7690

■ 5.7340, -13.3900,
11.3940

■ 172.3460,
-23.9810, 10.6030

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

■ 200.0470,
-24.5770, 10.3910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 226.2940,
-18.2030, 5.0050

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,

-3.1800

■ 70.6510, -23.5220,
7.7900

■ 70.6510, -23.5220,
7.7900

■ 63.2530, -28.1530,
9.1190

■ 78.0490, -18.8910,
6.4610

■ 55.2680, -32.5090,
10.9710

■ 86.0340, -14.5350,
4.6090

■ 47.8700, -37.1400,
12.3000

■ 93.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

■ 40.4720, -41.7710,
13.6290

■ 100.8300, -5.2730,
1.9510

■ 34.2590, -45.4850,
14.8590

■ 108.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 116.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 123.6110, 8.3450,
-2.5590

■ 131.5960, 12.7010,
-4.4110

■ 138.9940, 17.3320,
-5.7400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.9950, -54.3300, -6.5700



70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



74.3010, -1.7450, 15.1110

Triad

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



70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



72.3860, 31.2680, 6.0200



63.4280, -22.4170, -17.7530

Complementary

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



70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



92.3490, 23.5220, -7.7900

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.



67.6170, -0.9600, -15.6480



70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



71.8380, 26.6390, -3.7050

Square

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



70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



73.5740, 28.1030, 13.8230



69.9350, 15.8200, -11.3800



57.0260, -47.5880, -18.6280

Rectangle

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



70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



74.4120, 11.1840, 17.5840



69.9350, 15.8200, -11.3800



65.1470, -14.2560, -16.9760

Sweetspot

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



70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



127.3180, -9.5830, 2.9690



90.6770, -27.5520, -18.3040



61.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900



81.7560, -36.8190, 11.9890



62.1890, -12.9330, 19.6350



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



37.1600, -49.5200, 16.4000



76.8790, -102.1120, 33.4080

Inverse Universe

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



72.2090, 27.8730, 17.9930



84.0310, 43.4140, 28.1980



100.8110, 12.9330, -19.6350



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



40.4400, 58.6800, 37.8800



83.3150, 120.5690, 78.1770

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900 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 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

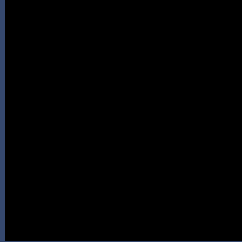
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6510, -23.5220,

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

70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900

Protanopia

71.7440, -19.3500, 9.2740

Deuteranopia

70.9500, -22.9260, 8.0020



Tritanopia

67.9310, -21.9150, -4.8190

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900

Protanomaly

71.1460, -20.5420, 8.8500

Deuteranomaly

70.9500, -22.9260, 8.0020

Tritanomaly

68.6800, -22.4660, -0.3380

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.5030, -8.6660, 2.8700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900 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(53, 72, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 72, 110)  
}
```

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(53, 72, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 72, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900 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(53, 72, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 72, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(53, 72, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 72, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 72, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 72,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6510, -23.5220, 7.7900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 72, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 72,  
110) }
```

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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