

Converting Colors

YIQ(36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(36.2850, -47.2330,
46.5510)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1413A8
RGB	20, 19, 168
RGB Percent	8%, 7%, 66%
CMY	0.9214, 0.9255, 0.3415
CMYK	0.88, 0.89, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	240°, 80%, 37%
HSV	240°, 89%, 66%
XYZ	7.5825, 3.4390, 37.2722
YIQ	36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

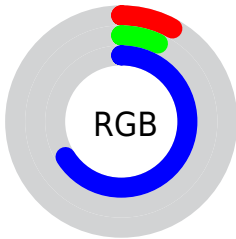
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 19, 168
Decimal	1315752
CIE _{Lab}	21.72, 52.65, -74.87
CIE _{LCh}	22, 91.524, 305.114
Yxy	3.4390, 0.1570, 0.0712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279505832 (0xFF1413A8)
YUV	36.2850, 64.9355, -14.2819
Hunter-Lab	18.5445, 40.5327, -106.1844

Details

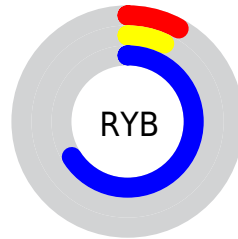
The YIQ color **36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **150.7150, 47.2330, -46.5510**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.7540, -32.1960, 54.8760**, and **12.9960, -36.5940, 35.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **21.2230, -52.6900, 51.8380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3470, -41.7760, 41.2640**.

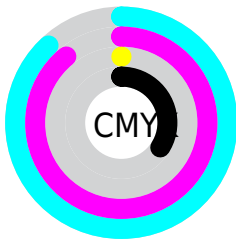
Distribution



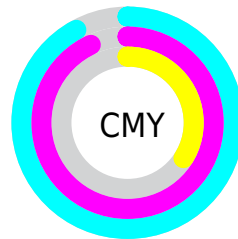
- Red (8%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510 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 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 36.2850, -47.2330,
46.5510

■ 36.2850, -47.2330,
46.5510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 16.0740, -45.2610,
43.8510

■ 95.7540, -32.1960,
54.8760

■ 12.9960, -36.5940,
35.4540

■ 123.0040,
-29.9040, 57.3920

■ 10.1460, -28.5690,
27.6790

■ 147.6490,
-18.8990, 50.6770

■ 11.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 171.8810, -8.1690,
43.4390

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 196.7000, 2.2860,
35.6780

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 222.4050, 13.0620,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

27.6060

0.0000

240.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

36.2850, -47.2330,
46.5510

36.2850, -47.2330,
46.5510

21.2230, -52.6900,
51.8380

51.3470, -41.7760,
41.2640

19.4510, -53.3320,
52.4600

66.1100, -36.9150,
35.7650

80.5850, -31.1830,
31.0010

95.6470, -25.7260,
25.7140

110.4100,
-20.8650, 20.2150

■ 125.4720,
-15.4080, 14.9280

■ 140.5340, -9.9510,
9.6410

■ 154.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

■ 169.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.2110, -79.9200, 27.6960



36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



52.7200, 44.2330, 62.9290

Triad

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



36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



40.2110, 59.9220, 15.3620



50.0330, -40.2980, -18.5860

Complementary

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



36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



150.7150, 47.2330, -46.5510

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.



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



48.1430, 17.9300, -16.5820

Square

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



36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



43.0560, 85.8240, 30.5280



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



58.3720, -62.4010, 2.0390

Rectangle

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



36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



53.6840, 70.2770, 53.4850



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



46.7100, -32.3190, -25.5270

Sweetspot

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



36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



167.0250, -18.3430, 18.5610



123.4490, -88.8040, -31.5880



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.



36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510



25.5640, -69.1070, 68.5330



58.1120, -3.7250, 62.0270



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



17.1710, -46.9120, 46.2400



2.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

Inverse Universe

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



80.4230, 41.2960, 77.6160



90.3330, 60.5460, 114.2260



128.5890, 3.1290, -62.2390



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



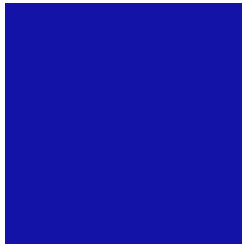
61.0100, 41.0210, 77.0930



8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

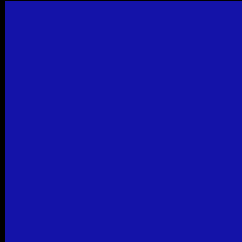
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

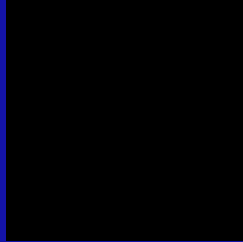
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.2850, -47.2330,

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

36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510

Protanopia

42.2490, -48.6930, 6.9150

Deuteranopia

42.6590, -44.3360, -0.4640



Tritanopia

41.7010, -36.1270, -11.5750

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510

Protanomaly

39.8060, -48.2830, 21.5170

Deuteranomaly

40.3130, -45.5770, 16.5270

Tritanomaly

39.4350, -40.3490, 9.8830

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510

Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

36.1560, -17.3340, 16.7940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510 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(20, 19, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 19, 168)  
}
```

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(20, 19, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 19, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510 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(20, 19, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 19, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 19, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 19, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 19, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 19,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.2850, -47.2330, 46.5510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 19, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 19,  
168) }
```

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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