

# Converting Colors

YIQ(69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(69.8010, -14.3560,  
28.9080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4A3787
RGB	74, 55, 135
RGB Percent	29%, 22%, 53%
CMY	0.7097, 0.7843, 0.4707
CMYK	0.45, 0.59, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	254°, 42%, 37%
HSV	254°, 59%, 53%
XYZ	8.5628, 5.9369, 23.6051
YIQ	69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

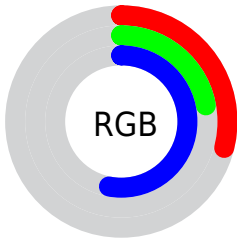
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	74, 55, 135
Decimal	4863879
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.25, 29.09, -42.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 51.193, 304.628
Yxy	5.9369, 0.2247, 0.1558
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283053959 (0xFF4A3787)
<b>YUV</b>	69.8010, 32.1431, 3.6825
Hunter-Lab	24.3657, 20.0898, -40.3833

# Details

The YIQ color **69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **120.1990, 14.3560, -28.9080**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **119.9800, -13.3020, 31.8340**, and **22.0020, -19.5360, 23.6640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.5930, -16.4660, 34.1100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.4220, -11.9710, 24.2290**.

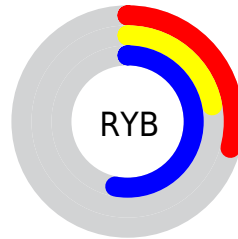
# Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (22%)

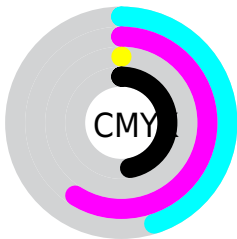
Blue (53%)



Red (29%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (53%)

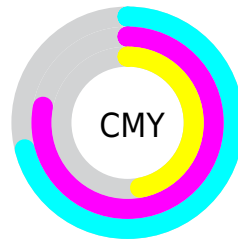


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080 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 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.8010, -14.3560,  
28.9080

■ 69.8010, -14.3560,  
28.9080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 46.1490, -15.4560,  
26.8160

■ 119.9800,  
-13.3020, 31.8340

■ 22.0020, -19.5360,  
23.6640

■ 145.9200,  
-13.0730, 33.1910

■ 6.9540, -19.5810,  
18.9710

■ 172.8600,  
-12.8440, 34.5480

■ 5.5060, -12.7480,  
10.7720

■ 198.1070, -6.4700,  
29.1620

■ 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

■ 223.2140, 3.1140,  
20.6660

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 244.4340, 4.9500,

9.4140

■ 69.8010, -14.3560,  
28.9080

■ 69.8010, -14.3560,  
28.9080

■ 58.5930, -16.4660,  
34.1100

■ 80.4220, -11.9710,  
24.2290

■ 47.6730, -19.4470,  
38.5770

■ 91.9290, -9.2650,  
19.2390

■ 37.0520, -21.8320,  
43.2560

■ 102.5500, -6.8800,  
14.5600

■ 25.8440, -23.9420,  
48.4580

■ 113.7580, -4.7700,  
9.3580

■ 24.9580, -24.2630,  
48.7690

■ 124.3790, -2.3850,  
4.6790

■ 135.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 146.5070, 2.7060,  
-4.9900

■ 157.7150, 4.8160,  
-10.1920

■ 168.6350, 7.7970,  
-14.6590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.2500, -67.6290, 8.6830



69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080



65.9330, 29.6110, 41.5710

# Triad

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



69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080



64.3000, 51.5810, -4.1870



58.9180, -47.4040, -21.9640

# Complementary

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



69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080



120.1990, 14.3560, -28.9080

# 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.



52.9560, -33.3720, -33.9800



69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080



64.4230, 28.7050, -19.1270

# Square

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



69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080



60.6290, 61.8010, 19.8570



57.4360, 0.3270, -33.4730



63.3640, -59.9230, -9.8350



# Rectangle

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



69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080



57.7630, 50.7010, 44.8210



57.4360, 0.3270, -33.4730



56.7350, -42.6350, -25.7950

# Sweetspot

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



69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080



150.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480



99.9270, -42.4550, -7.0230



73.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080



74.2200, -22.2450, 45.2350



81.7610, 9.4840, 37.3880



60.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



24.0890, -23.2540, 47.0020



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



# Inverse Universe

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



85.8740, 28.0990, 35.9310



99.2050, 44.0050, 56.0450



108.2390, -9.4840, -37.3880



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.1560, 45.7010, 58.3490

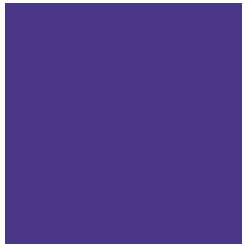


1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080 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 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

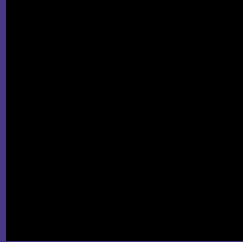
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.8010, -14.3560,



# 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

69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080

### Protanopia

55.5170, -64.0070, 9.1210

### Deuteranopia

55.8130, -59.3290, 1.4310



## Tritanopia

68.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080

## Protanomaly

60.9000, -45.8520, 16.0040

## Deuteranomaly

60.8200, -42.8710, 11.5370

## Tritanomaly

68.4630, -11.1890, 10.0510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080

## Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

70.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080 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(74, 55, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(74, 55, 135)  
}
```

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(74, 55, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(74, 55, 135) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080 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(74, 55, 135) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(74, 55, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(74, 55, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(74, 55, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 55, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(74, 55,  
135) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.8010, -14.3560, 28.9080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(74, 55, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(74, 55,  
135) }
```

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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