

# Converting Colors

YIQ(34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(34.1000, -48.1500,  
46.6500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1111A7
RGB	17, 17, 167
RGB Percent	7%, 7%, 65%
CMY	0.9332, 0.9334, 0.3454
CMYK	0.90, 0.90, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	240°, 82%, 36%
HSV	240°, 90%, 65%
XYZ	7.3999, 3.3074, 36.7696
YIQ	34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

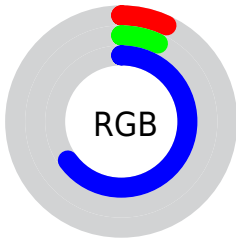
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	17, 17, 167
Decimal	1118631
CIE Lab	21.24, 53.00, -75.08
CIE LCh	21, 91.901, 305.222
Yxy	3.3074, 0.1559, 0.0697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279308711 (0xFF1111A7)
YUV	34.1000, 65.5197, -14.9967
Hunter-Lab	18.1863, 40.8040, -107.1438

# Details

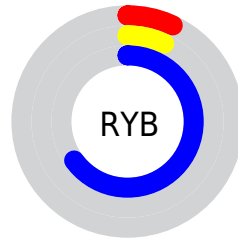
The YIQ color **34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **149.9000, 48.1500, -46.6500**, and the grayscale version is **33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.1670, -31.9210, 55.3990**, and **12.8820, -36.2730, 35.1430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **19.0380, -53.6070, 51.9370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.1620, -42.6930, 41.3630**.

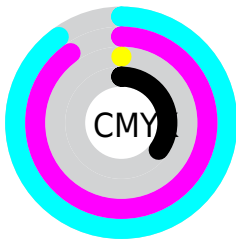
# Distribution



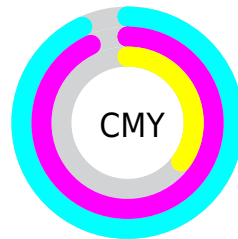
- Red (7%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500 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 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.1000, -48.1500,  
46.6500

■ 34.1000, -48.1500,  
46.6500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 15.9600, -44.9400,  
43.5400

■ 94.0530, -31.6000,  
55.0880

■ 12.8820, -36.2730,  
35.1430

■ 121.4170,  
-29.6290, 57.9150

■ 10.6190, -28.5230,  
26.8450

■ 146.1760,  
-18.9450, 51.5110

■ 10.7040, -21.8730,  
16.4550

■ 170.4080, -8.2150,  
44.2730

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710

■ 195.8140, 1.9650,  
35.9890


■ 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750


■ 220.9320, 13.0160,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


28.4400


0.0000


 239.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

 34.1000, -48.1500,  
46.6500


 34.1000, -48.1500,  
46.6500


 19.0380, -53.6070,  
51.9370

 49.1620, -42.6930,  
41.3630

 63.3380, -37.5570,  
36.3870

 78.4000, -32.1000,  
31.1000

 93.4620, -26.6430,  
25.8130

 107.6380,  
-21.5070, 20.8370

■ 122.7000,  
-16.0500, 15.5500

■ 137.7620,  
-10.5930, 10.2630

■ 152.8240, -5.1360,  
4.9760

■ 167.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.5100, -79.3240, 27.9080



34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



52.3070, 43.9580, 62.4060

# Triad

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



34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



39.3250, 59.6010, 15.6730



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740

# Complementary

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



34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



149.9000, 48.1500, -46.6500

# 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.



40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870



34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



46.9580, 17.0130, -16.4830

# Square

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



34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



42.4580, 84.6320, 30.1040



38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950



57.6710, -61.8050, 2.2510



# Rectangle

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



34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



53.1570, 70.3230, 52.6510



38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950



46.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150

# Sweetspot

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



34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



164.7260, -18.9390, 18.3490



122.1500, -89.4000, -31.8000



78.9900, -11.2350, 10.8850



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500



24.7380, -69.6570, 67.4870



56.5250, -3.4500, 62.5500



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



16.8720, -47.5080, 46.0280



2.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



# Inverse Universe

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



78.9500, 41.2500, 78.4500



89.6210, 59.6750, 113.4910



127.4750, 3.4500, -62.5500



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



61.1240, 40.7000, 77.4040

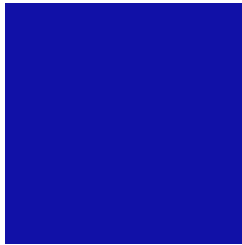


8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

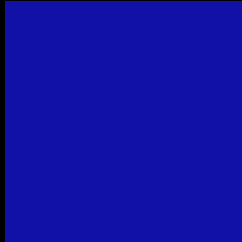
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

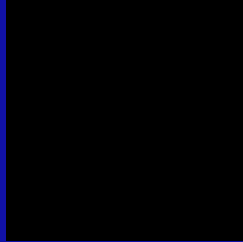
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.1000, -48.1500,



# 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

34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500

### Protanopia

42.0210, -48.0510, 6.2930

### Deuteranopia

41.9580, -43.7400, -0.2520



## Tritanopia

41.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500

## Protanomaly

39.2790, -48.2370, 20.6830

## Deuteranomaly

39.3130, -45.5770, 16.5270

## Tritanomaly

38.4350, -40.3490, 9.8830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500

## Achromatopsia

34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.1560, -17.3340, 16.7940

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500 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(17, 17, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 17, 167)  
}
```

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(17, 17, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 17, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500 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(17, 17, 167) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 17, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 17, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 17, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 17, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 17,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.1000, -48.1500, 46.6500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 17, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 17,  
167) }
```

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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