

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6600, -38.0500,
-26.2900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900)
contains.

YIQ(70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(70.6600, -38.0500,
-26.2900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	126244
RGB	18, 98, 68
RGB Percent	7%, 38%, 27%
CMY	0.9296, 0.6155, 0.7335
CMYK	0.82, 0.00, 0.31, 0.62
HSL	157°, 69%, 23%
HSV	157°, 82%, 38%
XYZ	5.6617, 9.2867, 6.9577
YIQ	70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

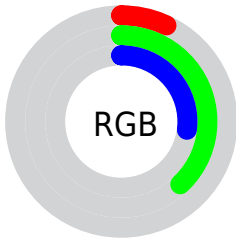
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 67, 98
Decimal	1204804
CIE _{Lab}	36.53, -31.15, 10.61
CIE _{LCh}	37, 32.911, 161.191
Yxy	9.2867, 0.2585, 0.4239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279394884 (0xFF126244)
YUV	70.6600, -1.3114, -46.1828
Hunter-Lab	30.4741, -20.1667, 7.7950

Details

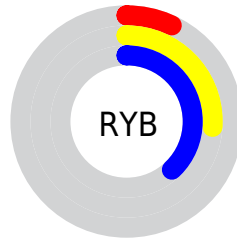
The YIQ color **70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **45.3400, 38.0500, 26.2900**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.4110, -32.9150, -25.7390**, and **32.2000, -21.7750, -18.3750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2140, -42.7260, -29.6540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.1060, -33.3740, -22.9260**.

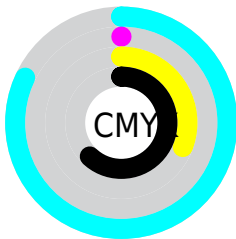
Distribution



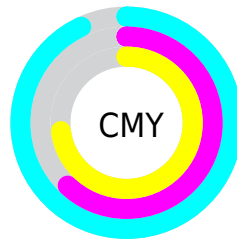
- Red (7%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900 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 70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.6600, -38.0500,
-26.2900

70.6600, -38.0500,
-26.2900

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

48.6820, -35.1160,
-24.3960

123.4110,
-32.9150, -25.7390

32.2000, -21.7750,
-18.3750

149.9980,
-33.1900, -26.2620

18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

177.4710,
-33.1440, -27.0960

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

205.3570,
-32.8230, -27.4070

230.1230,
-32.0440, -25.0040

242.1000,

-24.0690, -9.8370

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 70.6600, -38.0500,
-26.2900

■ 70.6600, -38.0500,
-26.2900

■ 67.2140, -42.7260,
-29.6540

■ 74.1060, -33.3740,
-22.9260

■ 64.4800, -46.5310,
-32.2830

■ 77.4380, -28.3770,
-19.8730

■ 80.5850, -24.2970,
-16.7210

■ 84.0310, -19.6210,
-13.3570

■ 87.3630, -14.6240,
-10.3040

■ 90.8090, -9.9480,
-6.9400

■ 94.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

■ 97.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 100.7340, 3.8050,
2.6290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



79.0310, -2.4260, -22.1220



70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900



68.9430, -57.7200, -22.2320

Triad

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



70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900



82.9690, -33.1050, 10.7590



85.6000, 42.4090, 7.8570

Complementary

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



70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900



45.3400, 38.0500, 26.2900

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.



86.1240, 38.4180, 19.6180



70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900



88.5880, -0.8750, 21.3730

Square

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



70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900



70.0950, -69.2310, -6.3430



88.2720, 23.5620, 24.5380



84.7480, 35.5800, -6.0520

Rectangle

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



70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900



70.9950, -63.4980, -16.6340



88.2720, 23.5620, 24.5380



85.6480, 42.4540, 12.5500

Sweetspot

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



70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900



117.0640, -15.2200, -10.5160



74.2290, -3.5240, -35.2680



57.5210, -9.0770, -6.2050



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900



85.2670, -59.4130, -41.1170



68.7970, -45.2050, -12.2530



46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



73.7240, -53.2700, -36.8060



157.9800, -114.1500, -78.8700

Inverse Universe

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



45.3400, 38.0500, 26.2900



45.6190, 59.7340, 40.8060



47.2030, 45.2050, 12.2530



45.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



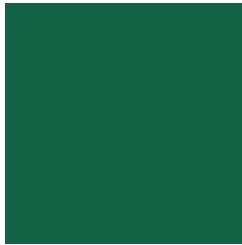
38.2760, 53.2700, 36.8060



82.0200, 114.1500, 78.8700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

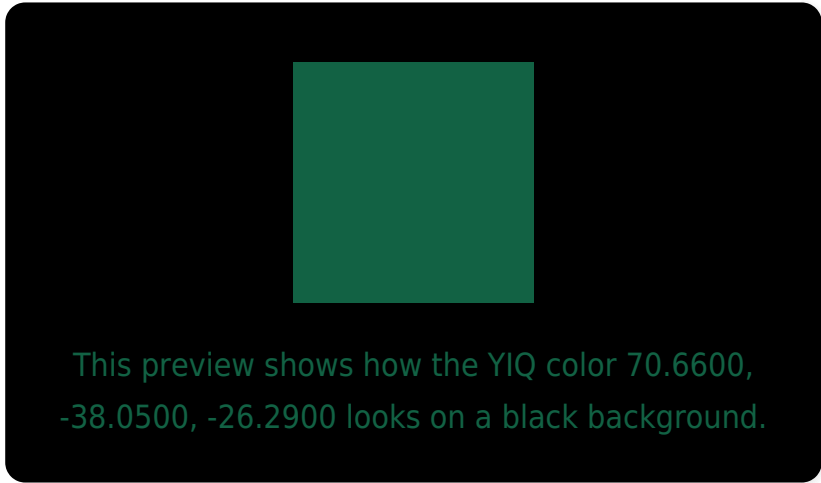
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6600, -38.0500,

-26.2900.

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

70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

Protanopia

85.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920

Deuteranopia

85.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830



Tritanopia

77.7550, -36.2190, -9.9070

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

Protanomaly

79.5610, -6.5540, -13.3860

Deuteranomaly

80.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140

Tritanomaly

74.8810, -36.8140, -15.6460

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.0750, -13.7530, -9.5690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900 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(18, 98, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 98, 68)  
}
```

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(18, 98, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 98, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900 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(18, 98, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 98, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 98, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 98, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 98, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 98, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6600, -38.0500, -26.2900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 98, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 98,  
68) }
```

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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