

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180)
contains.

YIQ(70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(70.8520, -37.8700,
-7.5180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E5664
RGB	30, 86, 100
RGB Percent	12%, 34%, 39%
CMY	0.8825, 0.6626, 0.6080
CMYK	0.70, 0.14, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	192°, 54%, 25%
HSV	192°, 70%, 39%
XYZ	6.1624, 7.8542, 13.2374
YIQ	70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

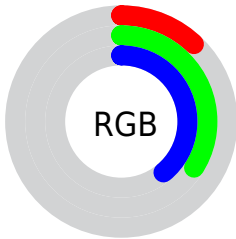
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 61, 100
Decimal	1988196
CIE _{Lab}	33.68, -13.26, -13.43
CIE _{LCh}	34, 18.871, 225.360
Yxy	7.8542, 0.2261, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280178276 (0xFF1E5664)
YUV	70.8520, 14.3700, -35.8272
Hunter-Lab	28.0253, -9.7944, -8.3871




Details

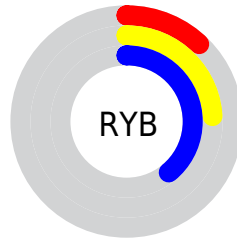
The YIQ color **70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **59.1480, 37.8700, 7.5180**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.1620, -35.8070, -6.3590**, and **30.1090, -28.2880, -4.9600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.6880, -43.2800, -8.5920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.0160, -32.4600, -6.4440**.

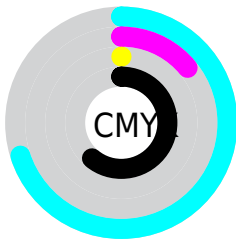
Distribution







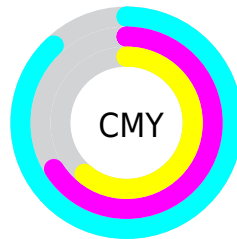
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (34%)
-  Blue (39%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (39%)



-  Cyan (70%)
-  Magenta (14%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (61%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (66%)
-  Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180 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, -37.8700, -7.5180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.8520, -37.8700,
-7.5180

70.8520, -37.8700,
-7.5180

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.6450, -41.7210,
-9.3130

122.1620,
-35.8070, -6.3590

30.1090, -28.2880,
-4.9600

148.2760,
-36.1280, -6.0480

15.9750, -16.0470,
-1.0310

175.2760,
-36.1280, -6.0480

0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

202.9770,
-36.7240, -6.2600

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

230.8800,
-35.0730, -8.6490

244.8340,

-20.2640, -7.2080

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

70.8520, -37.8700,
-7.5180

70.8520, -37.8700,
-7.5180

66.6880, -43.2800,
-8.5920

75.0160, -32.4600,
-6.4440

62.5240, -48.6900,
-9.6660

79.1800, -27.0500,
-5.3700

58.3600, -54.1000,
-10.7400

83.3440, -21.6400,
-4.2960

87.5080, -16.2300,
-3.2220

91.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

■ 95.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 100.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 104.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 108.3280, 10.8200,
2.1480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.2560, -33.3760, -11.8720



70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180



75.3850, -28.8850, 0.3550

Triad

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



70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180



81.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180



77.7650, 10.5470, -9.4290

Complementary

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



70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180



59.1480, 37.8700, 7.5180

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.



79.0160, 20.2660, -3.8460



70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180



80.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360

Square

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



70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180



81.4600, 2.0610, 12.2130



80.0970, 24.7120, 3.6880



75.9420, -3.2530, -12.6370

Rectangle

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



70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180



78.2230, -19.4410, 5.4150



80.0970, 24.7120, 3.6880



77.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

Sweetspot

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



70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180



118.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090



72.5720, -23.4230, -32.5670



59.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



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.



70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180



84.4950, -58.9140, -11.6020



50.8940, -28.5200, 10.2640



48.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



67.1140, -62.2150, -12.3510



141.4660, -131.0320, -26.2000

Inverse Universe

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



57.3140, 23.7440, 32.2560



63.5090, 37.0370, 50.1650



79.1060, 28.5200, -10.2640



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



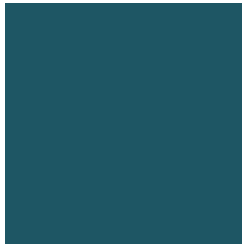
44.8730, 39.0080, 52.9920



94.4740, 81.9580, 111.6380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

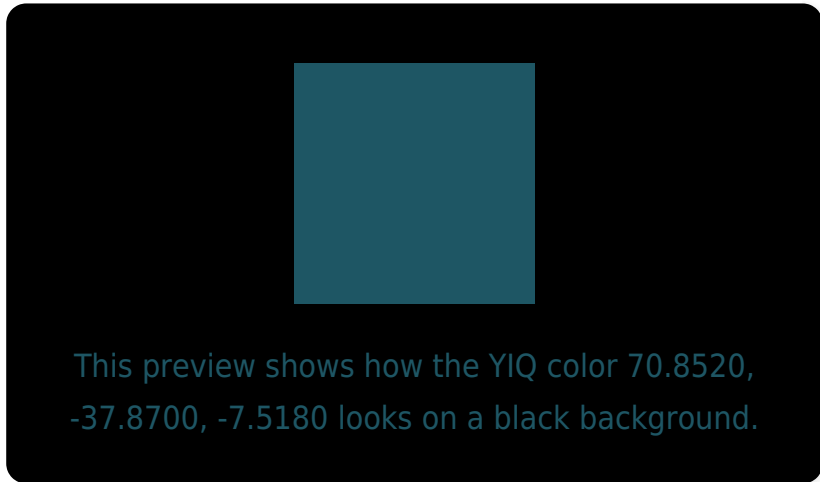
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

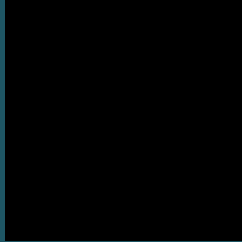
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8520, -37.8700,

-7.5180.

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, -37.8700, -7.5180

Protanopia

79.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

Deuteranopia

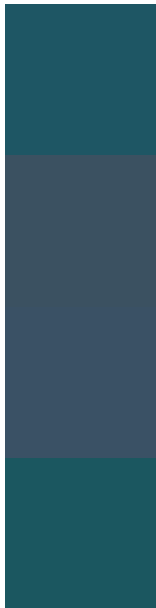
79.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



Tritanopia

69.5590, -38.6030, -10.7550

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180

Protanomaly

76.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120

Deuteranomaly

76.4030, -20.1280, 1.3440

Tritanomaly

70.0860, -38.6490, -9.9210

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180

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 70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180 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(30, 86, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 86, 100)  
}
```

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(30, 86, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 86, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180 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(30, 86, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 86, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 86, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 86, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 86, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 86,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.8520, -37.8700, -7.5180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 86, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 86,  
100) }
```

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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