

# Converting Colors

YIQ(74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(74.3360, -27.1890,  
2.6590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	32506D
RGB	50, 80, 109
RGB Percent	20%, 31%, 43%
CMY	0.8040, 0.6862, 0.5727
CMYK	0.54, 0.27, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	209°, 37%, 31%
HSV	209°, 54%, 43%
XYZ	6.9428, 7.5204, 15.5443
YIQ	74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

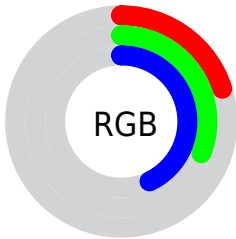
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	50, 70, 109
Decimal	3297389
CIELab	32.96, -2.04, -20.11
CIELCh	33, 20.212, 264.214
Yxy	7.5204, 0.2314, 0.2506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281487469 (0xFF32506D)
YUV	74.3360, 17.0894, -21.3427
Hunter-Lab	27.4233, -2.7993, -14.4109

# Details

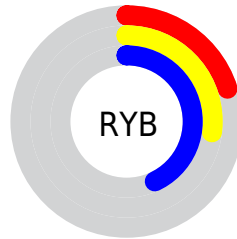
The YIQ color  $74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336699$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.6640, 27.1890, -2.6590$ , and the grayscale version is  $74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $123.9770, -27.5560, 3.8040$ , and  $28.0860, -29.4810, 0.1430$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $68.1120, -32.3700, 2.9420$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $80.5600, -22.0080, 2.3760$ .

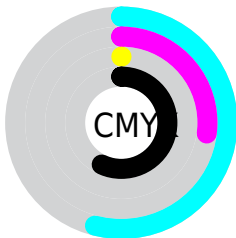
# Distribution



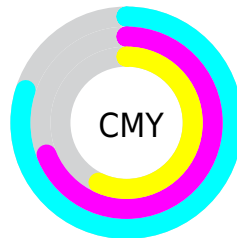
- Red (20%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590 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 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 74.3360, -27.1890,  
2.6590

■ 74.3360, -27.1890,  
2.6590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 50.3250, -28.6560,  
1.7120

■ 123.9770,  
-27.5560, 3.8040

■ 28.0860, -29.4810,  
0.1430

■ 150.3900,  
-27.2810, 4.3270

■ 12.6640, -16.3690,  
4.8070

■ 177.0910,  
-27.8770, 4.1150

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

■ 204.6180,  
-27.9230, 4.9490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 231.2670,  
-22.7410, -0.8610

■ 249.6180,

-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 74.3360, -27.1890,  
2.6590

■ 74.3360, -27.1890,  
2.6590

■ 68.1120, -32.3700,  
2.9420

■ 80.5600, -22.0080,  
2.3760

■ 61.3010, -37.2760,  
3.7480

■ 87.3710, -17.1020,  
1.5700

■ 55.0770, -42.4570,  
4.0310

■ 93.5950, -11.9210,  
1.2870

■ 48.8530, -47.6380,  
4.3140

■ 99.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

■ 44.7110, -50.1140,  
5.1340

■ 106.3310, -2.4300,  
-0.0140

■ 112.5550, 2.7510,  
-0.2970

■ 118.7790, 7.9320,  
-0.5800

■ 125.5900, 12.8380,  
-1.3860

■ 131.8140, 18.0190,  
-1.6690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5250, -41.2630, -6.5990



74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



78.6480, -10.2720, 9.9520

# Triad

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



74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



78.7430, 25.9490, 8.8050



72.6640, -8.3420, -14.0220

# Complementary

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



74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



84.6640, 27.1890, -2.6590

# 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.



75.4440, 7.0170, -11.5350



74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



77.8150, 25.4460, 1.3980

# Square

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



74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



79.6700, 19.0250, 13.1450



76.4780, 18.8450, -5.6270



69.6820, -25.9480, -14.3320



# Rectangle

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



74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



79.6880, 1.4190, 12.8350



76.4780, 18.8450, -5.6270



73.7140, -2.6110, -13.2590

# Sweetspot

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



74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



129.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770



87.8250, -25.2130, -22.1490



63.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



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.



74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590



88.1910, -42.7780, 4.3420



57.3130, -19.2140, 17.8260



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



48.5580, -54.0570, 5.0070



101.3050, -113.0200, 10.8200



# Inverse Universe

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



71.0610, 25.5340, 21.8380



83.1650, 40.3410, 34.3330



101.6870, 19.2140, -17.8260



50.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



41.8230, 50.4720, 43.4640

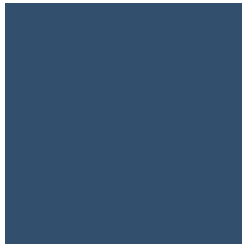


87.5050, 105.8950, 90.8150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590 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 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

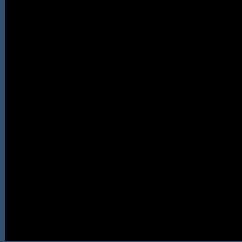
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

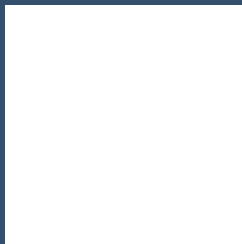
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 74.3360, -27.1890,



# 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

74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590

### Protanopia

77.3270, -13.8020, 7.8460

### Deuteranopia

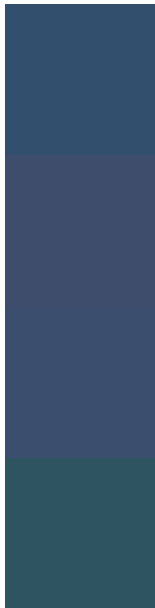
77.1740, -17.7450, 7.7190



## Tritanopia

72.4250, -26.3620, -6.8260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590

## Protanomaly

75.9350, -18.5700, 6.1500

## Deuteranomaly

76.2660, -21.0000, 6.1360

## Tritanomaly

73.5330, -26.5460, -3.4900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590

## Achromatopsia

74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

73.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590 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(50, 80, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 80, 109)  
}
```

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(50, 80, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 80, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590 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(50, 80, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 80, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 80, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 80, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 80, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 80,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 74.3360, -27.1890, 2.6590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 80, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 80,  
109) }
```

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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