

# Converting Colors

YIQ(75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(75.6550, -20.1770,  
18.7590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	444582
RGB	68, 69, 130
RGB Percent	27%, 27%, 51%
CMY	0.7333, 0.7294, 0.4903
CMYK	0.48, 0.47, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	239°, 31%, 39%
HSV	239°, 48%, 51%
XYZ	8.5398, 7.0964, 22.0273
YIQ	75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

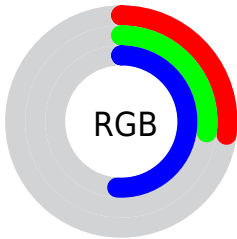
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	68, 69, 130
Decimal	4474242
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	32.03, 16.94, -34.61
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	32, 38.528, 296.080
Y <sub>xy</sub>	7.0964, 0.2267, 0.1884
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282664322 (0xFF444582)
YUV	75.6550, 26.7921, -6.7134
Hunter-Lab	26.6391, 10.6038, -30.3783

# Details

The YIQ color **75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **122.3450, 20.1770, -18.7590**, and the grayscale version is **75.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.4210, -19.3980, 21.1620**, and **28.2690, -25.0820, 14.0380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.1370, -24.3500, 22.8020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1730, -16.0040, 14.7160**.

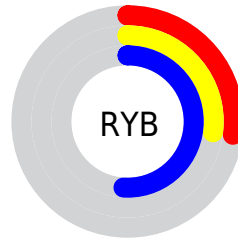
# Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (27%)

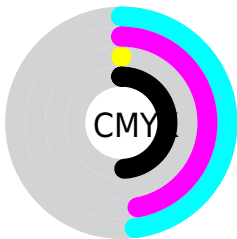
Blue (51%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (51%)

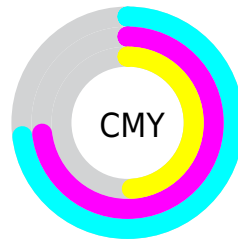


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590 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 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 75.6550, -20.1770,  
18.7590

■ 75.6550, -20.1770,  
18.7590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 52.1170, -21.5980,  
16.9780

■ 125.4210,  
-19.3980, 21.1620

■ 28.2690, -25.0820,  
14.0380

■ 151.9480,  
-19.4440, 21.9960

■ 6.4980, -18.2970,  
17.7270

■ 178.5890,  
-19.8110, 23.1410

■ 5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 204.5200,  
-15.3630, 19.6210

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 229.6270, -5.7790,  
11.1250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

253.8260, 0.5500,

1.0460

■ 75.6550, -20.1770,  
18.7590

■ 75.6550, -20.1770,  
18.7590

■ 64.1370, -24.3500,  
22.8020

■ 87.1730, -16.0040,  
14.7160

■ 52.6190, -28.5230,  
26.8450

■ 98.6910, -11.8310,  
10.6730

■ 41.6880, -32.9710,  
30.3650

■ 109.6220, -7.3830,  
7.1530

■ 30.1700, -37.1440,  
34.4080

■ 121.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

■ 18.6520, -41.3170,  
38.4510

■ 132.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 15.9940, -42.2800,  
39.3840

■ 144.1760, 5.1360,  
-4.9760

■ 155.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

■ 166.6250, 13.7570,  
-12.5390

■ 178.1430, 17.9300,  
-16.5820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.4640, -65.6560, 0.4560



75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



77.7040, 13.6580, 27.8180

# Triad

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



75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



73.3410, 44.3360, 0.4640



60.2230, -46.9450, -24.7770

# Complementary

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



75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



122.3450, 20.1770, -18.7590

# 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.



61.9080, -24.2490, -28.6090



75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



71.7550, 33.7020, -16.0740

# Square

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



75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



73.1480, 47.0380, 17.5820



68.5780, 11.9710, -24.2290



63.7570, -56.8960, -15.1360



# Rectangle

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



75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



75.3270, 30.8970, 29.2730



68.5780, 11.9710, -24.2290



59.0830, -43.7350, -27.8870

# Sweetspot

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



75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



147.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530



111.3480, -36.6310, -13.4550



71.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



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.



75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590



84.1180, -31.3660, 28.8100



84.0380, -2.0220, 25.6420



57.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770



15.7660, -41.6380, 38.7620



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



86.6520, 36.6310, 13.4550



100.9320, 56.5740, 20.9740



113.9620, 2.0220, -25.6420



59.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



38.5000, 75.6460, 27.7580



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590 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 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

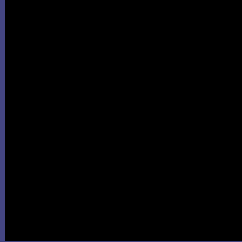
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 75.6550, -20.1770,



# 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

75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590

### Protanopia

72.1800, -35.0770, 13.4590

### Deuteranopia

69.9680, -40.5320, 7.6920



## Tritanopia

72.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590

## Protanomaly

73.8710, -29.7130, 15.3670

## Deuteranomaly

71.9090, -32.8760, 12.1160

## Tritanomaly

73.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590

## Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

75.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590 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(68, 69, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 69, 130)  
}
```

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(68, 69, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 69, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590 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(68, 69, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 69, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(68, 69, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 69, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 69, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 69,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 75.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 69, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 69,  
130) }
```

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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