

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730)</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(70.7570, -21.3650,  
-3.7730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	304F58
RGB	48, 79, 88
RGB Percent	19%, 31%, 35%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6901, 0.6550
CMYK	0.45, 0.10, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	193°, 29%, 27%
HSV	193°, 45%, 35%
XYZ	5.7755, 6.9260, 10.2599
YIQ	70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

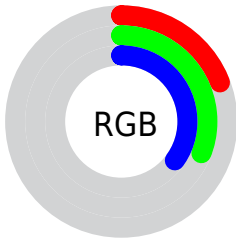
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	48, 65, 88
Decimal	3166040
CIE Lab	31.64, -8.76, -8.88
CIE LCh	32, 12.474, 225.364
Yxy	6.9260, 0.2515, 0.3016
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281356120 (0xFF304F58)
YUV	70.7570, 8.5008, -19.9579
Hunter-Lab	26.3173, -6.8822, -4.6923




# Details

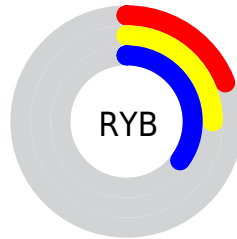
The YIQ color **70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **65.2430, 21.3650, 3.7730**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.8710, -21.6860, -3.4620**, and **25.4470, -23.4280, -4.9320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.8920, -26.1790, -4.6350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110**.

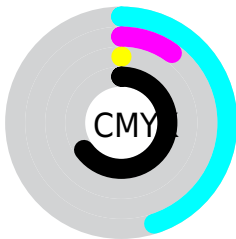
# Distribution







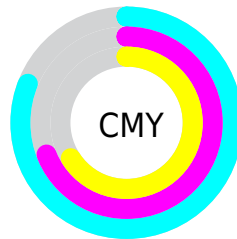
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (35%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (35%)



-  Cyan (45%)
-  Magenta (10%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (65%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730 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 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.7570, -21.3650,  
-3.7730

70.7570, -21.3650,  
-3.7730

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

47.4580, -21.9610,  
-3.9850

119.8710,  
-21.6860, -3.4620

25.4470, -23.4280,  
-4.9320

145.5720,  
-22.2820, -3.6740

9.5520, -10.3620,  
0.5660

172.2730,  
-22.8780, -3.8860

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

199.9740,  
-23.4740, -4.0980

228.0880,  
-23.7950, -3.7870

247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 70.7570, -21.3650,  
-3.7730

■ 70.7570, -21.3650,  
-3.7730

■ 66.8920, -26.1790,  
-4.6350

■ 74.6220, -16.5510,  
-2.9110

■ 63.0270, -30.9930,  
-5.4970

■ 78.4870, -11.7370,  
-2.0490

■ 59.4610, -35.2110,  
-6.1470

■ 82.0530, -7.5190,  
-1.3990

■ 55.5960, -40.0250,  
-7.0090

■ 85.9180, -2.7050,  
-0.5370

■ 51.7310, -44.8390,  
-7.8710

■ 89.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

■ 49.9480, -46.9480,  
-8.1960

■ 93.6480, 6.9230,  
1.1870

■ 97.5130, 11.7370,  
2.0490

■ 101.0790, 15.9550,  
2.6990

■ 104.9440, 20.7690,  
3.5610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.3180, -18.7510, -7.0950



70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



72.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360

# Triad

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



70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



76.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080



73.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850

# Complementary

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



70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



65.2430, 21.3650, 3.7730

# 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.



74.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



76.3010, 15.4500, 6.3460

# Square

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



70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



75.6400, 1.3740, 8.1420



75.2640, 16.8720, 2.6000



72.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



# Rectangle

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



70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



74.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890



75.2640, 16.8720, 2.6000



73.6280, 9.6750, -4.6370

# Sweetspot

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



70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



107.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



72.5060, -13.8890, -18.1210



54.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



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.



70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730



87.9450, -33.6980, -6.0340



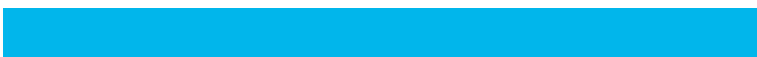
59.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870



41.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



60.9190, -57.1720, -10.1320



133.6240, -125.4850, -22.1010



# Inverse Universe

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



63.4940, 13.8890, 18.1210



76.4230, 21.8190, 28.5950



76.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.4550, 37.1290, 48.4970

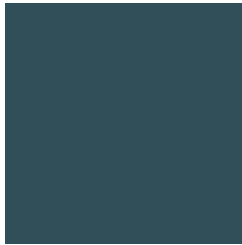


91.0130, 81.6380, 106.4220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730 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 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

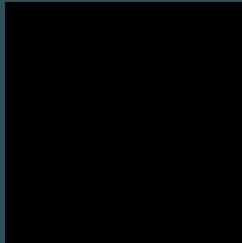
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

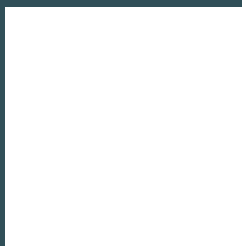
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7570, -21.3650,

-3.7730.

# 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

70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

### Protanopia

74.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860

### Deuteranopia

75.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



## Tritanopia

70.2300, -21.3190, -4.6070

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

## Protanomaly

73.1390, -10.6370, 0.0430

## Deuteranomaly

73.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340

## Tritanomaly

70.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730 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(48, 79, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 79, 88)  
}
```

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(48, 79, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 79, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730 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(48, 79, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 79, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 79, 88)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 79, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 79, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 79, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.7570, -21.3650, -3.7730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 79, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 79,  
88) }
```

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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