

# Converting Colors

YIQ(34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(34.6050, 0.4550,  
19.2950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F1643
RGB	47, 22, 67
RGB Percent	18%, 9%, 26%
CMY	0.8156, 0.9138, 0.7373
CMYK	0.30, 0.67, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	273°, 51%, 17%
HSV	273°, 67%, 26%
XYZ	2.4729, 1.5834, 5.4842
YIQ	34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

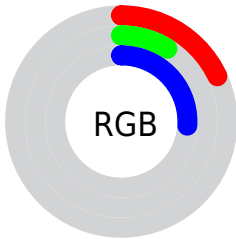
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	47, 22, 67
Decimal	3085891
CIELab	13.13, 22.60, -23.64
CIElCh	13, 32.705, 313.717
Yxy	1.5834, 0.2592, 0.1660
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281275971 (0xFF2F1643)
YUV	34.6050, 15.9707, 10.8704
Hunter-Lab	12.5835, 13.0577, -17.0315

# Details

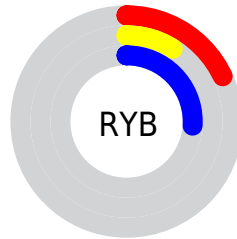
The YIQ color **34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **54.3950, -0.4550, -19.2950**, and the grayscale version is **34.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.2570, 1.5550, 21.3870**, and **3.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.5990, 0.5920, 22.3200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.6110, 0.3180, 16.2700**.

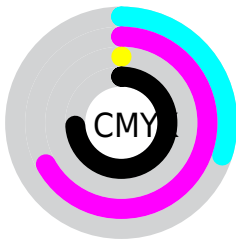
# Distribution



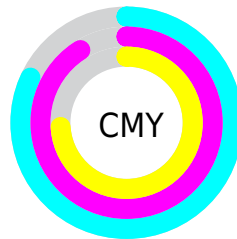
- Red (18%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 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 34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 34.6050, 0.4550,  
19.2950

■ 34.6050, 0.4550,  
19.2950

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

■ 13.2030, 1.6470,  
19.7190

■ 80.2570, 1.5550,  
21.3870

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 104.7840, 1.5090,  
22.2210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 130.3110, 1.4630,  
23.0550

■ 156.1370, 2.0130,  
24.1010

■ 183.5500, 2.2880,  
24.6240

■ 211.0770, 2.2420,


25.4580


 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590


 34.6050, 0.4550,  
19.2950


 34.6050, 0.4550,  
19.2950


 29.5990, 0.5920,  
22.3200


 39.6110, 0.3180,  
16.2700


 25.1800, 0.4540,  
24.8220


 44.0300, 0.4560,  
13.7680

 20.1740, 0.5910,  
27.8470

 49.0360, 0.3190,  
10.7430

 18.7010, 0.5450,  
28.6810

 54.0420, 0.1820,  
7.7180

 58.4610, 0.3200,  
5.2160

■ 63.4670, 0.1830,  
2.1910

■ 68.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

■ 73.4790, -0.0910,  
-3.8590

■ 77.8980, 0.0470,  
-6.3610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.2630, -34.1130, 6.9990



34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



30.0870, 22.6450, 24.6370

# Triad

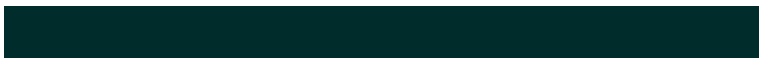
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



32.2830, 23.8880, -3.4080



30.8440, -26.2240, -9.3280

# Complementary

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



34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



54.3950, -0.4550, -19.2950

# 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.



27.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690



34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



31.2980, 10.3640, -11.6200

# Square

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



34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



29.7240, 36.1280, 6.0480



25.8720, -6.2320, -19.2240



32.6510, -32.6900, -2.2740



# Rectangle

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



34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



27.5240, 31.5400, 23.1240



25.8720, -6.2320, -19.2240



29.9320, -23.6560, -11.8160

# Sweetspot

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



34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



74.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180



38.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350



35.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950



36.0540, 1.0490, 30.5610



40.3570, 13.0170, 22.9130



30.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



27.2040, 1.0470, 41.6150



62.9110, 2.5960, 96.1640



# Inverse Universe

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



37.7350, 20.4000, 15.7600



40.8770, 32.0440, 25.0040



48.6430, -13.0170, -22.9130



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



33.9050, 44.0090, 33.9370



78.3760, 101.4040, 78.5880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

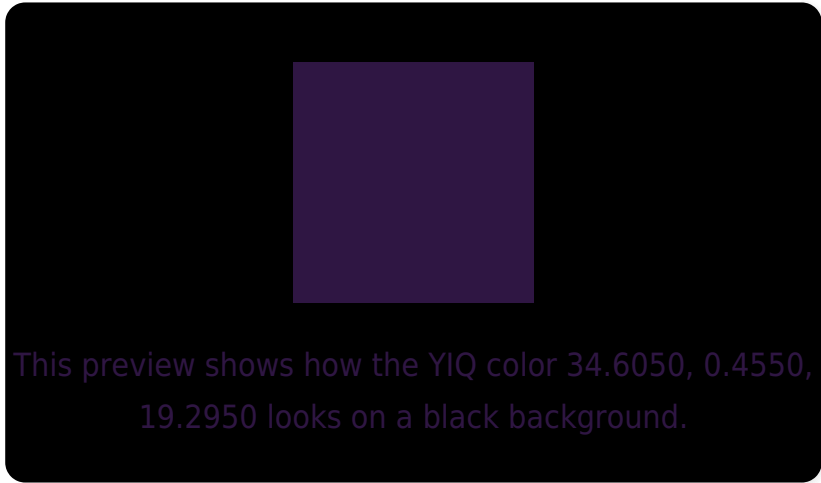
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

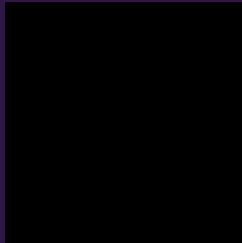
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 34.6050, 0.4550,



# 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

34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

### Protanopia

27.4650, -31.8660, 4.8220

### Deuteranopia

27.6130, -29.5270, 0.9770



## Tritanopia

35.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

## Protanomaly

30.0860, -20.3130, 10.2070

## Deuteranomaly

29.9890, -18.6620, 7.8180

## Tritanomaly

34.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950

## Achromatopsia

35.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

34.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 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(47, 22, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 22, 67)  
}
```

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(47, 22, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 22, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 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(47, 22, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 22, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 22, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 22, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 22, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 22, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 34.6050, 0.4550, 19.2950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 22, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 22,  
67) }
```

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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