

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(70.7920, -37.6410,
-6.1610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F5566
RGB	31, 85, 102
RGB Percent	12%, 33%, 40%
CMY	0.8785, 0.6666, 0.6002
CMYK	0.70, 0.17, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	194°, 53%, 26%
HSV	194°, 70%, 40%
XYZ	6.2107, 7.7499, 13.7281
YIQ	70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

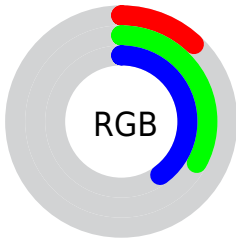
Format	Color
RYB	31, 62, 102
Decimal	2053478
CIELab	33.46, -11.79, -15.02
CIELCh	33, 19.090, 231.877
Yxy	7.7499, 0.2243, 0.2799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280243558 (0xFF1F5566)
YUV	70.7920, 15.3855, -34.8976
Hunter-Lab	27.8387, -8.8951, -9.7508




Details

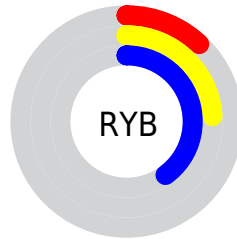
The YIQ color **70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **62.2080, 37.6410, 6.1610**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.1020, -35.5780, -5.0020**, and **29.7500, -28.6550, -3.8150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6280, -43.0510, -7.2350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **74.9560, -32.2310, -5.0870**.

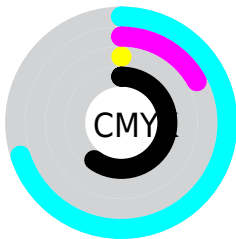
Distribution







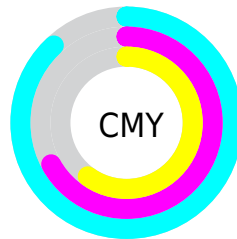
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (33%)
-  Blue (40%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (40%)



-  Cyan (70%)
-  Magenta (17%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (60%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (67%)
-  Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610 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 70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.7920, -37.6410,
-6.1610

■ 70.7920, -37.6410,
-6.1610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 45.2860, -42.0880,
-8.1680

■ 122.1020,
-35.5780, -5.0020

■ 29.7500, -28.6550,
-3.8150

■ 148.2160,
-35.8990, -4.6910

■ 15.6160, -16.4140,
0.1140

■ 175.2160,
-35.8990, -4.6910

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 203.0310,
-36.8160, -4.5920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.0050,
-33.9270, -7.3910

■ 245.1330,

-19.6680, -6.9960

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

70.7920, -37.6410,
-6.1610

70.7920, -37.6410,
-6.1610

66.6280, -43.0510,
-7.2350

74.9560, -32.2310,
-5.0870

61.8770, -48.1860,
-7.7860

79.7070, -27.0960,
-4.5360

57.4140, -54.1920,
-9.0720

84.1700, -21.0900,
-3.2500

88.9210, -15.9550,
-2.6990

93.0850, -10.5450,
-1.6250

■ 97.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 102.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 106.4630, 6.0060,
1.2860

■ 111.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.5870, -35.8060, -11.8860



70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610



75.4070, -25.9510, 2.2490

Triad

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



70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610



80.7730, 17.2370, 12.5090



76.5690, 8.1630, -10.2770

Complementary

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



70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610



62.2080, 37.6410, 6.1610

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.



78.0050, 18.7990, -4.7930



70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610



80.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920

Square

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



70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610



80.8410, 5.3620, 12.9620



79.1570, 24.4830, 2.3310



74.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750

Rectangle

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



70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610



78.1310, -16.1860, 6.9980



79.1570, 24.4830, 2.3310



77.3630, 11.7390, -9.0050

Sweetspot

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



70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610



120.5190, -14.7630, -2.2750



74.6150, -24.9820, -31.8460



58.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610



83.6630, -59.3270, -9.6230



50.2470, -28.0160, 12.1440



48.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



64.1790, -60.8400, -9.7360



135.5960, -128.2820, -20.9700

Inverse Universe

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



58.3850, 24.9820, 31.8460



64.1780, 39.4670, 50.1790



82.7530, 28.0160, -12.1440



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



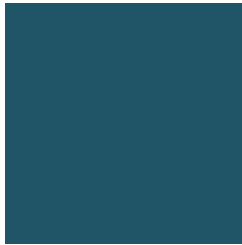
44.3030, 40.6130, 51.4370



93.3340, 85.1680, 108.5280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

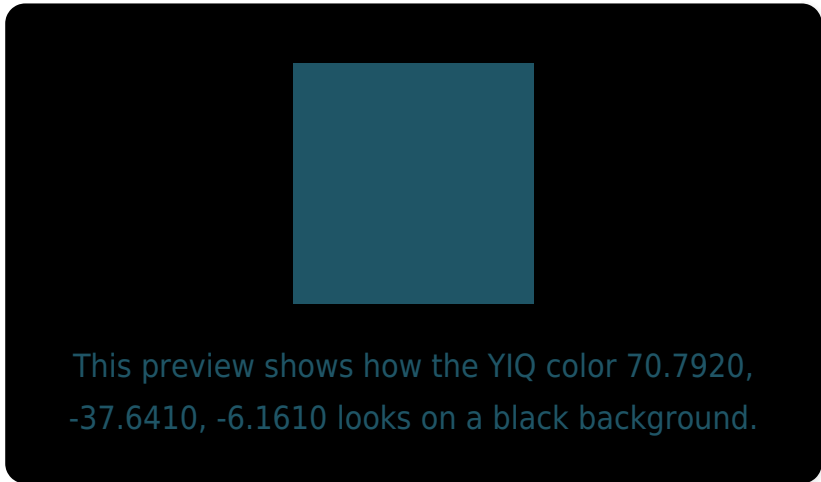
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

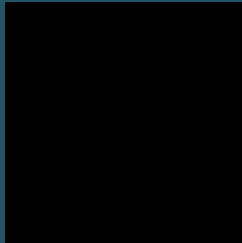
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

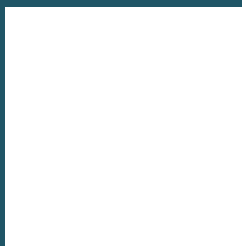
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610.



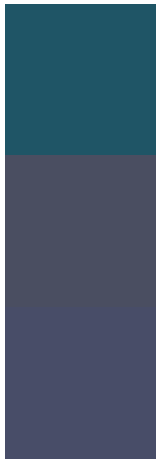
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.7920, -37.6410,

-6.1610.

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

70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610

Protanopia

78.9700, -8.4830, 5.0610

Deuteranopia

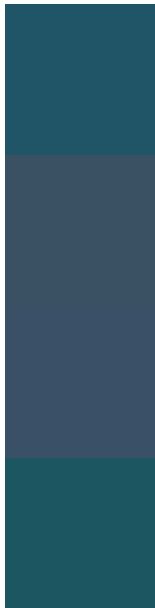
78.5830, -11.6470, 7.3370



Tritanopia

68.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610

Protanomaly

76.1750, -19.4860, 0.7220

Deuteranomaly

75.7450, -21.0910, 2.2770

Tritanomaly

69.6130, -38.6950, -9.0870

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610 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(31, 85, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 85, 102)  
}
```

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(31, 85, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 85, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610 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(31, 85, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 85, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 85, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 85, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 85, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 85,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.7920, -37.6410, -6.1610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 85, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 85,  
102) }
```

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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