

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.4190, 2.4200,  
55.2840)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	490080
RGB	73, 0, 128
RGB Percent	29%, 0%, 50%
CMY	0.7135, 1.0000, 0.4981
CMYK	0.43, 1.00, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	274°, 100%, 25%
HSV	274°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	6.6473, 2.9769, 20.6384
YIQ	36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

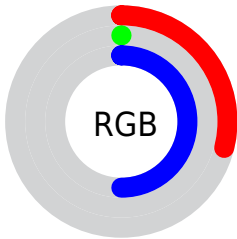
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	73, 0, 128
Decimal	4784256
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.95, 51.04, -52.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 73.510, 313.974
Yxy	2.9769, 0.2197, 0.0984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282974336 (0xFF490080)
YUV	36.4190, 45.1494, 32.0815
Hunter-Lab	17.2537, 38.5767, -58.8436

# Details

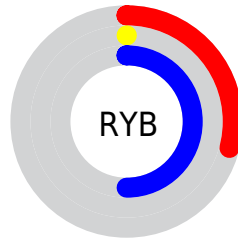
The YIQ color **36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **91.5810, -2.4200, -55.2840**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.2400, 1.3660, 52.3580**, and **14.8720, -13.1180, 28.4980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.8440, 2.4210, 49.7570**.

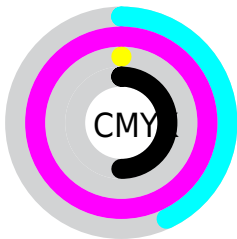
# Distribution



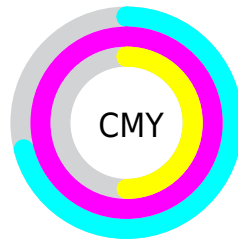
- Red (29%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840 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 36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 36.4190, 2.4200,  
55.2840

■ 36.4190, 2.4200,  
55.2840

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

■ 25.0830, -5.9220,  
41.2620

■ 94.2400, 1.3660,  
52.3580

■ 14.8720, -13.1180,  
28.4980

■ 121.0660, 1.9160,  
53.4040

■ 6.1560, -17.3340,  
16.7940

■ 148.0060, 2.1450,  
54.7610

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

■ 174.3500, 6.8680,  
51.7640

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330


■ 199.1690, 17.3230,  
44.0030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 219.1930, 16.7750,

31.9030


 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590


 36.4190, 2.4200,  
55.2840

 45.8440, 2.4210,  
49.7570

 54.9700, 1.8260,  
44.0180

 63.8080, 2.1020,  
39.0140

 72.9340, 1.5070,  
33.2750

 82.3590, 1.5080,  
27.7480

■ 91.4850, 0.9130,  
22.0090

■ 100.9100, 0.9140,  
16.4820

■ 109.4490, 0.5940,  
11.2660

■ 118.5750, -0.0010,  
5.5270

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.6610, -63.8720, 23.2000



36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840



45.7830, 47.9490, 50.6450

# Triad

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



36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840



44.7750, 40.1180, -0.1860



47.0640, -41.5830, -11.8150

# Complementary

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



36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840



91.5810, -2.4200, -55.2840

# 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.



39.7510, -22.3690, -29.6410



36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840



42.4620, 6.6060, -20.6100

# Square

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



36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840



34.6840, 69.1360, 24.5920



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



53.4650, -58.2290, 3.5230



# Rectangle

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



36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840



44.7830, 65.1440, 41.8800



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



44.8980, -35.4840, -17.7240

# Sweetspot

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



36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840



130.0720, 0.6380, 21.4860



46.8770, -56.2130, 11.0430



62.5030, 0.5020, 12.9340



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840



47.3290, 3.3340, 71.7660



51.8380, 38.0890, 64.1450



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Inverse Universe

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



44.5420, 58.6330, 44.2410



57.7280, 76.1450, 57.2730



76.1620, -38.0890, -64.1450



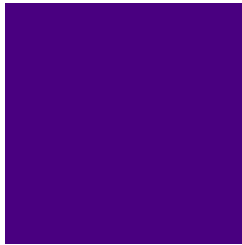
59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

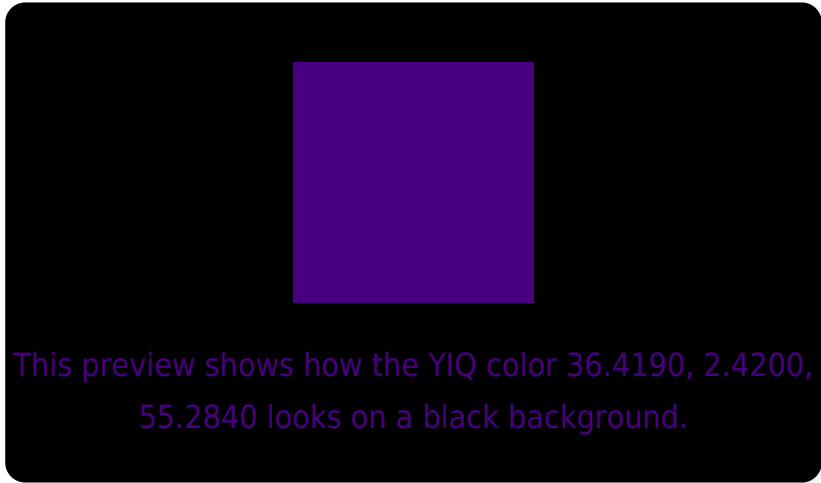
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

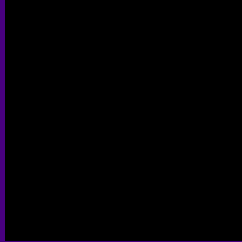
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.4190, 2.4200,





# 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

36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840

### Protanopia

41.3200, -47.4550, 6.5050

### Deuteranopia

41.3710, -43.4650, 0.2710



## Tritanopia

52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840

## Protanomaly

39.7390, -28.9810, 24.1310

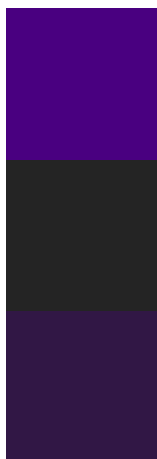
## Deuteranomaly

39.8870, -26.6420, 20.2860

## Tritanomaly

46.5560, 2.1510, 21.5990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.0180, 0.7300, 19.8180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840 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(73, 0, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 0, 128)  
}
```

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(73, 0, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 0, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840 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(73, 0, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 0, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 0, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 0, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 0, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 0, 128)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 0, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 0,  
128) }
```

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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