

Converting Colors

YIQ(45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(45.4090, -28.2920,
17.1480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D2A6A
RGB	29, 42, 106
RGB Percent	11%, 16%, 42%
CMY	0.8862, 0.8353, 0.5845
CMYK	0.73, 0.60, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	230°, 57%, 26%
HSV	230°, 73%, 42%
XYZ	3.9343, 2.9573, 13.9879
YIQ	45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

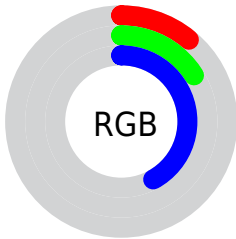
Format	Color
RYB	29, 40, 106
Decimal	1911402
CIELab	19.87, 18.34, -39.07
CIELCh	20, 43.158, 295.146
Yxy	2.9573, 0.1884, 0.1416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280101482 (0xFF1D2A6A)
YUV	45.4090, 29.8714, -14.3907
Hunter-Lab	17.1969, 10.7427, -36.1885




Details

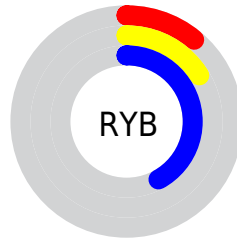
The YIQ color **45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **89.5910, 28.2920, -17.1480**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.1970, -24.5790, 21.4450**, and **6.6120, -18.6180, 18.0380** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.8370, -32.3730, 19.5230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9810, -24.2110, 14.7730**.

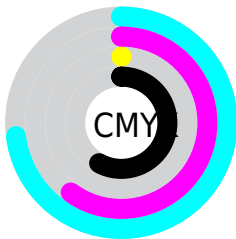
Distribution







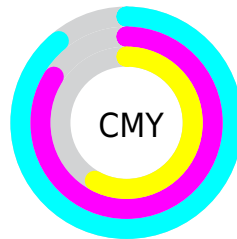
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (16%)
-  Blue (42%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (16%)
-  Blue (42%)



-  Cyan (73%)
-  Magenta (60%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (84%)
-  Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480 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 45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 45.4090, -28.2920,
17.1480

■ 45.4090, -28.2920,
17.1480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 22.1480, -32.0510,
13.6850

■ 94.1970, -24.5790,
21.4450

■ 6.6120, -18.6180,
18.0380

■ 119.4360,
-23.7540, 23.0140

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 145.9630,
-23.8000, 23.8480

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 172.6040,
-24.1670, 24.9930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 198.3070,
-19.0770, 20.8510

■ 223.4140, -9.4930,

12.3550

248.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

45.4090, -28.2920,
17.1480

45.4090, -28.2920,
17.1480

36.8370, -32.3730,
19.5230

53.9810, -24.2110,
14.7730

28.5640, -35.8580,
22.1100

62.2540, -20.7260,
12.1860

22.6500, -38.9760,
23.5520

70.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340

78.5120, -12.8850,
7.7470

87.0840, -8.8040,
5.3720

■ 95.6560, -4.7230,
2.9970

■ 103.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 111.9140, 3.1180,
-1.4420

■ 120.1870, 6.6030,
-4.0290

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.4660, -50.8020, 6.5900



45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480



47.1110, 14.0700, 31.3660

Triad

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



45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480



43.9220, 44.1980, 2.9660



40.5950, -30.2570, -18.8410

Complementary

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



45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480



89.5910, 28.2920, -17.1480

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.



35.3170, -18.1510, -28.9910



45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480



45.8500, 26.3650, -9.7550

Square

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



45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480



37.3320, 49.6960, 24.4800



42.1630, 6.0100, -20.8220



44.2430, -40.5290, -8.8890

Rectangle

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



45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480



39.3370, 34.1050, 37.2170



42.1630, 6.0100, -20.8220



38.7540, -26.4510, -21.7390

Sweetspot

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



45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480



114.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030



81.3810, -41.3980, -20.6780



54.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480



43.4200, -44.0200, 26.8600



44.9540, -10.4130, 29.0350



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



25.0780, -43.0570, 25.9270



51.9970, -89.9200, 54.7520

Inverse Universe

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



53.5050, 41.7190, 20.3670



56.1600, 65.1000, 31.6600



90.0460, 10.4130, -29.0350



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.2630, 63.3120, 31.0240



77.9290, 132.8590, 64.6910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

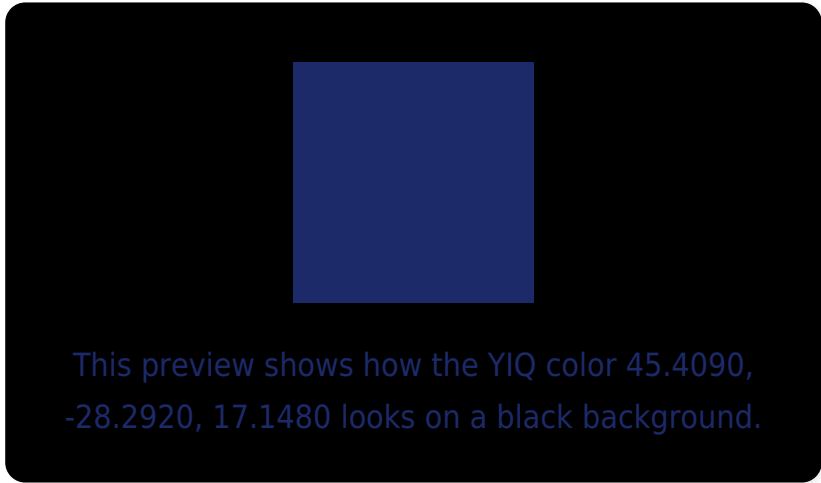
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

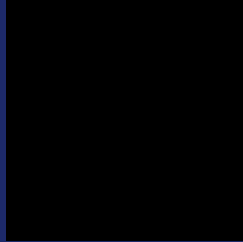
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.4090, -28.2920,

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

45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480

Protanopia

38.8750, -44.7040, 6.2080

Deuteranopia

39.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850



Tritanopia

38.1960, -33.1470, -10.5150

Trichromacy



Original Color

45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480

Protanomaly

41.3320, -38.5610, 10.5190

Deuteranomaly

41.4800, -36.2220, 6.6740

Tritanomaly

41.1890, -31.2690, -0.4930

Monochromacy



Original Color

45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480

Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480 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(29, 42, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 42, 106)  
}
```

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(29, 42, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 42, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480 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(29, 42, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 42, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 42, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 42, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 42, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 42,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.4090, -28.2920, 17.1480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 42, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 42,  
106) }
```

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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