

# Converting Colors

YIQ(44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(44.7690, 5.8650,  
20.3690)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F1E49
RGB	63, 30, 73
RGB Percent	25%, 12%, 29%
CMY	0.7528, 0.8824, 0.7137
CMYK	0.14, 0.59, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	286°, 42%, 20%
HSV	286°, 59%, 29%
XYZ	3.7181, 2.4665, 6.5830
YIQ	44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

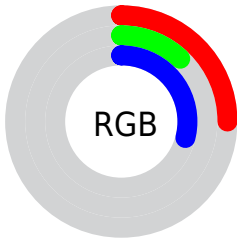
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	63, 30, 73
Decimal	4136521
CIE Lab	17.77, 24.19, -20.28
CIE LCh	18, 31.563, 320.023
Yxy	2.4665, 0.2912, 0.1932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282326601 (0xFF3F1E49)
YUV	44.7690, 13.9179, 15.9886
Hunter-Lab	15.7051, 14.7745, -13.8586

# Details

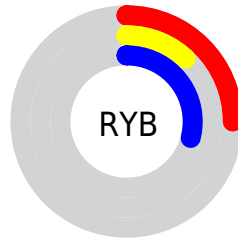
The YIQ color **44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **58.2310, -5.8650, -20.3690**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.0080, 6.6900, 21.9380**, and **8.3890, 0.8230, 12.6230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.0620, 6.5980, 23.6060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.4760, 5.1320, 17.1320**.

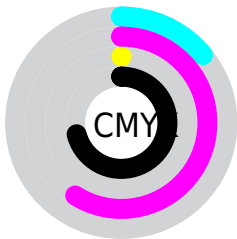
# Distribution



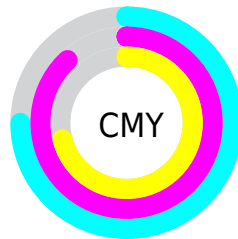
- Red (25%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690 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 44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.7690, 5.8650,  
20.3690

■ 44.7690, 5.8650,  
20.3690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 22.3560, 5.5900,  
19.8460

■ 92.0080, 6.6900,  
21.9380

■ 8.3890, 0.8230,  
12.6230

■ 116.8340, 7.2400,  
22.9840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 142.5460, 8.1110,  
23.7190


■ 169.0730, 8.0650,  
24.5530

■ 196.4860, 8.3400,  
25.0760


■ 224.4430, 9.8990,

24.3550


 242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830


 44.7690, 5.8650,  
20.3690


 44.7690, 5.8650,  
20.3690


 40.0620, 6.5980,  
23.6060

 49.4760, 5.1320,  
17.1320

 35.0670, 8.2020,  
27.5780


 54.4710, 3.5280,  
13.1600


 30.3600, 8.9350,  
30.8150

 59.1780, 2.7950,  
9.9230

 25.6530, 9.6680,  
34.0520

 63.8850, 2.0620,  
6.6860

 25.0660, 9.9430,  
34.5750

 68.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

■ 73.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 78.2940, -1.0080,  
-3.7600

■ 83.0010, -1.7410,  
-6.9970

■ 87.9960, -3.3450,  
-10.9690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.7590, -23.7060, 11.1260



44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



41.5880, 25.4880, 22.6720

# Triad

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



44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



41.7190, 25.3560, -7.9880



38.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040

# Complementary

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



44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



58.2310, -5.8650, -20.3690

# 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.



35.1010, -25.8100, -16.8340



44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



39.8480, 11.5110, -15.8890

# Square

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



44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



40.9040, 35.4410, 1.9770



33.5830, -12.7880, -21.5560



39.4160, -39.3380, -2.9380



# Rectangle

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



44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



40.4870, 32.9620, 19.3780



33.5830, -12.7880, -21.5560



37.5120, -31.2210, -12.3810

# Sweetspot

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



44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



82.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430



40.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430



41.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



50.1860, 9.4850, 31.8610



46.5050, 15.3560, 19.0680



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



34.0100, 13.5170, 46.9010



77.9040, 30.8370, 107.4850



# Inverse Universe

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



43.9970, 22.4180, 12.2260



48.8570, 34.7960, 19.1800



56.4950, -15.3560, -19.0680



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.2230, 51.6210, 28.1410



73.9150, 118.2790, 64.6070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

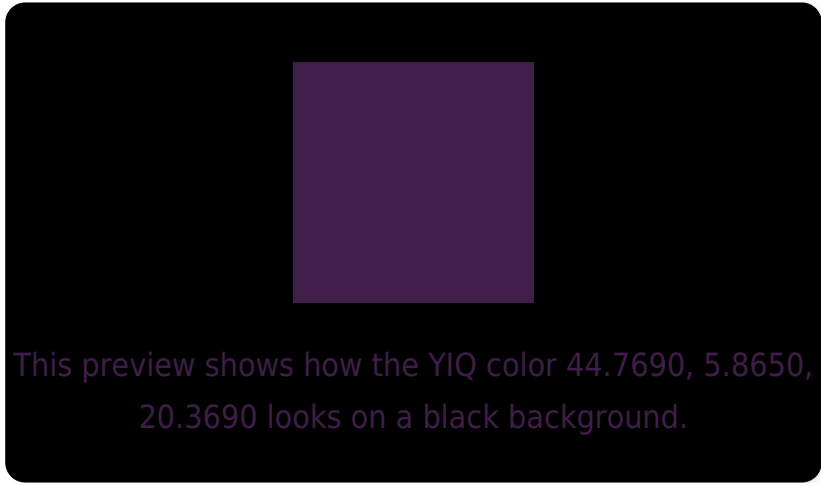
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

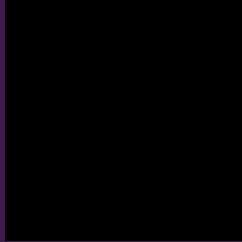
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.7690, 5.8650,



# 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

44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690

### Protanopia

40.6120, -27.7860, 7.9740

### Deuteranopia

42.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180



## Tritanopia

45.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690

## Protanomaly

42.0050, -15.5910, 12.7370

## Deuteranomaly

43.5450, -8.4840, 10.5880

## Tritanomaly

45.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690 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(63, 30, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 30, 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(63, 30, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 30, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690 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(63, 30, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 30, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 30, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 30, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 30, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 30, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 30, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 30,  
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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