

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.6950, -25.6810,
30.4070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	413A97
RGB	65, 58, 151
RGB Percent	25%, 23%, 59%
CMY	0.7450, 0.7726, 0.4080
CMYK	0.57, 0.62, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	245°, 44%, 41%
HSV	245°, 62%, 59%
XYZ	9.2765, 6.3832, 30.0024
YIQ	70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

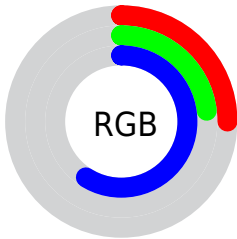
Format	Color
R _Y B	65, 58, 151
Decimal	4274839
CIE Lab	30.36, 30.38, -50.22
CIE LCh	30, 58.691, 301.175
Yxy	6.3832, 0.2032, 0.1398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282464919 (0xFF413A97)
YUV	70.6950, 39.5904, -4.9945
Hunter-Lab	25.2651, 21.3252, -52.7218

Details

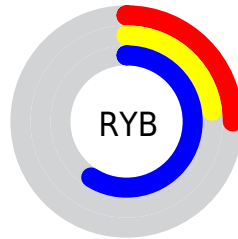
The YIQ color **70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **138.3050, 25.6810, -30.4070**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.8850, -23.1600, 34.2800**, and **20.0910, -35.9040, 22.9440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7040, -29.9000, 35.2840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.6860, -21.4620, 25.5300**.

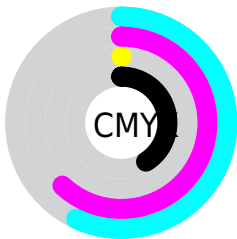
Distribution



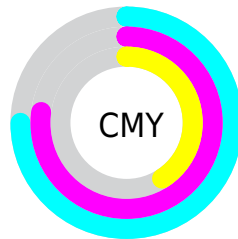
- Red (25%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070 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 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.6950, -25.6810,
30.4070

■ 70.6950, -25.6810,
30.4070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.5480, -29.7610,
27.2550

■ 121.8850,
-23.1600, 34.2800

■ 20.0910, -35.9040,
22.9440

■ 147.9390,
-23.2520, 35.9480

■ 8.5500, -24.0750,
23.3250

■ 174.1520,
-19.5380, 34.7180

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 198.3730,
-10.2750, 26.5330

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 223.7790, -0.0950,
18.2490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 246.1950, 4.1250,

7.8450

■ 70.6950, -25.6810,
30.4070

■ 70.6950, -25.6810,
30.4070

■ 57.7040, -29.9000,
35.2840

■ 83.6860, -21.4620,
25.5300

■ 44.7130, -34.1190,
40.1610

■ 96.6770, -17.2430,
20.6530

■ 31.7220, -38.3380,
45.0380

■ 109.6680,
-13.0240, 15.7760

■ 20.5030, -41.9150,
49.2930

■ 122.6590, -8.8050,
10.8990

■ 135.6500, -4.5860,
6.0220

■ 149.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 162.2190, 3.5770,
-4.2550

■ 175.2100, 7.7960,
-9.1320

■ 188.2010, 12.0150,
-14.0090

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.8950, -73.8190, 10.7330



70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070



65.8610, 30.1140, 48.9780

Triad

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



70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070



65.8280, 58.9620, -0.2860



61.0380, -47.8620, -24.6780

Complementary

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



70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070



138.3050, 25.6810, -30.4070

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.



53.5770, -30.9870, -38.6590



70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070



67.1030, 32.6020, -18.1660

Square

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



70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070



55.5260, 72.7570, 30.5570



60.0940, 1.2900, -34.4060



66.2820, -62.6280, -10.3720

Rectangle

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



70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070



52.6750, 57.3010, 57.3730



60.0940, 1.2900, -34.4060



58.6270, -42.4510, -29.1310

Sweetspot

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



70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070



165.8870, -9.4470, 11.5210



119.6710, -53.7780, -16.5780



80.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070



70.8190, -39.9890, 47.4270



84.4490, 1.7350, 40.1590



69.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



19.2490, -38.3840, 45.8720



1.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550

Inverse Universe

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



95.6110, 27.8220, 46.4620



109.6310, 43.4060, 72.4140



124.5510, -1.7350, -40.1590



72.1900, 2.5210, 3.8730



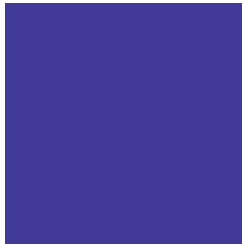
56.6800, 41.7100, 70.1100



5.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070 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 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

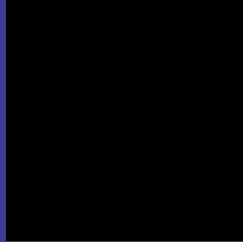
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.6950, -25.6810,

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

70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070

Deuteranopia

57.2150, -60.5210, 1.0070

Tritanopia

66.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070

Deuteranomaly

62.4820, -47.7310, 11.5090

Tritanomaly

67.7540, -25.3100, 7.1540

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.7730, -9.1260, 11.2100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070 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(65, 58, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 58, 151)  
}
```

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(65, 58, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 58, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070 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(65, 58, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 58, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 58, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 58, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 58, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 58,  
151) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.6950, -25.6810, 30.4070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 58, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 58,  
151) }
```

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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