

Converting Colors

YIQ(20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(20.2460, -51.4970,
46.7350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00049D
RGB	0, 4, 157
RGB Percent	0%, 2%, 62%
CMY	0.9998, 0.9843, 0.3846
CMYK	1.00, 0.97, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	238°, 100%, 31%
HSV	238°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	6.1225, 2.5185, 32.0249
YIQ	20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

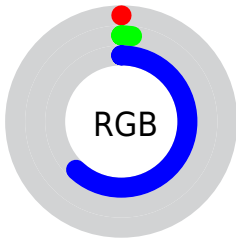
Format	Color
RYB	0, 4, 157
Decimal	1181
CIELab	18.00, 53.87, -74.38
CIELCh	18, 91.841, 305.914
Yxy	2.5185, 0.1506, 0.0619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278191261 (0xFF00049D)
YUV	20.2460, 67.4197, -17.7557
Hunter-Lab	15.8699, 41.0918, -108.5363

Details

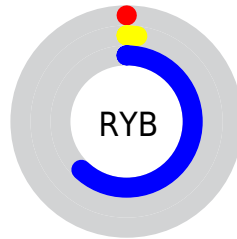
The YIQ color **20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **136.7540, 51.4970, -46.7350**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.8360, -29.4910, 55.4130**, and **11.8560, -33.3840, 32.3440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **33.8350, -46.0860, 42.2820**.

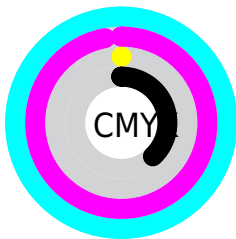
Distribution



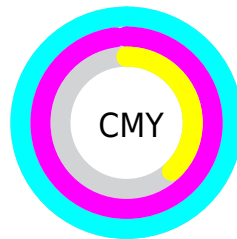
- Red (0%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350 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 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.2460, -51.4970,
46.7350

■ 20.2460, -51.4970,
46.7350

■ 250.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 14.8200, -41.7300,
40.4300

■ 85.8360, -29.4910,
55.4130

■ 11.8560, -33.3840,
32.3440

■ 113.0860,
-27.1990, 57.9290

■ 13.7020, -27.5590,
20.3850

■ 138.8000,
-20.6420, 54.7340

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 163.0320, -9.9120,
47.4960

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 187.8510, 0.5430,
39.7350

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 212.9690, 11.5940,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

32.1860

0.0000

■ 233.2810, 10.1750,
19.3510

■ 20.2460, -51.4970,
46.7350

■ 33.8350, -46.0860,
42.2820

■ 47.7120, -41.5460,
37.0940

■ 61.3010, -36.1350,
32.6410

■ 74.8900, -30.7240,
28.1880

■ 88.4790, -25.3130,
23.7350

■ 102.3560,
-20.7730, 18.5470

■ 115.9450,
-15.3620, 14.0940

■ 129.5340, -9.9510,
9.6410

■ 143.4110, -5.4110,
4.4530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.2610, -74.1890, 28.4590



20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350



48.4760, 41.8040, 57.3880

Triad

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



20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350



30.7530, 55.5200, 18.0480



43.4790, -35.6220, -15.2220

Complementary

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



20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350



136.7540, 51.4970, -46.7350

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.



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350



40.7450, 13.2990, -15.2530

Square

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



20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350



39.1690, 78.0760, 27.7720



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



52.7640, -57.6330, 3.7350

Rectangle

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



20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350



49.2550, 66.9310, 48.0430



34.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



40.1560, -27.6430, -22.1630

Sweetspot

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



20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350



150.5410, -19.8560, 18.4480



109.4870, -91.9670, -34.8390



69.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350



26.1910, -66.8590, 60.8290



39.7250, -6.8890, 64.3030



71.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



18.6500, -47.0030, 42.3810



1.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650

Inverse Universe

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



47.3990, 92.2880, 34.5280



61.5660, 119.9790, 44.8030



117.2750, 6.8890, -64.3030



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



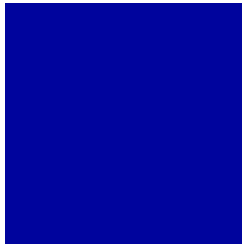
43.2130, 83.9440, 31.5600



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

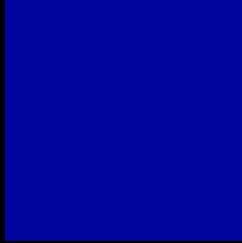
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

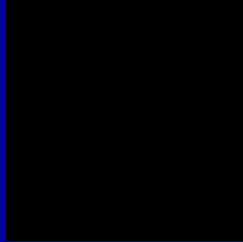
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.2460, -51.4970,

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

20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350

Protanopia

37.9460, -43.4660, 5.7980

Deuteranopia

37.9970, -39.4760, -0.4360



Tritanopia

37.3810, -32.2300, -10.6140

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350

Protanomaly

31.6490, -46.4030, 20.4850

Deuteranomaly

31.7970, -44.0640, 16.6400

Tritanomaly

31.0330, -39.1570, 10.3070

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350

Achromatopsia

20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.0850, -18.5720, 17.2040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350 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(0, 4, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 4, 157)  
}
```

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(0, 4, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 4, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350 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(0, 4, 157) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 4, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 4, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 4, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 4, 157); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 4, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.2460, -51.4970, 46.7350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 4, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 4,  
157) }
```

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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