

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000)
contains.

YIQ(70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000)	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(70.8940, -37.6880,
0.2000)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	235171
RGB	35, 81, 113
RGB Percent	14%, 32%, 44%
CMY	0.8628, 0.6823, 0.5570
CMYK	0.69, 0.28, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	205°, 53%, 29%
HSV	205°, 69%, 44%
XYZ	6.6144, 7.4359, 16.6963
YIQ	70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

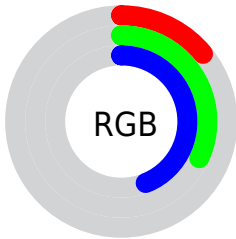
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 64, 113
Decimal	2314609
CIE _{Lab}	32.78, -4.59, -22.95
CIE _{LCh}	33, 23.402, 258.678
Yxy	7.4359, 0.2151, 0.2418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280504689 (0xFF235171)
YUV	70.8940, 20.7583, -31.4790
Hunter-Lab	27.2689, -4.4234, -17.2141




Details

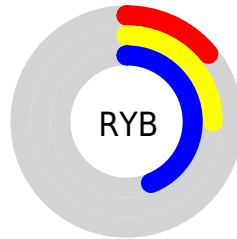
The YIQ color **70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **77.1060, 37.6880, -0.2000**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **121.7310, -35.6710, 2.1930**, and **29.1290, -31.0400, 0.8640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.6700, -42.8690, 0.4830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.1180, -32.5070, -0.0830**.

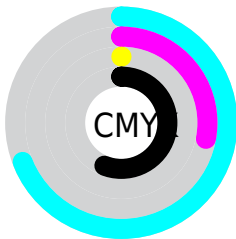
Distribution







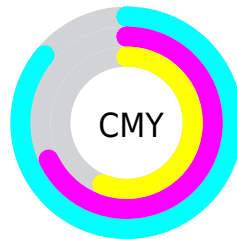
-  Red (14%)
-  Green (32%)
-  Blue (44%)






-  Red (14%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (44%)



-  Cyan (69%)
-  Magenta (28%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (56%)



-  Cyan (86%)
-  Magenta (68%)
-  Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 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 70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.8940, -37.6880,
0.2000

70.8940, -37.6880,
0.2000

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

44.0780, -44.1980,
-2.9660

121.7310,
-35.6710, 2.1930

29.1290, -31.0400,
0.8640

147.8450,
-35.9920, 2.5040

14.2940, -18.2030,
5.0050

174.9590,
-36.3130, 2.8150

2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

203.0730,
-36.6340, 3.1260

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

228.5650,
-29.5720, -3.7160

246.6280,

-16.6880, -5.9360

■ 70.8940, -37.6880,
0.2000

■ 70.8940, -37.6880,
0.2000

■ 64.6700, -42.8690,
0.4830

■ 77.1180, -32.5070,
-0.0830

■ 58.7340, -48.9210,
0.0310

■ 83.0540, -26.4550,
0.3690

■ 52.5100, -54.1020,
0.3140

■ 89.2780, -21.2740,
0.0860

■ 52.2110, -54.6980,
0.1020

■ 95.5020, -16.0930,
-0.1970

■ 101.1390,
-10.6370, 0.0430

■ 107.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 113.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 119.5230, 5.7770,
-0.0710

■ 126.0460, 11.5540,
-0.1420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.7510, -56.7590, -12.1110



70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



77.4240, -15.4530, 10.2350

Triad

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



70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



78.2920, 28.8370, 11.5330



71.9800, -6.4160, -15.8880

Complementary

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



70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



77.1060, 37.6880, -0.2000

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.



74.6570, 10.7310, -12.7650



70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



77.3210, 29.8930, 3.4050

Square

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



70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



78.9630, 19.7580, 16.3820



76.5170, 23.1090, -5.8110



67.6170, -27.3230, -16.9470

Rectangle

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



70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



78.8880, -2.0200, 14.5880



76.5170, 23.1090, -5.8110



73.3290, -0.0890, -14.9130

Sweetspot

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



70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



131.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270



84.3200, -31.4010, -31.1530



63.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000



81.8730, -59.5580, 0.0740



48.5880, -27.2380, 20.0740



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



55.3570, -58.0450, 0.1870



113.8600, -119.4370, 0.4590

Inverse Universe

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



63.5660, 31.7220, 30.8420



70.0990, 49.8750, 48.7790



99.4120, 27.2380, -20.0740



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.9740, 48.7290, 47.5210



90.4970, 100.3460, 97.7700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

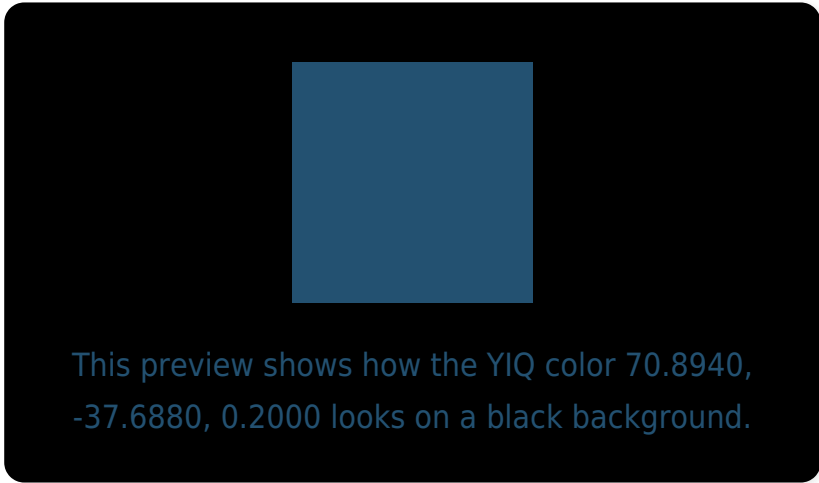
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

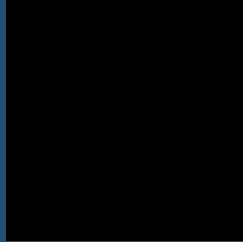
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.8940, -37.6880,

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

70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

Protanopia

77.0710, -15.9570, 8.3550

Deuteranopia

75.8470, -21.1380, 8.6380



Tritanopia

66.3630, -40.9870, -11.6030

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

Protanomaly

74.7710, -23.9800, 5.0760

Deuteranomaly

74.3300, -27.0520, 5.6840

Tritanomaly

68.1830, -40.3000, -7.5320

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.1710, -13.6630, -0.1830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 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, 81, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 81, 113)  
}
```

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, 81, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 81, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 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, 81, 113) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 81, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 81, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 81, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 81, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 81,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.8940, -37.6880, 0.2000 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 81, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 81,  
113) }
```

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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