

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.2170, -45.6670,
7.1410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E4D84
RGB	30, 77, 132
RGB Percent	12%, 30%, 52%
CMY	0.8824, 0.6980, 0.4826
CMYK	0.77, 0.42, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	212°, 63%, 32%
HSV	212°, 77%, 52%
XYZ	7.3511, 7.2506, 22.8214
YIQ	69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

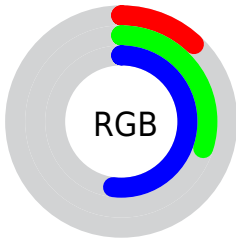
Format	Color
R _Y B	30, 62, 132
Decimal	1985924
CIE Lab	32.37, 4.53, -35.40
CIE LCh	32, 35.693, 277.299
Yxy	7.2506, 0.1964, 0.1937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280176004 (0xFF1E4D84)
YUV	69.2170, 30.9520, -34.3933
Hunter-Lab	26.9270, 1.6081, -31.4010

Details

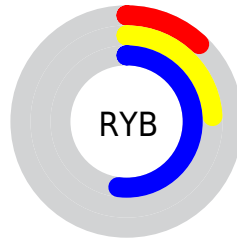
The YIQ color $[69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336699 . A complement of this color would be $[92.7830, 45.6670, -7.1410]$, and the grayscale version is $[69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[121.9620, -40.3950, 10.7170]$, and $[29.3060, -35.6720, 7.7200]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[61.2210, -51.4900, 8.0460]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[77.2130, -39.8440, 6.2360]$.

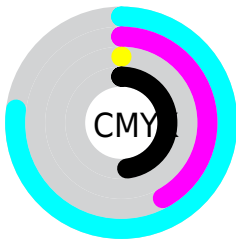
Distribution



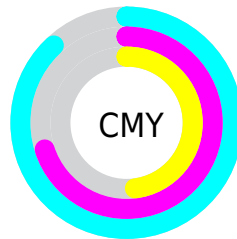
- Red (12%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410 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 69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.2170, -45.6670,
7.1410

■ 69.2170, -45.6670,
7.1410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 44.3690, -49.1510,
4.2010

■ 121.9620,
-40.3950, 10.7170

■ 29.3060, -35.6720,
7.7200

■ 147.9020,
-40.1660, 12.0740

■ 12.5960, -21.6890,
13.1190

■ 175.4290,
-40.2120, 12.9080

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 201.1320,
-35.1220, 8.7660

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 225.9400,
-26.1340, 0.0580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 247.8240,

-14.3040, -5.0880

■ 69.2170, -45.6670,
7.1410

■ 69.2170, -45.6670,
7.1410

■ 61.2210, -51.4900,
8.0460

■ 77.2130, -39.8440,
6.2360

■ 53.2250, -57.3130,
8.9510

■ 85.2090, -34.0210,
5.3310

■ 50.8550, -59.1470,
9.1490

■ 93.5040, -27.6020,
4.6380

■ 101.5000,
-21.7790, 3.7330

■ 110.0830,
-16.2310, 2.3050

■ 118.0790,
-10.4080, 1.4000

■ 126.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

■ 134.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 142.3660, 7.6570,
-1.1030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.4870, -64.4630, -4.6470



69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



78.2500, -5.7350, 21.3450

Triad

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



69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



74.9640, 44.3800, 10.6840



57.6980, -41.2130, -29.5410

Complementary

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



69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



92.7830, 45.6670, -7.1410

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.



68.9450, 0.6920, -23.5640



69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



74.2430, 38.5600, -4.9920

Square

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



69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



75.3030, 39.4720, 22.5440



72.3240, 24.6700, -17.5860



62.1780, -51.0720, -21.5680

Rectangle

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



69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



78.5360, 14.0710, 25.8390



72.3240, 24.6700, -17.5860



64.1580, -21.9570, -26.0930

Sweetspot

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



69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



147.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



96.0300, -45.3840, -36.5520



71.8940, -11.3250, 1.4990



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410



72.9770, -71.1140, 11.2700



42.5250, -30.9540, 32.3580



62.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



50.0400, -58.2300, 9.0500



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Inverse Universe

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



65.8560, 45.7050, 36.2410



67.8630, 71.3310, 56.4110



119.4750, 30.9540, -32.3580



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



45.7100, 58.2200, 46.2200



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

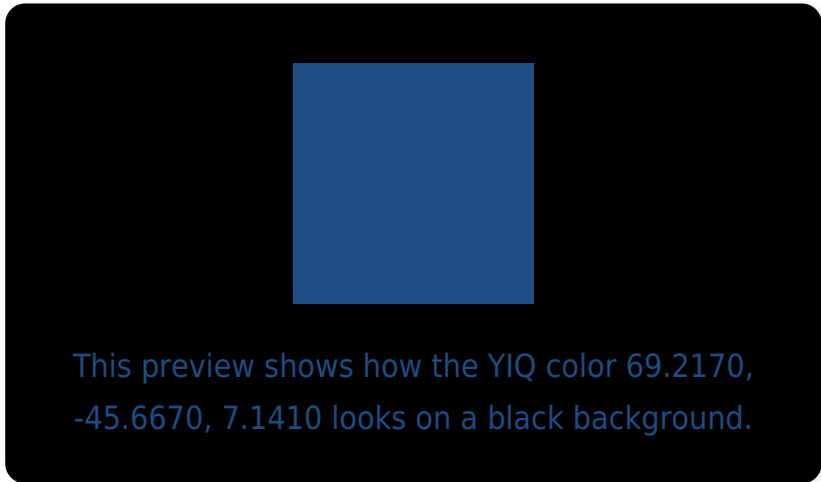
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.2170, -45.6670,

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

69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410

Protanopia

73.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410

Deuteranopia

69.5160, -45.0710, 7.3530



Tritanopia

59.6820, -52.3110, -15.6310

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410

Protanomaly

72.0010, -36.1310, 10.5330

Deuteranomaly

69.5160, -45.0710, 7.3530

Tritanomaly

62.9200, -49.7450, -7.0650

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

69.1970, -16.5520, 2.6160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410 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(30, 77, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 77, 132)  
}
```

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(30, 77, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 77, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410 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(30, 77, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 77, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 77, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 77, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 77, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 77,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.2170, -45.6670, 7.1410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 77, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 77,  
132) }
```

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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