

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.6250, -26.3780,  
81.6060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4700D6
RGB	71, 0, 214
RGB Percent	28%, 0%, 84%
CMY	0.7212, 1.0000, 0.1611
CMYK	0.67, 1.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	260°, 100%, 42%
HSV	260°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	14.7330, 6.1940, 63.9912
YIQ	45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

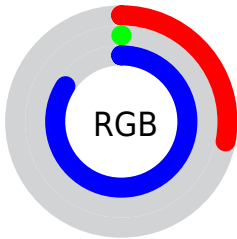
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	71, 0, 214
Decimal	4653270
CIE Lab	29.90, 70.76, -88.39
CIE LCh	30, 113.226, 308.677
Yxy	6.1940, 0.1735, 0.0729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282843350 (0xFF4700D6)
YUV	45.6250, 83.0089, 22.2539
Hunter-Lab	24.8878, 62.1141, -135.0243

# Details

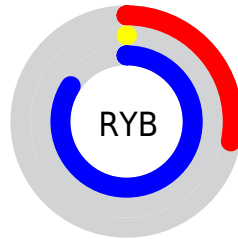
The YIQ color **45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **168.3750, 26.3780, -81.6060**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.7210, -18.2610, 72.1630**, and **17.8980, -50.3970, 48.8270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.1380, -23.8090, 73.5910**.

# Distribution



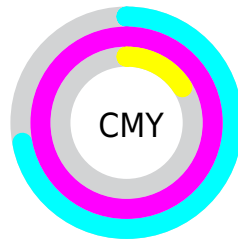
- Red (28%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060 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 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.6250, -26.3780,  
81.6060

■ 45.6250, -26.3780,  
81.6060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.7710, -48.0610,  
61.5630

■ 111.7210,  
-18.2610, 72.1630

■ 17.8980, -50.3970,  
48.8270

■ 137.1380, -6.6140,  
64.8260

■ 14.8200, -41.7300,  
40.4300

■ 162.8430, 4.1620,  
56.7540

■ 11.8560, -33.3840,  
32.3440

■ 187.9610, 15.2130,  
49.2050

■ 14.8760, -28.1090,  
19.3390

■ 211.5620, 20.3500,  
38.7020


■ 9.2050, -19.0300,  
14.4900


■ 227.9980, 12.6500,

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,


24.0580


8.9060


 245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910


 0.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 45.6250, -26.3780,  
81.6060

 62.1380, -23.8090,  
73.5910

 79.5370, -20.9190,  
65.2650

 96.0500, -18.3500,  
57.2500

 113.1500,  
-16.0560, 48.7120

■ 129.9620,  
-12.8910, 40.9090

■ 146.4750,  
-10.3220, 32.8940

■ 163.5750, -8.0280,  
24.3560

■ 180.0880, -5.4590,  
16.3410

■ 197.4870, -2.5690,  
8.0150

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.5030, -103.8090, 36.6310



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



70.3350, 65.0910, 81.4030

# Triad

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



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



60.3230, 71.1100, 10.8380



67.2960, -57.2160, -20.3520

# Complementary

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



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



168.3750, 26.3780, -81.6060

# 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.



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



63.4490, 16.6480, -26.3920

# Square

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



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



55.3150, 110.2600, 39.2200



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



78.9750, -85.9680, 5.1360



# Rectangle

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



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



70.3010, 96.8210, 68.0290



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



63.0610, -46.6690, -29.7810

# Sweetspot

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



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



195.1390, -9.4960, 28.9360



110.0980, -108.8440, -9.8040



91.7290, -5.8260, 17.4860



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



54.4850, -31.1950, 97.3250



76.7210, 35.6060, 103.6540



98.4500, -1.1470, 4.2690



36.5370, -20.9190, 65.2650



9.0880, -5.4590, 16.3410



# Inverse Universe

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



80.2880, 81.6410, 89.8410



95.6250, 97.4100, 106.9300



137.2790, -35.6060, -103.6540



100.2010, 3.9880, 4.8200



64.1250, 65.3220, 71.7060

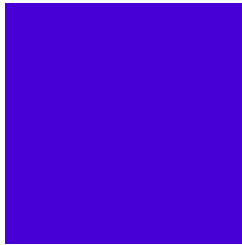


16.1630, 16.3190, 18.1350



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

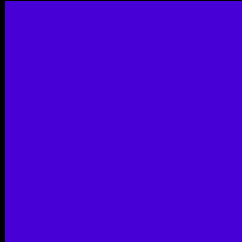
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

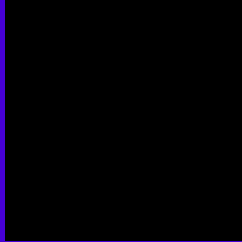
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.6250, -26.3780,



# 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

45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060

### Protanopia

57.7340, -66.1160, 8.7960

### Deuteranopia

57.5740, -60.1540, -0.1380



## Tritanopia

56.6500, -49.2850, -15.4050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060

## Protanomaly

53.6830, -51.7700, 35.1580

## Deuteranomaly

53.2610, -47.8260, 29.7580

## Tritanomaly

52.7590, -40.9010, 19.8910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.6660, -9.5420, 29.7700

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060 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(71, 0, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 0, 214)  
}
```

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(71, 0, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 0, 214) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060 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(71, 0, 214) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 0, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(71, 0, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 0, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 0, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 0, 214)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 0, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 0,  
214) }
```

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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