

# Converting Colors

YIQ(70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(70.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	384E49
RGB	56, 78, 73
RGB Percent	22%, 31%, 29%
CMY	0.7804, 0.6941, 0.7138
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.06, 0.69
HSL	166°, 16%, 26%
HSV	166°, 28%, 31%
XYZ	5.5574, 6.7713, 7.3156
YIQ	70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

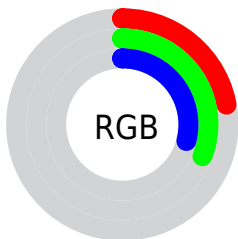
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	56, 68, 78
Decimal	3690057
CIE Lab	31.28, -9.73, 0.21
CIE LCh	31, 9.733, 178.754
Yxy	6.7713, 0.2829, 0.3447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281880137 (0xFF384E49)
YUV	70.8520, 1.0590, -13.0252
Hunter-Lab	26.0218, -7.4165, 1.5469

# Details

The YIQ color **70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **63.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420**, and **27.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.2320, -15.6330, -8.5370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010**.

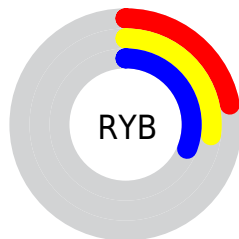
# Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (31%)

 Blue (29%)




 Red (22%)

 Yellow (27%)

 Blue (31%)

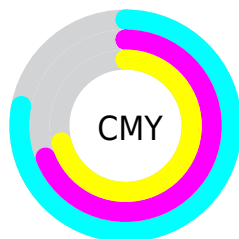


 Cyan (28%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (6%)

 Black (69%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (69%)

 Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 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 70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190

70.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

48.2650, -11.2320,  
-5.6960

119.4390,  
-11.7820, -6.7420

27.2650, -11.2320,  
-5.6960

145.1400,  
-12.3780, -6.9540

5.7390, -3.7590,  
-3.4630

171.8410,  
-12.9740, -7.1660

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

198.8410,  
-12.9740, -7.1660

227.4280,  
-13.2490, -7.6890

249.9170,

-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 70.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190

■ 70.8520, -11.5070,  
-6.2190

■ 68.2320, -15.6330,  
-8.5370

■ 73.4720, -7.3810,  
-3.9010

■ 65.6120, -19.7590,  
-10.8550

■ 76.0920, -3.2550,  
-1.5830

■ 63.4050, -23.6100,  
-12.6500

■ 78.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

■ 60.7850, -27.7360,  
-14.9680

■ 80.9190, 4.7220,  
2.5300

■ 58.1650, -31.8620,  
-17.2860

■ 83.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

■ 55.5450, -35.9880,  
-19.6040

■ 86.1590, 12.9740,  
7.1660

■ 53.0390, -40.4350,  
-21.6110

■ 88.6650, 17.4210,  
9.1730

■ 52.6260, -40.7100,  
-22.1340

■ 90.9860, 20.9510,  
11.2790

■ 93.6060, 25.0770,  
13.5970

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890



70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



70.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670

# Triad

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



70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



74.6070, -3.0270, 5.3010



73.7580, 12.4250, 0.5930

# Complementary

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



70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



63.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190

# 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.



74.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180



70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



74.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110

# Square

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



70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



73.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570



74.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



73.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810



# Rectangle

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



70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



71.3340, -15.6800, -2.1760



74.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



74.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280

# Sweetspot

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



70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



99.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180



70.4090, -3.0700, -10.4460



49.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190



90.6230, -18.2920, -9.9080



67.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260



36.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.8800, -53.4090, -28.7770



155.1880, -120.0670, -65.2430



# Inverse Universe

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



63.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190



78.3770, 18.2920, 9.9080



66.1000, 11.4620, 1.5260



35.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.1200, 53.4090, 28.7770



74.6980, 120.3880, 64.9320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

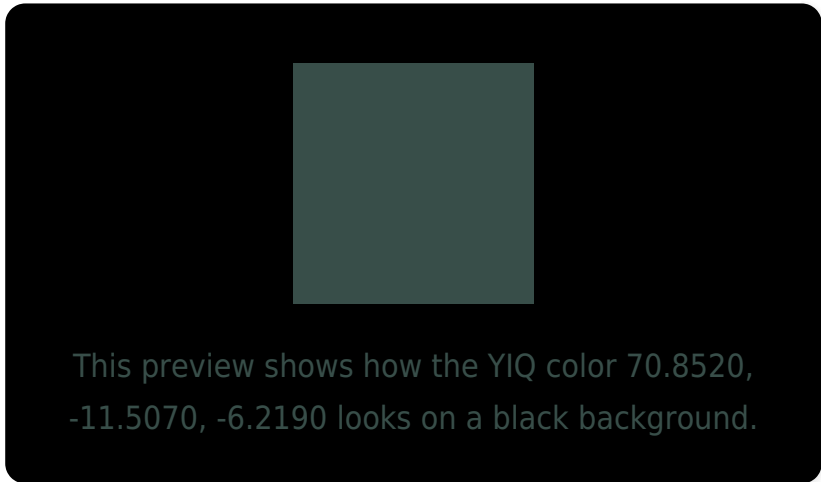
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

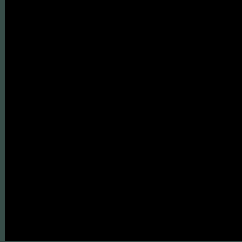
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8520, -11.5070,

-6.2190.

# 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

70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

### Protanopia

73.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

### Deuteranopia

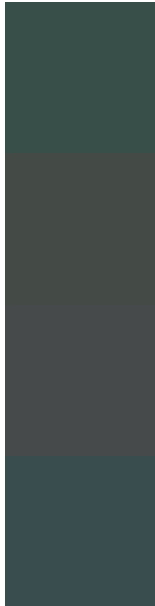
74.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



## Tritanopia

72.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

## Protanomaly

72.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

## Deuteranomaly

73.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

## Tritanomaly

71.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190

## Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

71.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 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(56, 78, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 78, 73)  
}
```

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(56, 78, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 78, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 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(56, 78, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 78, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 78, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 78, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 78, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 78, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.8520, -11.5070, -6.2190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 78, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 78,  
73) }
```

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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