

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880)
contains.

YIQ(73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880)	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(73.3600, -35.7640,
9.3880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D4D81
RGB	45, 77, 129
RGB Percent	18%, 30%, 51%
CMY	0.8236, 0.6980, 0.4943
CMYK	0.65, 0.40, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	217°, 48%, 34%
HSV	217°, 65%, 51%
XYZ	7.6959, 7.4510, 21.7853
YIQ	73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

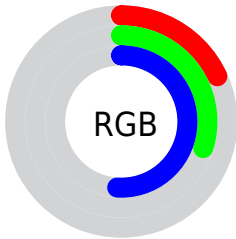
Format	Color
R _Y B	45, 68, 129
Decimal	2968961
CIE Lab	32.81, 5.91, -32.82
CIE LCh	33, 33.345, 280.212
Yxy	7.4510, 0.2084, 0.2017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281159041 (0xFF2D4D81)
YUV	73.3600, 27.4305, -24.8717
Hunter-Lab	27.2966, 2.5565, -28.2114

Details

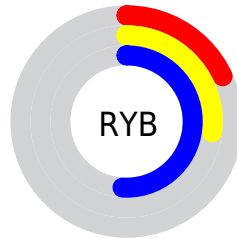
The YIQ color **73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **100.6400, 35.7640, -9.3880**, and the grayscale version is **73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.3110, -34.0680, 11.6920**, and **28.9640, -34.7090, 6.7870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7770, -41.3120, 10.8160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.9430, -30.2160, 7.9600**.

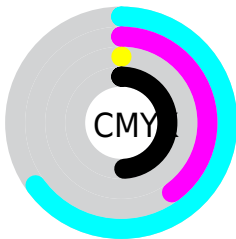
Distribution



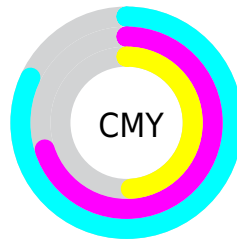
- Red (18%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880 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 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 73.3600, -35.7640,
9.3880

■ 73.3600, -35.7640,
9.3880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.1310, -42.5490,
5.6990

■ 124.3110,
-34.0680, 11.6920

■ 28.9640, -34.7090,
6.7870

■ 150.2510,
-33.8390, 13.0490

■ 12.2540, -20.7260,
12.1860

■ 177.6640,
-33.5640, 13.5720

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

■ 203.5240,
-30.3540, 10.4620

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 229.2180,
-21.0450, 1.4430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 73.3600, -35.7640,
9.3880

■ 73.3600, -35.7640,
9.3880

■ 64.7770, -41.3120,
10.8160

■ 81.9430, -30.2160,
7.9600

■ 56.1940, -46.8600,
12.2440

■ 90.5260, -24.6680,
6.5320

■ 47.6110, -52.4080,
13.6720

■ 99.1090, -19.1200,
5.1040

■ 43.4690, -54.8840,
14.4920

■ 107.6920,
-13.5720, 3.6760

■ 115.9760, -8.6200,
2.0360

■ 124.5590, -3.0720,
0.6080

■ 133.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 141.7250, 8.0240,
-2.2480

■ 150.3080, 13.5720,
-3.6760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.2590, -63.8210, -5.2690



73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



79.4030, -1.7920, 21.4720

Triad

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



73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



76.4150, 41.4920, 7.9560



59.4530, -41.9010, -28.0850

Complementary

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



73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



100.6400, 35.7640, -9.3880

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.



70.3300, -1.8300, -21.9100



73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



75.1610, 35.8550, -5.5290

Square

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



73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



77.2380, 38.0970, 19.9290



73.6980, 20.6810, -16.8790



62.6340, -52.3560, -20.3240

Rectangle

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



73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



79.6670, 15.0800, 24.0720



73.6980, 20.6810, -16.8790



65.7280, -23.5620, -24.5380

Sweetspot

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



73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



145.8060, -13.8930, 3.9870



100.2360, -39.7920, -27.7600



70.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880



81.2840, -55.8010, 14.5910



57.5660, -21.0040, 28.2440



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



43.3550, -54.5630, 14.1810



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



73.7640, 39.7920, 27.7600



81.8690, 62.0260, 43.3220



116.4340, 21.0040, -28.2440



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



43.8580, 60.5590, 42.3750



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880 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 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

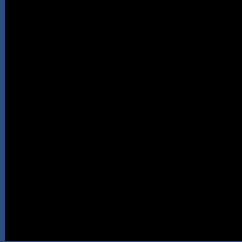
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.3600, -35.7640,

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

73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880

Protanopia

75.2470, -28.0160, 12.1440

Deuteranopia

73.0500, -37.8270, 8.2290



Tritanopia

67.2600, -39.1990, -10.9670

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880

Protanomaly

74.7520, -30.9960, 11.0840

Deuteranomaly

73.3490, -37.2310, 8.4410

Tritanomaly

69.3730, -37.7790, -3.6590

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880

Achromatopsia

73.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

72.8770, -12.6550, 3.5770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880 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, 77, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 77, 129)  
}
```

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, 77, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 77, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880 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, 77, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 77, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 77, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 77, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 77, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 77,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.3600, -35.7640, 9.3880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 77, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 77,  
129) }
```

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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