

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.7340, -31.7260,
-8.7340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	23555B
RGB	35, 85, 91
RGB Percent	14%, 33%, 36%
CMY	0.8628, 0.6666, 0.6433
CMYK	0.62, 0.07, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	186°, 44%, 25%
HSV	186°, 62%, 36%
XYZ	5.8292, 7.6119, 11.0520
YIQ	70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

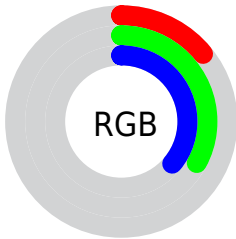
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 61, 91
Decimal	2315611
CIE Lab	33.16, -14.72, -8.53
CIE LCh	33, 17.017, 210.099
Yxy	7.6119, 0.2380, 0.3108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280505691 (0xFF23555B)
YUV	70.7340, 9.9911, -31.3387
Hunter-Lab	27.5896, -10.5681, -4.4380

Details

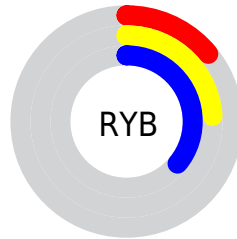
The YIQ color **70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **55.2660, 31.7260, 8.7340**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220**, and **28.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4560, -36.8150, -10.1190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.0120, -26.6370, -7.3490**.

Distribution



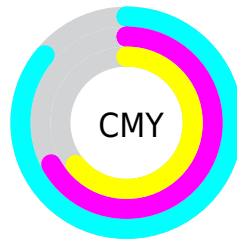
- Red (14%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340 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 70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.7340, -31.7260,
-8.7340

70.7340, -31.7260,
-8.7340

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.3420, -36.4940,
-10.4300

121.0330,
-31.1300, -8.5220

28.6100, -25.4450,
-6.9250

147.0330,
-31.1300, -8.5220

14.5900, -13.5250,
-2.6850

173.8480,
-32.0470, -8.4230

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

201.8480,
-32.0470, -8.4230

229.5490,
-32.6430, -8.6350

245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

70.7340, -31.7260,
-8.7340

70.7340, -31.7260,
-8.7340

67.4560, -36.8150,
-10.1190

74.0120, -26.6370,
-7.3490

64.1780, -41.9040,
-11.5040

77.2900, -21.5480,
-5.9640

60.9000, -46.9930,
-12.8890

80.5680, -16.4590,
-4.5790

57.9210, -51.4860,
-14.0620

83.8460, -11.3700,
-3.1940

87.1240, -6.2810,
-1.8090

■ 90.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 93.9790, 4.4930,
1.1730

■ 97.2570, 9.5820,
2.5580

■ 100.5350, 14.6710,
3.9430

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.6440, -22.7850, -11.0810



70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



72.7930, -30.2140, -3.0940

Triad

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



70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



79.9830, 7.8380, 12.1420



77.0260, 14.3060, -5.9660

Complementary

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



70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



55.2660, 31.7260, 8.7340

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.



78.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



79.9040, 18.2460, 10.7420

Square

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



70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



79.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



79.0090, 22.1440, 6.1760



75.5300, 3.8990, -10.0930

Rectangle

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



70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



75.5490, -23.4750, 1.4290



79.0090, 22.1440, 6.1760



78.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720

Sweetspot

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



70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



109.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060



68.5560, -17.3260, -27.4220



53.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



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.



70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



85.7040, -49.3770, -13.7370



54.2980, -24.0260, 5.9100



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



70.0660, -62.2600, -17.0440



151.4620, -134.3770, -37.1690

Inverse Universe

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



57.4440, 17.3260, 27.4220



64.9050, 26.8140, 42.7020



71.7020, 24.0260, -5.9100



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



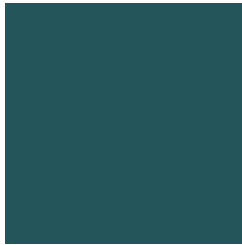
44.0620, 34.1020, 53.7980



95.0310, 73.2000, 116.1760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

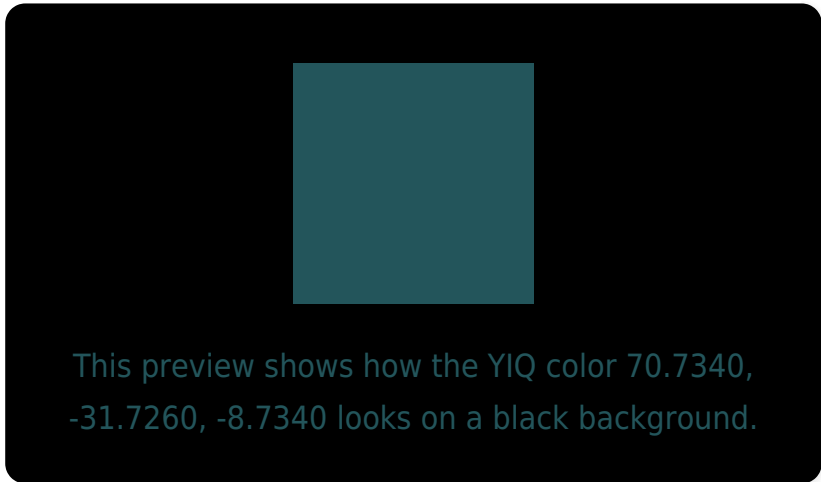
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

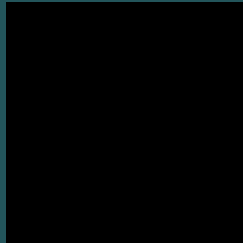
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7340, -31.7260,

-8.7340.

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

70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

Protanopia

78.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990

Deuteranopia

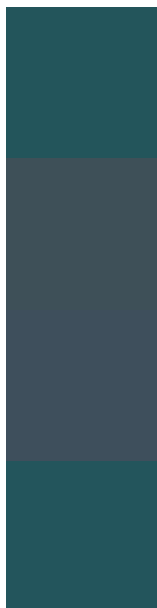
78.5360, -4.2650, 5.7110



Tritanopia

70.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

Protanomaly

75.5300, -13.2960, -1.3280

Deuteranomaly

75.3990, -14.3050, 0.4390

Tritanomaly

70.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340 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(35, 85, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 85, 91)  
}
```

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(35, 85, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 85, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340 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(35, 85, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 85, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 85, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 85, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 85, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 85, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 85, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 85,  
91) }
```

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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