

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460)
contains.

YIQ(70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(70.1230, -20.5940,
42.8460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4D30A6
RGB	77, 48, 166
RGB Percent	30%, 19%, 65%
CMY	0.6979, 0.8118, 0.3492
CMYK	0.54, 0.71, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	255°, 55%, 42%
HSV	255°, 71%, 65%
XYZ	10.9989, 6.4438, 36.7192
YIQ	70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

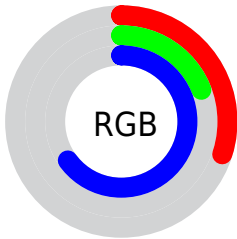
Format	Color
R_{YB}	77, 48, 166
Decimal	5058726
CIE _{Lab}	30.51, 43.20, -59.03
CIE _{LCh}	31, 73.148, 306.197
Yxy	6.4438, 0.2031, 0.1190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283248806 (0xFF4D30A6)
YUV	70.1230, 47.2674, 6.0311
Hunter-Lab	25.3846, 32.9189, -67.9947

Details

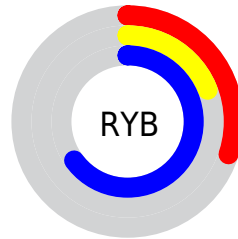
The YIQ color **70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **143.8770, 20.5940, -42.8460**, and the grayscale version is **70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **122.3130, -18.0730, 46.7190**, and **12.8820, -36.2730, 35.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.5560, -23.0710, 49.1930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9890, -17.5210, 36.7110**.

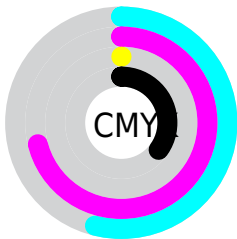
Distribution



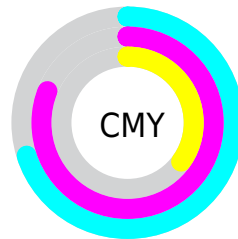
- Red (30%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460 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 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.1230, -20.5940,
42.8460

70.1230, -20.5940,
42.8460

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.6880, -23.8030,
40.4290

122.3130,
-18.0730, 46.7190

12.8820, -36.2730,
35.1430

148.9650,
-16.9730, 48.8110

10.0320, -28.2480,
27.3680

173.3540, -8.1230,
42.6050

10.1170, -21.5980,
16.9780

198.4610, 1.4610,
34.1090

6.3210, -13.6650,
10.8710

223.2800, 11.9160,
26.3480

2.6390, -6.0530,
5.0750

241.4990, 6.3250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

12.0290

0.0000

■ 70.1230, -20.5940,
42.8460

■ 70.1230, -20.5940,
42.8460

■ 56.5560, -23.0710,
49.1930

■ 83.9890, -17.5210,
36.7110

■ 43.2770, -26.4190,
54.8050

■ 96.9690, -14.7690,
30.8870

■ 31.1830, -28.8500,
60.3180

■ 110.8350,
-11.6960, 24.7520

■ 123.8150, -8.9440,
18.9280

■ 137.6810, -5.8710,
12.7930

■ 151.2480, -3.3940,
6.4460

■ 164.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 178.0940, 2.4310,
-5.5130

■ 191.3730, 5.7790,
-11.1250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.6310, -81.5230, 18.1970



70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460



56.9210, 48.2210, 67.7490

Triad

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



70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460



65.8390, 60.4290, 0.6610



64.0530, -52.2180, -22.8260

Complementary

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



70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460



143.8770, 20.5940, -42.8460

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.



55.5830, -31.1240, -41.6840



70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460



66.7600, 26.1380, -22.1660

Square

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



70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460



46.8010, 91.0960, 34.1040



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



70.4370, -70.1940, -5.4100

Rectangle

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



70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460



57.7860, 70.2300, 59.8460



50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780



61.1860, -45.5230, -28.5230

Sweetspot

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



70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460



179.5330, -8.2100, 16.6380



114.2820, -62.6280, -10.3720



87.2850, -4.8160, 10.1920



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.



70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460



67.4310, -32.2440, 66.7640



87.1660, 13.3780, 54.9300



77.5100, -1.3760, 2.9120



27.6360, -26.0520, 53.6600



3.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800

Inverse Universe

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



93.4280, 41.7590, 52.6950



103.7480, 65.3660, 81.9260



126.5350, -13.9740, -55.1420



79.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620



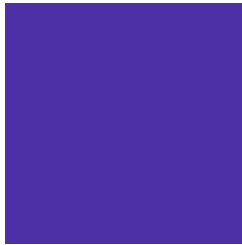
56.9060, 52.5770, 65.8970



7.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460 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 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

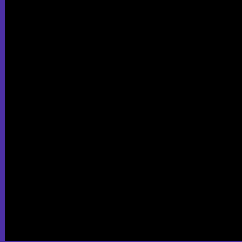
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.1230, -20.5940,

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

70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460

Protanopia

57.2610, -66.1620, 9.6300

Deuteranopia

57.8020, -60.7960, 0.4840



Tritanopia

68.6110, -18.0180, -3.8580

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460

Protanomaly

61.7350, -49.5210, 21.9270

Deuteranomaly

62.6010, -46.4480, 15.7920

Tritanomaly

69.2650, -19.2590, 13.1330

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460

Achromatopsia

70.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

70.1910, -7.2470, 15.7050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460 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(77, 48, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 48, 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(77, 48, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 48, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460 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(77, 48, 166) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 48, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 48, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 48, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 48, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 48,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.1230, -20.5940, 42.8460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 48, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 48,  
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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