

# Converting Colors

YIQ(64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(64.2090, -23.7120,  
44.2880)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	452AA6
RGB	69, 42, 166
RGB Percent	27%, 16%, 65%
CMY	0.7293, 0.8353, 0.3492
CMYK	0.58, 0.75, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	253°, 60%, 41%
HSV	253°, 75%, 65%
XYZ	10.1629, 5.6731, 36.6124
YIQ	64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

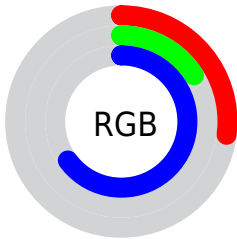
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	69, 42, 166
Decimal	4532902
CIE Lab	28.57, 45.20, -62.23
CIE LCh	29, 76.909, 305.991
Yxy	5.6731, 0.1938, 0.1082
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282722982 (0xFF452AA6)
YUV	64.2090, 50.1830, 4.2017
Hunter-Lab	23.8182, 34.4813, -74.4656

# Details

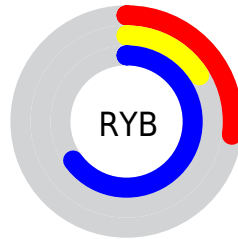
The YIQ color **64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **143.7910, 23.7120, -44.2880**, and the grayscale version is **64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.9970, -19.9990, 48.5850**, and **12.8820, -36.2730, 35.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3430, -26.7850, 50.4230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.0750, -20.6390, 38.1530**.

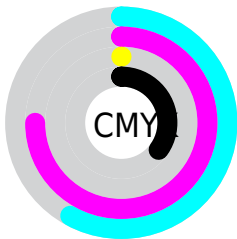
# Distribution



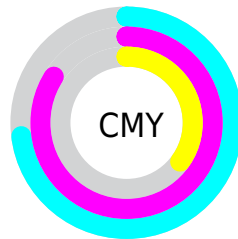
- Red (27%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880 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 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.2090, -23.7120,  
44.2880

■ 64.2090, -23.7120,  
44.2880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 36.8770, -28.7090,  
41.2350

■ 116.9970,  
-19.9990, 48.5850

■ 12.8820, -36.2730,  
35.1430

■ 143.3500,  
-19.4950, 50.4650

■ 9.9180, -27.9270,  
27.0570

■ 168.0380,  
-10.0490, 44.4710

■ 10.7040, -21.8730,  
16.4550

■ 192.5580, -0.1900,  
36.4980

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710

■ 217.9640, 9.9900,  
28.2140

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

■ 237.3900, 8.2500,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

15.6900

0.0000

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 64.2090, -23.7120,  
44.2880

■ 64.2090, -23.7120,  
44.2880

■ 50.3430, -26.7850,  
50.4230

■ 78.0750, -20.6390,  
38.1530

■ 37.0640, -30.1330,  
56.0350

■ 91.3540, -17.2910,  
32.5410

■ 29.6880, -31.8300,  
59.2580

■ 105.2200,  
-14.2180, 26.4060

■ 118.4990,  
-10.8700, 20.7940

■ 132.3650, -7.7970,  
14.6590

■ 146.2310, -4.7240,  
8.5240

■ 159.5100, -1.3760,  
2.9120

■ 173.3760, 1.6970,  
-3.2230

■ 186.6550, 5.0450,  
-8.8350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9840, -81.0190, 20.0770



64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



55.7960, 47.0750, 66.4910

# Triad

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



64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



61.1210, 59.6950, 2.9510



60.5480, -49.2380, -21.7660

# Complementary

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



64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



143.7910, 23.7120, -44.2880

# 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.



51.5080, -26.5390, -42.1790



64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



62.9170, 24.2580, -21.1340

# Square

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



64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



45.7470, 91.1880, 32.4360



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



67.8610, -68.4520, -3.9400



# Rectangle

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



64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



56.7320, 70.3220, 58.1780



47.5470, -22.2750, -42.3630



58.1540, -42.4970, -28.2970

# Sweetspot

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



64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



177.4620, -9.4480, 17.0480



113.0750, -66.4790, -12.1670



86.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880



56.7880, -37.5630, 69.5490



82.7470, 13.2400, 57.4320



77.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



26.4400, -28.4360, 52.8120



3.4760, -4.0360, 7.0680



# Inverse Universe

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



90.1340, 42.7670, 56.4550



97.6330, 67.4280, 88.6120



125.2530, -13.2400, -57.4320



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



57.4760, 50.9720, 67.4520

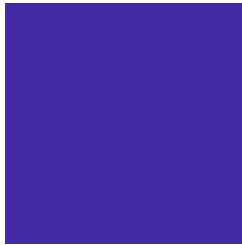


7.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880 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 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

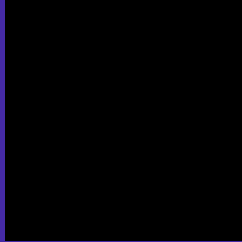
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 64.2090, -23.7120,



# 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

64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880

### Protanopia

53.8870, -62.1730, 8.9230

### Deuteranopia

54.5420, -57.1280, 0.0880



## Tritanopia

61.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880

## Protanomaly

57.8060, -48.2830, 21.5170

## Deuteranomaly

58.0850, -44.9350, 15.9050

## Tritanomaly

62.8020, -25.2650, 11.8470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880

## Achromatopsia

64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

64.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880 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(69, 42, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 42, 166)  
}
```

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(69, 42, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 42, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880 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(69, 42, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 42, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 42, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 42, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 42, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 42,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 64.2090, -23.7120, 44.2880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 42, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 42,  
166) }
```

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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