

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.3140, -30.1230,
0.7650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D516C
RGB	45, 81, 108
RGB Percent	18%, 32%, 42%
CMY	0.8236, 0.6823, 0.5766
CMYK	0.58, 0.25, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	206°, 41%, 30%
HSV	206°, 58%, 42%
XYZ	6.7298, 7.5266, 15.2754
YIQ	73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

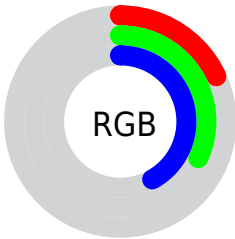
Format	Color
R _Y B	45, 68, 108
Decimal	2969964
CIE Lab	32.98, -4.26, -19.48
CIE LCh	33, 19.939, 257.678
Yxy	7.5266, 0.2279, 0.2549
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281160044 (0xFF2D516C)
YUV	73.3140, 17.1002, -24.8314
Hunter-Lab	27.4346, -4.2235, -13.8082

Details

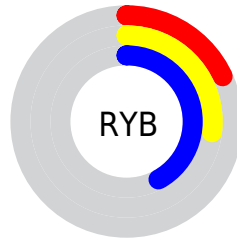
The YIQ color **73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **79.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **123.2540, -29.8940, 2.1220**, and **28.5590, -29.4350, -0.6910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.0900, -35.3040, 1.0480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.5380, -24.9420, 0.4820**.

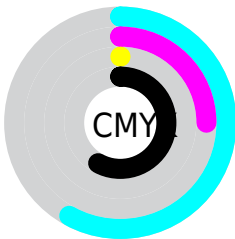
Distribution



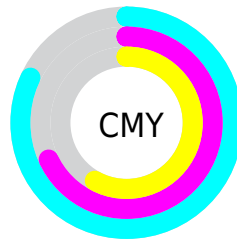
- Red (18%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650 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 73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.3140, -30.1230,
0.7650

■ 73.3140, -30.1230,
0.7650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 48.7050, -32.7820,
-0.6060

■ 123.2540,
-29.8940, 2.1220

■ 28.5590, -29.4350,
-0.6910

■ 149.3680,
-30.2150, 2.4330

■ 13.2510, -16.6440,
4.2840

■ 176.3680,
-30.2150, 2.4330

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 204.1830,
-31.1320, 2.5320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.3590,
-25.9960, -2.4440

■ 248.4220,

-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 73.3140, -30.1230,
0.7650

■ 73.3140, -30.1230,
0.7650

■ 67.0900, -35.3040,
1.0480

■ 79.5380, -24.9420,
0.4820

■ 61.4530, -40.7600,
0.8080

■ 85.1750, -19.4860,
0.7220

■ 55.5280, -45.3450,
1.3030

■ 91.1000, -14.9010,
0.2270

■ 49.8910, -50.8010,
1.0630

■ 96.7370, -9.4450,
0.4670

■ 48.7060, -51.7180,
1.1620

■ 102.9610, -4.2640,
0.1840

■ 109.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 114.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 120.7470, 10.9580,
-0.3540

■ 126.9710, 16.1390,
-0.6370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.1720, -41.7670, -8.4790



73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



77.7400, -13.5270, 8.3690

Triad

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



73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



79.1990, 24.6650, 10.0490



73.3440, -4.4450, -13.0610

Complementary

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



73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



79.6860, 30.1230, -0.7650

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.



75.9390, 9.9970, -10.4750



73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



78.1680, 25.9500, 3.2780

Square

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



73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



79.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



76.9020, 20.5870, -4.1570



71.0200, -21.0880, -14.3040

Rectangle

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



73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



79.3070, -1.8820, 12.0860



76.9020, 20.5870, -4.1570



74.0950, 0.6900, -12.5100

Sweetspot

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



73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



126.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420



84.9450, -25.6710, -24.8630



63.2920, -6.6940, 0.1700



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650



86.0440, -46.8580, 1.1900



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



52.6670, -55.9820, 1.3460



110.1100, -117.1450, 2.9750

Inverse Universe

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



67.9410, 25.9920, 24.5520



77.6860, 40.4320, 38.1920



97.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



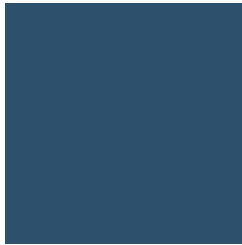
42.6210, 48.2250, 45.6410



89.2150, 101.0800, 95.4800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

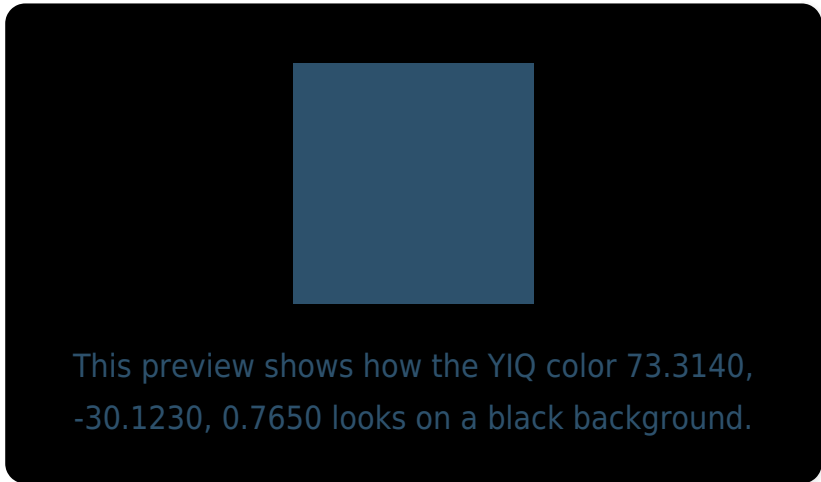
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

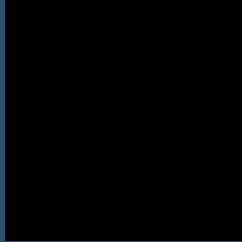
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

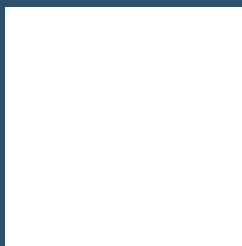
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3140, -30.1230,

0.7650.

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

73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650

Protanopia

77.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240

Deuteranopia

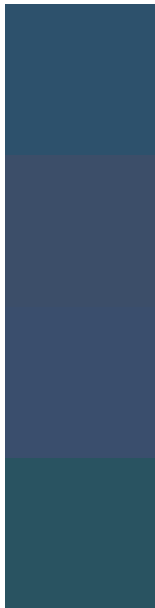
77.3590, -16.8280, 7.6200



Tritanopia

71.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650

Protanomaly

75.6960, -19.3950, 4.5810

Deuteranomaly

75.5540, -21.8710, 5.4010

Tritanomaly

72.0380, -29.5260, -4.5500

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

73.2530, -10.9580, 0.3540

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650 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(45, 81, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 81, 108)  
}
```

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(45, 81, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 81, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650 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(45, 81, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 81, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 81, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 81, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 81, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 81,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.3140, -30.1230, 0.7650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 81, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 81,  
108) }
```

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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