

Converting Colors

YIQ(73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(73.7320, 16.4550,
26.6870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A3465
RGB	106, 52, 101
RGB Percent	42%, 20%, 40%
CMY	0.5842, 0.7962, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.05, 0.58
HSL	306°, 34%, 31%
HSV	306°, 51%, 42%
XYZ	9.5250, 6.4603, 13.0587
YIQ	73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

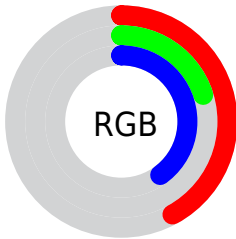
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 52, 101
Decimal	6960229
CIE _{Lab}	30.55, 31.62, -18.38
CIE _{LCh}	31, 36.572, 329.830
Yxy	6.4603, 0.3279, 0.2224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285150309 (0xFF6A3465)
YUV	73.7320, 13.4431, 28.2990
Hunter-Lab	25.4172, 22.4118, -12.6695

Details

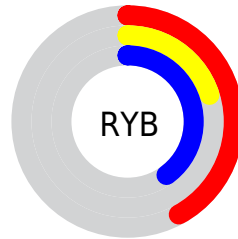
The YIQ color **73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **84.2680, -16.4550, -26.6870**, and the grayscale version is **74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.1560, 18.1970, 28.1570**, and **24.9600, 15.8130, 27.3090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.1610, 19.8010, 32.1290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3030, 13.1090, 21.2450**.

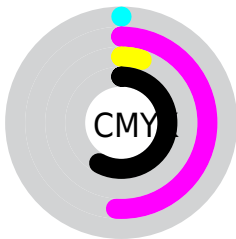
Distribution



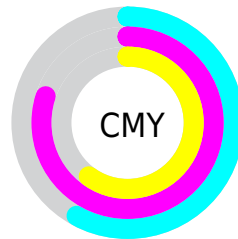
- Red (42%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (58%)





- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870 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 73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 73.7320, 16.4550,
26.6870


 73.7320, 16.4550,
26.6870


255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000


 49.4330, 15.8590,
26.4750


 124.1560, 18.1970,
28.1570


 24.9600, 15.8130,
27.3090

 149.9820, 18.7470,
29.2030


 15.1240, 12.0550,
18.3190

 177.2810, 19.3430,
29.4150

 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

 205.1070, 19.8930,
30.4610

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 227.4110, 12.9250,
24.5810

 243.8470, 5.2250,

9.9370

■ 73.7320, 16.4550,
26.6870

■ 73.7320, 16.4550,
26.6870

■ 67.1610, 19.8010,
32.1290

■ 80.3030, 13.1090,
21.2450

■ 61.1770, 22.8720,
37.0480

■ 86.2870, 10.0380,
16.3260

■ 54.6060, 26.2180,
42.4900

■ 92.8580, 6.6920,
10.8840

■ 48.6220, 29.2890,
47.4090

■ 98.8420, 3.6210,
5.9650

■ 42.6380, 32.3600,
52.3280

■ 105.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 111.9840, -3.0710,
-4.9190

■ 117.9680, -6.1420,
-9.8380

■ 124.5390, -9.4880,
-15.2800

■ 130.5230,
-12.5590, -20.1990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.7050, -14.4460, 19.5220



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



71.2150, 36.9040, 25.0320

Triad

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



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



67.9010, 30.3550, -15.9890



61.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

Complementary

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



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



84.2680, -16.4550, -26.6870

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.



57.9890, -46.1660, -22.3740



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



65.1800, 7.3400, -22.9000

Square

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



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



69.7320, 41.6770, -0.9070



57.0970, -29.1550, -27.8030



61.9280, -61.3910, -5.2550

Rectangle

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



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



69.9350, 43.3240, 18.8120



57.0970, -29.1550, -27.8030



60.1550, -52.2650, -16.4650

Sweetspot

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



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



125.4450, 6.4170, 10.3610



59.3520, -14.9500, 17.6420



61.2550, 3.8960, 6.4880



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



87.7800, 25.6680, 41.4440



70.7680, 24.8010, 18.6010



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.0670, 35.7060, 57.7700



98.5630, 74.7580, 120.9820

Inverse Universe

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



73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870



87.7800, 25.6680, 41.4440



87.3460, -25.1220, -18.2900



50.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



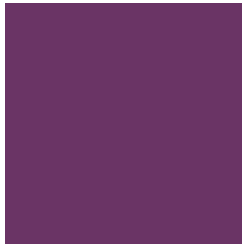
47.0670, 35.7060, 57.7700



98.5630, 74.7580, 120.9820

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

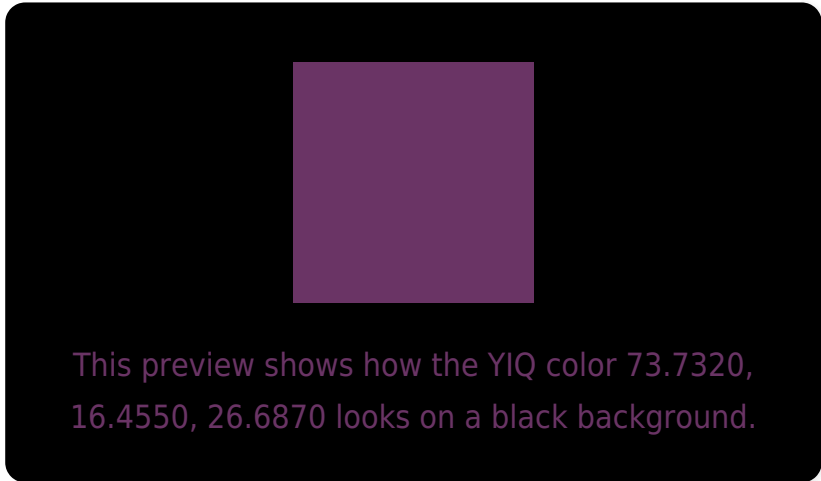
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

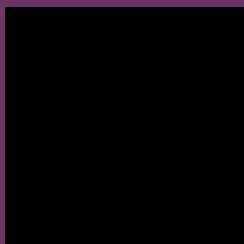
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 73.7320, 16.4550,

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

73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870

Protanopia

71.4600, -24.3020, 10.9140

Deuteranopia

72.5830, -11.6470, 7.3370



Tritanopia

73.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360

Trichromacy



Original Color

73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870

Protanomaly

72.3480, -9.1270, 16.7370

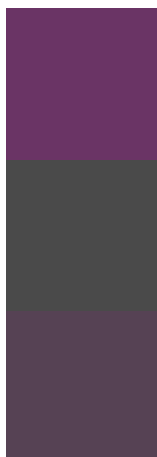
Deuteranomaly

73.0730, -1.1030, 14.4890

Tritanomaly

73.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600

Monochromacy



Original Color

73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870

Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

74.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870 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(106, 52, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 52, 101)  
}
```

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(106, 52, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 52, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870 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(106, 52, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 52, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(106, 52, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 52, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 52, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 52,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 73.7320, 16.4550, 26.6870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 52, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 52,  
101) }
```

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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