

# Converting Colors

YIQ(44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(44.6600, -54.1040,  
11.3680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00347C
RGB	0, 52, 124
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 49%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7960, 0.5140
CMYK	1.00, 0.58, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	215°, 100%, 24%
HSV	215°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	4.8627, 3.9114, 19.5446
YIQ	44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

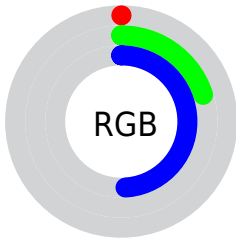
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 37, 124
Decimal	13436
CIELab	23.38, 15.89, -44.93
CIELCh	23, 47.657, 289.477
Yxy	3.9114, 0.1717, 0.1381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203516 (0xFF00347C)
YUV	44.6600, 39.1146, -39.1668
Hunter-Lab	19.7774, 9.2778, -44.7481

# Details

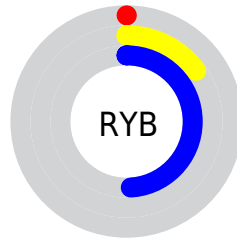
The YIQ color **44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **79.3400, 54.1040, -11.3680**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.4280, -38.4710, 19.9050**, and **13.1320, -25.9540, 18.8300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3570, -48.8770, 10.2510**.

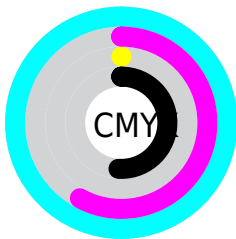
# Distribution



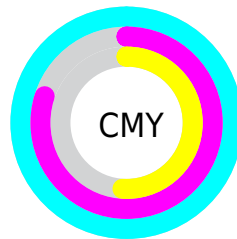
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680 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 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.6600, -54.1040,  
11.3680

■ 44.6600, -54.1040,  
11.3680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 30.0700, -40.5790,  
14.0530

■ 100.4280,  
-38.4710, 19.9050

■ 13.1320, -25.9540,  
18.8300

■ 126.0800,  
-37.3710, 21.9970

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,  
13.7690

■ 152.9060,  
-36.8210, 23.0430

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 179.6350,  
-34.6200, 21.7000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 204.1550,  
-24.7610, 13.7270

■ 229.2620,

-15.1770, 5.2310

■ 252.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 44.6600, -54.1040,  
11.3680

■ 52.3570, -48.8770,  
10.2510

■ 60.3530, -43.0540,  
9.3460

■ 68.6370, -38.1020,  
7.7060

■ 76.6330, -32.2790,  
6.8010

■ 84.3300, -27.0520,  
5.6840

■ 92.0270, -21.8250,  
4.5670

■ 100.0230,  
-16.0020, 3.6620

■ 108.3070,  
-11.0500, 2.0220

■ 116.3030, -5.2270,  
1.1170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.0460, -58.3670, 6.0250



44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680



55.6420, 8.2010, 33.1050

# Triad

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



44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680



49.2930, 53.4590, 5.8350



45.7640, -32.4110, -23.8590

# Complementary

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



44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680



79.3400, 54.1040, -11.3680

# 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.



39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410



44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680



53.2700, 33.9300, -9.1900

# Square

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



44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680



41.0220, 56.8010, 33.3850



50.1590, 11.8330, -21.7270



50.6830, -44.8840, -12.5640



# Rectangle

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



44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680



48.8470, 32.7290, 40.1290



50.1590, 11.8330, -21.7270



43.8090, -28.2840, -27.0680

# Sweetspot

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



44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680



129.9130, -21.5040, 4.2560



80.7680, -56.5700, -43.0820



63.0510, -13.2050, 2.5310



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680



57.6830, -70.1060, 15.0300



16.5280, -35.0360, 40.2600



57.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



44.7740, -54.4250, 11.6790



90.9500, -110.0420, 22.9340



# Inverse Universe

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



43.0040, 57.2120, 42.4600



55.7770, 74.4490, 54.9690



107.4720, 35.0360, -40.2600



57.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



43.3030, 57.8080, 42.6720



87.4320, 116.1660, 86.3900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680 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 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680 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 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.6600, -54.1040,



# 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

44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680

### Protanopia

44.8080, -51.7650, 7.5230

### Deuteranopia

45.3320, -47.7290, 0.4550



## Tritanopia

44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680

## Protanomaly

44.5630, -52.4530, 8.9790

## Deuteranomaly

45.1840, -50.0680, 4.3000

## Tritanomaly

44.5510, -44.1520, -3.8000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.2830, -19.6700, 4.0580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680 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, 52, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 52, 124)  
}
```

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, 52, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 52, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680 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, 52, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 52, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 52, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 52, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 52, 124)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.6600, -54.1040, 11.3680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 52, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 52,  
124) }
```

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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