

Converting Colors

YIQ(76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060)
contains.

YIQ(76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060)	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(76.2150, -34.1580,
2.3060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D5476
RGB	45, 84, 118
RGB Percent	18%, 33%, 46%
CMY	0.8236, 0.6705, 0.5374
CMYK	0.62, 0.29, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	208°, 45%, 32%
HSV	208°, 62%, 46%
XYZ	7.5205, 8.2077, 18.3145
YIQ	76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

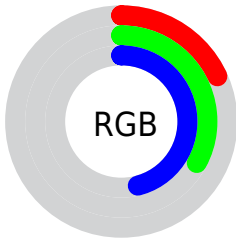
Format	Color
R _Y B	45, 70, 118
Decimal	2970742
CIE Lab	34.41, -2.64, -23.48
CIE LCh	34, 23.632, 263.592
Yxy	8.2077, 0.2209, 0.2411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281160822 (0xFF2D5476)
YUV	76.2150, 20.6000, -27.3756
Hunter-Lab	28.6491, -3.2787, -17.8480




Details

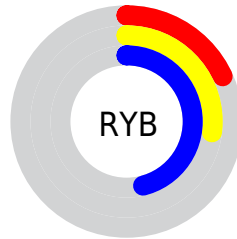
The YIQ color **76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **86.7850, 34.1580, -2.3060**, and the grayscale version is **76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **126.7530, -32.7370, 4.0870**, and **30.7590, -32.8740, 1.0620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.6920, -39.9350, 2.3770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.3250, -28.6560, 1.7120**.

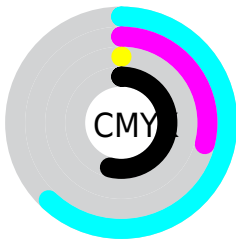
Distribution







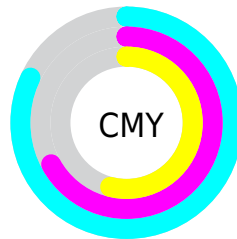
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (33%)
-  Blue (46%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (27%)
-  Blue (46%)



-  Cyan (62%)
-  Magenta (29%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (54%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (67%)
-  Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060 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 76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.2150, -34.1580,
2.3060

■ 76.2150, -34.1580,
2.3060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 50.5950, -38.2840,
-0.0120

■ 126.7530,
-32.7370, 4.0870

■ 30.7590, -32.8740,
1.0620

■ 152.9810,
-33.3790, 4.7090

■ 16.5110, -20.3120,
4.6800

■ 180.0950,
-33.7000, 5.0200

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 208.0950,
-33.7000, 5.0200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.0170,
-25.0330, -3.3770

■ 249.3190,

-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 76.2150, -34.1580,
2.3060

■ 76.2150, -34.1580,
2.3060

■ 69.6920, -39.9350,
2.3770

■ 83.3250, -28.6560,
1.7120

■ 62.5820, -45.4370,
2.9710

■ 89.8480, -22.8790,
1.6410

■ 56.3580, -50.6180,
3.2540

■ 96.0720, -17.6980,
1.3580

■ 50.4330, -55.2030,
3.7490

■ 103.1820,
-12.1960, 0.7640

■ 109.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 116.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 123.3380, 4.8600,
0.0280

■ 130.1490, 9.7660,
-0.7780

■ 136.6720, 15.5430,
-0.8490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.8970, -60.1060, -12.0260



76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



81.9190, -12.4730, 11.2950

Triad

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



76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



81.9500, 29.8000, 10.6000



75.0120, -9.4420, -16.1140

Complementary

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



76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



86.7850, 34.1580, -2.3060

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.



77.8740, 8.6220, -13.0900



76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



81.2670, 29.9850, 1.7370

Square

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



76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



82.6320, 22.1880, 16.3960



79.6910, 22.5590, -6.8570



70.7520, -32.1370, -17.8090

Rectangle

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



76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



83.2690, 1.2810, 15.3370



79.6910, 22.5590, -6.8570



76.2470, -2.7940, -15.4500

Sweetspot

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



76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



136.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740



91.6130, -30.6680, -27.9160



66.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



88.1020, -52.7730, 3.7630



55.6700, -24.5330, 20.6110



55.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



52.0630, -57.0370, 3.9470



107.1580, -117.1000, 7.6680

Inverse Universe

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



71.2730, 30.9890, 27.6050



80.6270, 48.0880, 42.6160



107.3300, 24.5330, -20.6110



55.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.8880, 51.8470, 46.0790



90.0260, 105.9860, 94.6740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

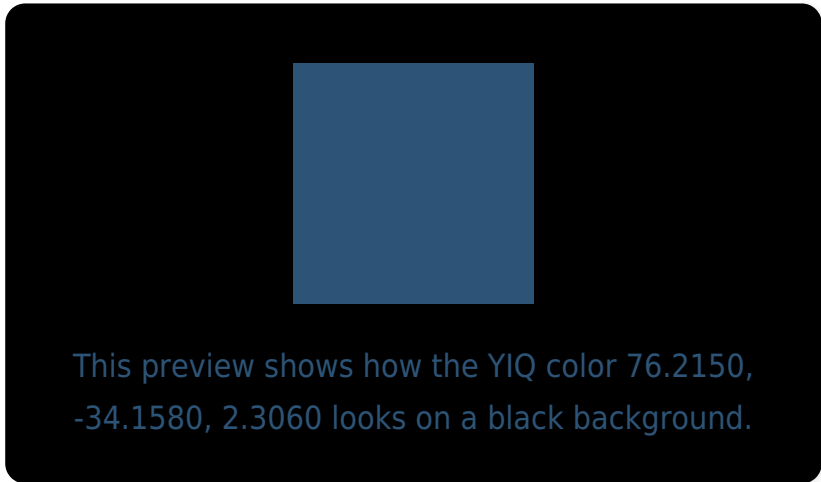
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

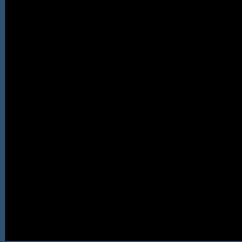
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

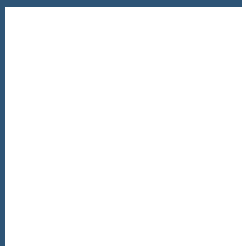
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060.

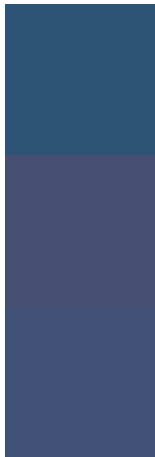


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 76.2150, -34.1580,

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

76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060

Protanopia

80.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

Deuteranopia

79.6620, -22.0550, 8.7370



Tritanopia

72.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060

Protanomaly

78.8960, -22.8340, 6.3340

Deuteranomaly

78.1560, -26.5020, 6.7300

Tritanomaly

74.1730, -34.3400, -5.4120

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060

Achromatopsia

76.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

76.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060 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, 84, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 84, 118)  
}
```

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, 84, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 84, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060 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, 84, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 84, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 84, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 84, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 84, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 84,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 76.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 84, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 84,  
118) }
```

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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