

Converting Colors

YIQ(45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800)
contains.

YIQ(45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800)	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(45.2570, 2.6960,
50.2800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F0C80
RGB	79, 12, 128
RGB Percent	31%, 5%, 50%
CMY	0.6900, 0.9530, 0.4981
CMYK	0.38, 0.91, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	275°, 83%, 27%
HSV	275°, 91%, 50%
XYZ	7.2555, 3.4850, 20.7054
YIQ	45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

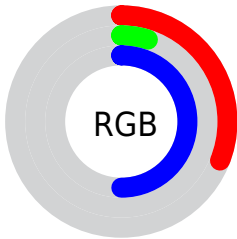
Format	Color
RYB	79, 12, 128
Decimal	5180544
CIELab	21.89, 48.78, -49.68
CIELCh	22, 69.628, 314.476
Yxy	3.4850, 0.2307, 0.1108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283370624 (0xFF4F0C80)
YUV	45.2570, 40.7923, 29.5926
Hunter-Lab	18.6683, 36.7047, -52.6920

Details

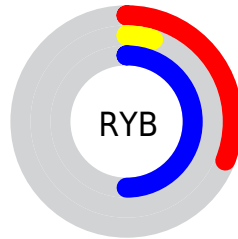
The YIQ color **45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **94.7430, -2.6960, -50.2800**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.8440, 2.4210, 49.7570**, and **16.6660, -9.5420, 29.7700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.7180, 3.0160, 55.4960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.3830, 2.1010, 44.5410**.

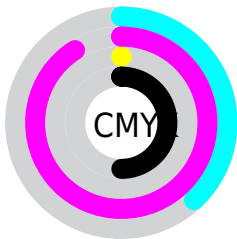
Distribution



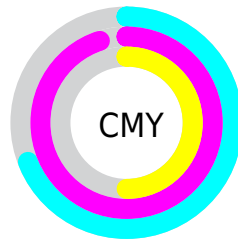
- Red (31%)
- Green (5%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800 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 45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

45.2570, 2.6960,
50.2800

45.2570, 2.6960,
50.2800

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

27.1760, -1.7500,
42.7460

99.8440, 2.4210,
49.7570

16.6660, -9.5420,
29.7700

126.6700, 2.9710,
50.8030

6.1560, -17.3340,
16.7940

153.7950, 4.1170,
52.0610

4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

180.2530, 8.5190,
49.3750


0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330


204.7730, 18.3780,
41.4020

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


223.3020, 14.8500,

28.2420

 240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

 45.2570, 2.6960,
50.2800

 45.2570, 2.6960,
50.2800

 36.7180, 3.0160,
55.4960

 54.3830, 2.1010,
44.5410

 63.8080, 2.1020,
39.0140

 72.3470, 1.7820,
33.7980

 81.7720, 1.7830,
28.2710

 90.8980, 1.1880,
22.5320

■ 100.0240, 0.5930,
16.7930

■ 109.4490, 0.5940,
11.2660

■ 117.9880, 0.2740,
6.0500

■ 127.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.8950, -64.6510, 20.7970



45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800



46.9080, 49.0950, 51.9030

Triad

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



45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800



49.4930, 40.8520, -2.4760



50.4550, -44.2420, -13.1860

Complementary

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



45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800



94.7430, -2.6960, -50.2800

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.



43.0110, -26.0370, -29.2450



45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800



46.6040, 9.0820, -21.4300

Square

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



45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800



35.5810, 70.9240, 25.2280



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



56.0410, -59.9710, 2.0530

Rectangle

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



45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800



45.8370, 65.0520, 43.5480



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



47.8160, -38.1890, -18.2610

Sweetspot

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



45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800



133.9040, 1.0510, 19.5070



54.5740, -50.9860, 9.9260



64.8620, 0.8690, 11.7890



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.



45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800



47.6280, 3.9300, 71.9780



58.9960, 34.4680, 58.1800



58.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



36.7180, 3.0160, 55.4960



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



52.2700, 53.4070, 39.8310



57.6140, 76.4660, 56.9620



81.0040, -34.4680, -58.1800



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



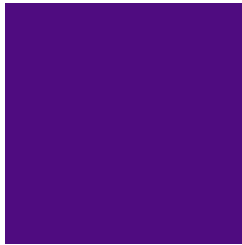
44.4280, 58.9540, 43.9300



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

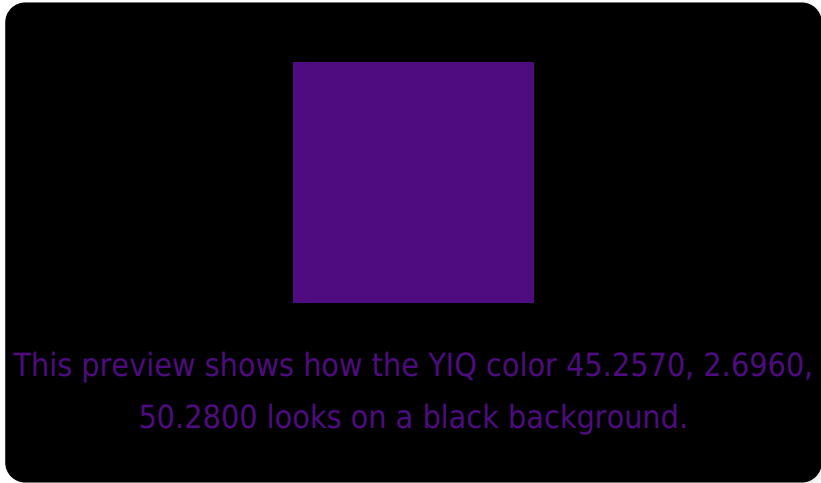
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

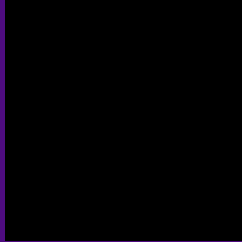
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.2570, 2.6960,

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

45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800

Protanopia

43.7650, -50.2060, 6.8020

Deuteranopia

43.7020, -45.8950, 0.2570



Tritanopia

55.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

Trichromacy



Original Color

45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800

Protanomaly

44.3150, -30.7230, 22.6610

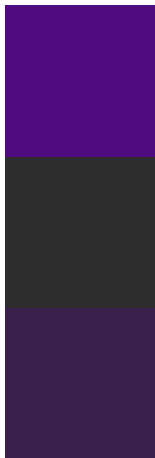
Deuteranomaly

44.3490, -28.0630, 18.5050

Tritanomaly

51.6980, 4.6270, 20.7790

Monochromacy



Original Color

45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800

Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

44.9640, 0.8220, 18.1500

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800 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(79, 12, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 12, 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(79, 12, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 12, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800 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(79, 12, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 12, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 12, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 12, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 12, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 12,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.2570, 2.6960, 50.2800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 12, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 12,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor