

Converting Colors

YIQ(75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(75.1060, -32.2330,
5.9670)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	305079
RGB	48, 80, 121
RGB Percent	19%, 31%, 47%
CMY	0.8118, 0.6862, 0.5256
CMYK	0.60, 0.34, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	214°, 43%, 33%
HSV	214°, 60%, 47%
XYZ	7.5367, 7.7468, 19.1741
YIQ	75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

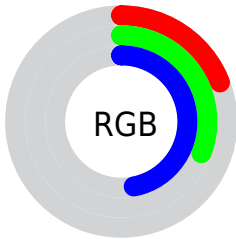
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 70, 121
Decimal	3166329
CIE _{Lab}	33.45, 1.66, -26.84
CIE _{LCh}	33, 26.895, 273.541
Yxy	7.7468, 0.2187, 0.2248
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281356409 (0xFF305079)
YUV	75.1060, 22.6257, -23.7720
Hunter-Lab	27.8332, -0.3738, -21.3614




Details

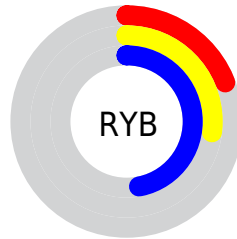
The YIQ color **75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **93.8940, 32.2330, -5.9670**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.4590, -31.7290, 7.8470**, and **29.3400, -33.0120, 3.5640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.4090, -37.4600, 7.0840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.8030, -27.0060, 4.8500**.

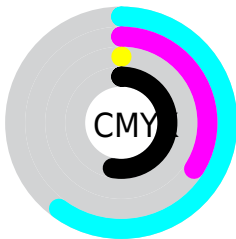
Distribution







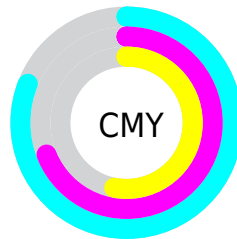
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (31%)
-  Blue (47%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (47%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (34%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (53%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (69%)
-  Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670 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 75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.1060, -32.2330,
5.9670

■ 75.1060, -32.2330,
5.9670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.0840, -35.1670,
4.0730

■ 125.4590,
-31.7290, 7.8470

■ 29.3400, -33.0120,
3.5640

■ 151.8720,
-31.4540, 8.3700

■ 13.8040, -19.5790,
7.9170

■ 178.9860,
-31.7750, 8.6810

■ 3.7790, -9.2630,
8.1850

■ 206.1710,
-30.8580, 8.5820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 230.9790,
-21.8700, -0.1260

■ 250.2160, -9.5360,

-3.3920

■ 75.1060, -32.2330,
5.9670

■ 75.1060, -32.2330,
5.9670

■ 67.4090, -37.4600,
7.0840

■ 82.8030, -27.0060,
4.8500

■ 59.7120, -42.6870,
8.2010

■ 90.5000, -21.7790,
3.7330

■ 52.6020, -48.1890,
8.7950

■ 97.6100, -16.2770,
3.1390

■ 44.9050, -53.4160,
9.9120

■ 105.3070,
-11.0500, 2.0220

■ 113.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 121.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 128.6970, 5.2270,
-1.1170

■ 135.8070, 10.7290,
-1.7110

■ 143.5040, 15.9560,
-2.8280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.7060, -60.8860, -8.9020



75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



80.3760, -6.3300, 15.6060

Triad

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



75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



78.9350, 34.1560, 8.7480



70.3420, -19.2990, -19.1950

Complementary

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



75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



93.8940, 32.2330, -5.9670

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.



74.1290, 3.3500, -16.6660



75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



78.3440, 31.0860, -1.6980

Square

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



75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



79.8670, 28.8360, 17.0600



76.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410



62.0640, -50.7510, -21.8790

Rectangle

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



75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



81.3840, 8.3870, 18.7150



76.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410



72.0610, -11.1380, -18.4180

Sweetspot

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



75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



140.2360, -12.2880, 2.4320



95.4110, -32.9150, -25.7390



68.0470, -7.3820, 1.6260



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



86.3460, -50.3440, 9.3040



57.5180, -21.0490, 23.5510



57.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



46.5350, -55.2500, 10.1100



93.8850, -111.4170, 20.3190

Inverse Universe

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



73.4750, 33.2360, 25.4280



83.7860, 51.8940, 39.7180



111.4820, 21.0490, -23.5510



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.6450, 56.8450, 43.6050



88.0020, 114.5610, 87.9450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

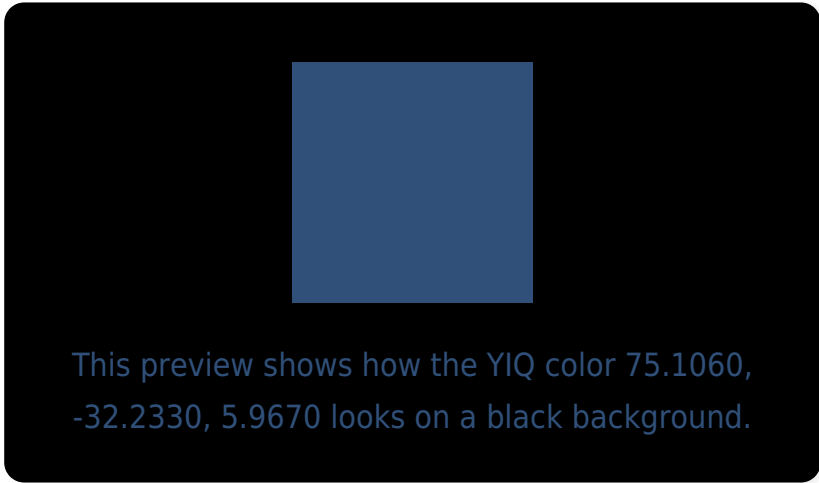
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

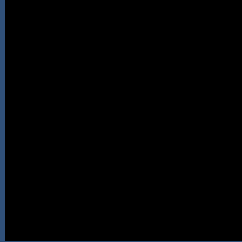
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.1060, -32.2330,

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

75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670

Protanopia

77.7870, -20.9090, 9.9950

Deuteranopia

76.3240, -26.9150, 8.7090



Tritanopia

71.5490, -32.6430, -8.6350

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670

Protanomaly

76.6940, -25.0810, 8.5110

Deuteranomaly

76.0140, -28.9780, 7.5500

Tritanomaly

73.0100, -32.3230, -3.4190

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670

Achromatopsia

75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

75.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670 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(48, 80, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 80, 121)  
}
```

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(48, 80, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 80, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670 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(48, 80, 121) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 80, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 80, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 80, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 80, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 80,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 80, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 80,  
121) }
```

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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