

Converting Colors

YIQ(67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(67.3050, -69.4620,
3.3540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	035496
RGB	3, 84, 150
RGB Percent	1%, 33%, 59%
CMY	0.9883, 0.6705, 0.4121
CMYK	0.98, 0.44, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	207°, 96%, 30%
HSV	207°, 98%, 59%
XYZ	8.7084, 8.5644, 30.0131
YIQ	67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

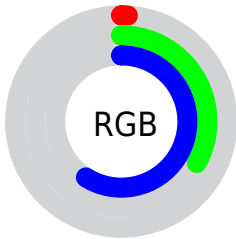
Format	Color
R _Y B	3, 55, 150
Decimal	218262
CIE Lab	35.13, 5.01, -42.00
CIE LCh	35, 42.301, 276.806
Yxy	8.5644, 0.1842, 0.1811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278408342 (0xFF035496)
YUV	67.3050, 40.7686, -56.3955
Hunter-Lab	29.2650, 1.9024, -40.3202

Details

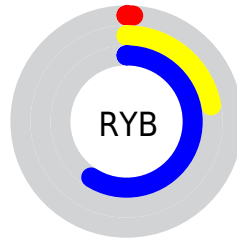
The YIQ color $[67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336699 . A complement of this color would be $[85.6950, 69.4620, -3.3540]$, and the grayscale version is $[67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[126.5570, -52.3160, 12.0040]$, and $[34.6520, -42.4580, 9.5580]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[65.8210, -70.9750, 3.2410]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[75.8990, -62.4470, 2.8730]$.

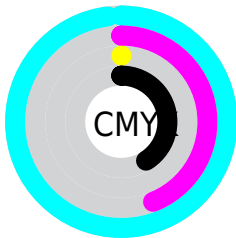
Distribution



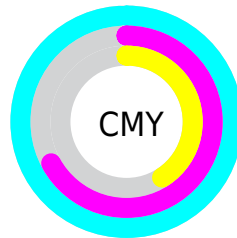
- Red (1%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 67.3050, -69.4620,
3.3540

■ 67.3050, -69.4620,
3.3540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 49.9430, -56.5790,
6.6610

■ 126.5570,
-52.3160, 12.0040

■ 34.6520, -42.4580,
9.5580

■ 153.6820,
-51.1700, 13.2620

■ 20.1760, -29.2540,
12.5540

■ 180.7100,
-48.3730, 12.1310

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,
13.7690

■ 205.2300,
-38.5140, 4.1580

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,
7.9730

■ 230.9240,
-29.2050, -4.8610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.5250,

-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 67.3050, -69.4620,
3.3540

■ 67.3050, -69.4620,
3.3540

■ 65.8210, -70.9750,
3.2410

■ 75.8990, -62.4470,
2.8730

■ 83.9060, -55.1570,
2.9150

■ 92.5000, -48.1420,
2.4340

■ 101.0940,
-41.1270, 1.9530

■ 109.6880,
-34.1120, 1.4720

■ 117.6950,
-26.8220, 1.5140

■ 126.2890,
-19.8070, 1.0330

■ 134.8830,
-12.7920, 0.5520

■ 143.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71.1210, -72.1200, -3.5440



67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



84.8140, -7.2030, 25.9250

Triad

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



67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



80.0360, 53.0450, 13.3410



63.2090, -44.3300, -33.6260

Complementary

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



67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



85.6950, 69.4620, -3.3540

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.



73.6690, 1.2890, -28.8790



67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



79.3810, 46.8590, -6.7170

Square

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



67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



80.1840, 47.3570, 28.3250



77.1580, 30.7690, -23.4950



67.7860, -55.8400, -23.2640

Rectangle

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



67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



84.7800, 16.5000, 31.3800



77.1580, 30.7690, -23.4950



65.8640, -30.1170, -32.3970

Sweetspot

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



67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



162.5810, -26.5010, 1.2030



96.5850, -60.9690, -56.9770



78.0290, -16.1390, 0.6370



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540



84.9250, -91.6990, 4.3730



25.6280, -49.9370, 40.4870



70.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



60.3440, -65.1980, 3.1700



4.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Inverse Universe

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



56.1870, 61.6110, 56.3550



70.2040, 81.2770, 74.4050



127.3720, 49.9370, -40.4870



69.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



49.9260, 57.8520, 52.8920



3.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 67.3050, -69.4620,

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

67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

Protanopia

79.1520, -37.8740, 14.5900

Deuteranopia

66.2940, -70.9290, 2.4070



Tritanopia

65.1760, -56.7580, -17.6380

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

Protanomaly

74.4710, -49.1980, 10.5620

Deuteranomaly

66.5930, -70.3330, 2.6190

Tritanomaly

65.8800, -61.4360, -9.9480

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540

Achromatopsia

67.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

67.0650, -24.9880, 1.3160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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(3, 84, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(3, 84, 150)  
}
```

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(3, 84, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(3, 84, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 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(3, 84, 150) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(3, 84, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(3, 84, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(3, 84, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 84, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(3, 84, 150)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 67.3050, -69.4620, 3.3540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(3, 84, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(3, 84,  
150) }
```

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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