

# Converting Colors

YIQ(42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(42.6850, 42.1730,  
45.1890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6F0249
RGB	111, 2, 73
RGB Percent	44%, 1%, 29%
CMY	0.5644, 0.9923, 0.7136
CMYK	0.00, 0.98, 0.34, 0.56
HSL	321°, 97%, 22%
HSV	321°, 98%, 44%
XYZ	7.7901, 3.9084, 6.6521
YIQ	42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

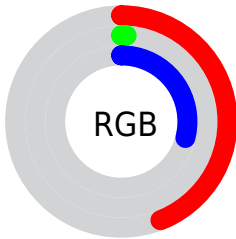
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	111, 2, 73
Decimal	7275081
CIELab	23.37, 47.51, -10.90
CIElCh	23, 48.741, 347.080
Yxy	3.9084, 0.4245, 0.2130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285465161 (0xFF6F0249)
YUV	42.6850, 14.9453, 59.9123
Hunter-Lab	19.7696, 35.7396, -6.1113

# Details

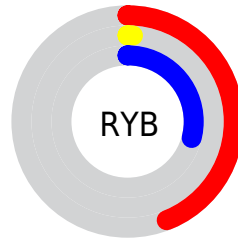
The YIQ color **42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **70.3150, -42.1730, -45.1890**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.2840, 41.6240, 38.6160**, and **21.0610, 25.5340, 21.8380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3970, 43.0440, 45.9240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.5980, 37.8640, 40.6800**.

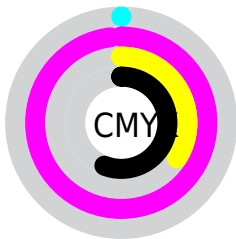
# Distribution



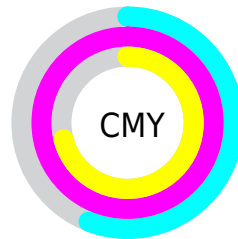
- Red (44%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890 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 42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



42.6850, 42.1730,  
45.1890

42.6850, 42.1730,  
45.1890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

30.8160, 34.0140,  
33.3580

102.2840, 41.6240,  
38.6160

21.0610, 25.5340,  
21.8380

129.0670, 43.7330,  
38.9410

9.9810, 19.3470,  
7.3070

156.6650, 44.9250,  
39.3650

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


184.5620, 46.7130,  
40.0010


204.0160, 30.5750,  
35.1110


223.8890, 14.5750,


27.7190


 240.3250, 6.8750,  
13.0750


 42.6850, 42.1730,  
45.1890


 42.6850, 42.1730,  
45.1890


 41.3970, 43.0440,  
45.9240

 49.5980, 37.8640,  
40.6800

 56.5110, 33.5550,  
36.1710

 63.4240, 29.2460,  
31.6620

 70.3370, 24.9370,  
27.1530

 77.7230, 20.6740,  
21.8100

■ 84.6360, 16.3650,  
17.3010

■ 91.5490, 12.0560,  
12.7920

■ 98.4620, 7.7470,  
8.2830

■ 105.3750, 3.4380,  
3.7740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.6740, 5.1750, 32.8790



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



39.2010, 57.8550, 36.3110

# Triad

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



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



50.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800



53.5160, -54.2390, -2.7110

# Complementary

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



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



70.3150, -42.1730, -45.1890

# 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.



50.3410, -43.9210, -13.4970



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410

# Square

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



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



52.6940, 35.6720, -7.7200



45.4220, -31.4480, -24.7920



52.7470, -58.9630, 5.8130



# Rectangle

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



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



46.4110, 56.4830, 17.1150



45.4220, -31.4480, -24.7920



52.3760, -51.0290, -5.8210

# Sweetspot

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



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



118.7500, 16.0440, 17.6120



25.1900, -13.5330, 41.5310



57.7120, 10.0390, 10.7990



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.



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



54.1850, 55.9250, 60.2850



36.6430, 59.1860, 28.7060



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.7720, 46.4820, 49.6980



92.2070, 95.5310, 102.4350



# Inverse Universe

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



42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890



54.1850, 55.9250, 60.2850



76.3570, -59.1860, -28.7060



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.7720, 46.4820, 49.6980

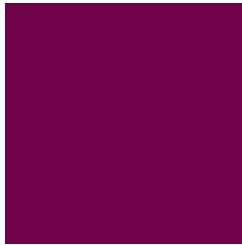


92.2070, 95.5310, 102.4350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

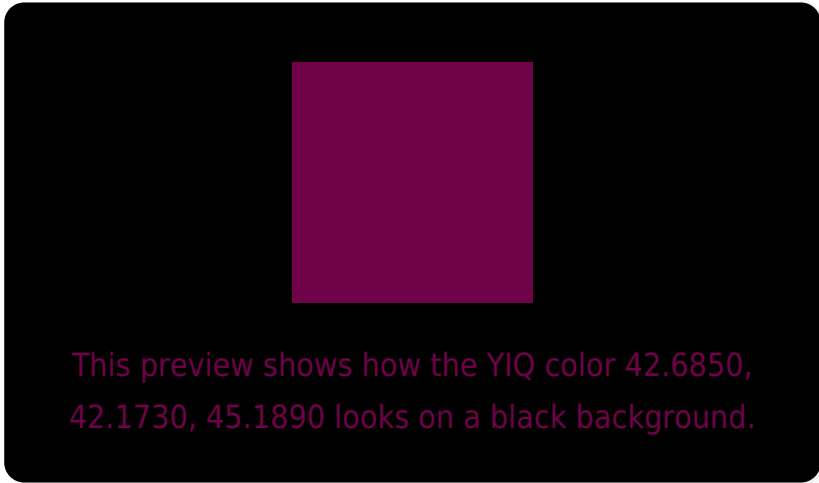
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.6850, 42.1730,



# 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

42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890

### Protanopia

57.2640, -26.6860, 10.0660

### Deuteranopia

60.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



## Tritanopia

52.7350, 46.7630, 17.0590

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890

## Protanomaly

52.3430, -1.5630, 22.8290

## Deuteranomaly

53.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440

## Tritanomaly

48.9880, 44.9730, 27.4770

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890

## Achromatopsia

43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

42.9240, 15.4940, 16.5660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890 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(111, 2, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 2, 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(111, 2, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 2, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890 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(111, 2, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 2, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 2, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 2, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 2, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 2, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.6850, 42.1730, 45.1890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 2, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111, 2,  
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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