

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.4610, -16.8750,  
13.9810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	262958
RGB	38, 41, 88
RGB Percent	15%, 16%, 35%
CMY	0.8509, 0.8392, 0.6550
CMYK	0.57, 0.53, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	236°, 40%, 25%
HSV	236°, 57%, 34%
XYZ	3.3529, 2.7023, 9.5717
YIQ	45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

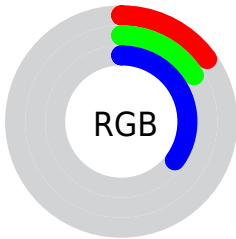
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	38, 41, 88
Decimal	2500952
CIELab	18.81, 13.94, -28.91
CIELCh	19, 32.096, 295.741
Yxy	2.7023, 0.2146, 0.1729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280691032 (0xFF262958)
YUV	45.4610, 20.9717, -6.5433
Hunter-Lab	16.4387, 7.6398, -23.0155

# Details

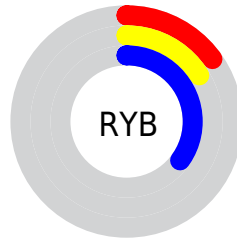
The YIQ color **45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **80.5390, 16.8750, -13.9810**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2270, -16.0960, 16.3840**, and **4.7880, -13.4820, 13.0620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.0740, -20.0390, 16.2570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.8480, -13.7110, 11.7050**.

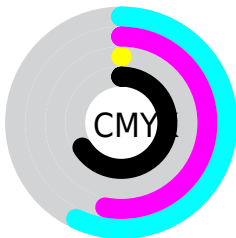
# Distribution



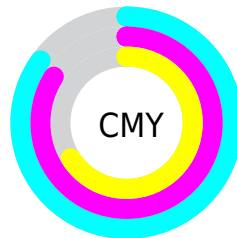
- Red (15%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810 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 45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.4610, -16.8750,  
13.9810

■ 45.4610, -16.8750,  
13.9810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 22.9120, -19.7630,  
11.2530

■ 92.2270, -16.0960,  
16.3840

■ 4.7880, -13.4820,  
13.0620

■ 117.1670,  
-15.8670, 17.7410

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

■ 143.2810,  
-16.1880, 18.0520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.8080,  
-16.2340, 18.8860

■ 197.3350,  
-16.2800, 19.7200

■ 222.8270, -9.2180,

12.8780

247.9340, 0.3660,  
4.3820

45.4610, -16.8750,  
13.9810

45.4610, -16.8750,  
13.9810

38.0740, -20.0390,  
16.2570

52.8480, -13.7110,  
11.7050

30.1000, -22.9280,  
19.0560

60.8220, -10.8220,  
8.9060

23.0120, -25.4960,  
21.5440

67.9100, -8.2540,  
6.4180

15.6250, -28.6600,  
23.8200

75.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

12.9670, -29.6230,  
24.7530

82.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 90.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 98.0450, 4.1270,  
-3.2090

■ 105.1330, 6.6950,  
-5.6970

■ 112.5200, 9.8590,  
-7.9730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.8380, -43.2820, 2.4620



45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



46.7480, 10.3580, 21.5420

# Triad

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



45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



43.3230, 35.5790, -0.5250



37.6600, -28.8820, -16.2260

# Complementary

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



45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



80.5390, 16.8750, -13.9810

# 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.



33.7500, -20.6280, -22.6440



45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



43.1810, 23.9350, -9.7690

# Square

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



45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



42.8800, 35.9890, 14.0770



40.7120, 8.8980, -18.0940



40.2820, -36.2650, -9.0730



# Rectangle

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



45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



44.6310, 23.9290, 23.3930



40.7120, 8.8980, -18.0940



36.6340, -25.9930, -19.0250

# Sweetspot

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



45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



97.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970



72.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330



48.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810



48.2400, -26.1380, 22.1660



50.2780, -2.9380, 20.2140



39.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



15.7200, -35.9970, 30.1390



35.0080, -79.2850, 65.7630



# Inverse Universe

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



53.2920, 28.8370, 11.5330



60.7780, 45.2040, 17.7800



75.7220, 2.9380, -20.2140



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



32.6770, 61.8460, 24.5500



71.8610, 135.5660, 54.1740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

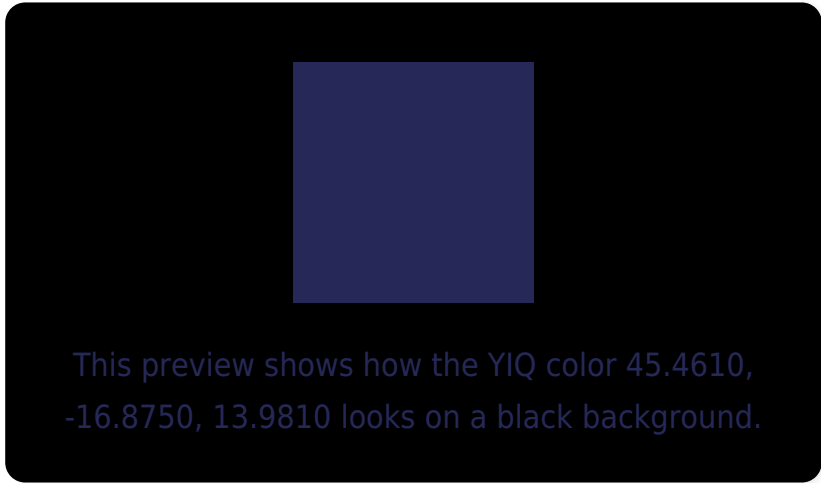
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

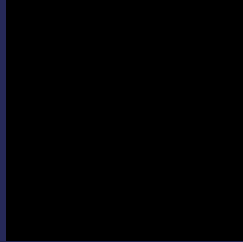
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.4610, -16.8750,



# 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

45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810

### Protanopia

40.5020, -33.2880, 8.5680

### Deuteranopia

36.9370, -39.2470, 0.9210



## Tritanopia

42.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810

## Protanomaly

42.4920, -27.3280, 10.6880

## Deuteranomaly

40.1770, -30.9950, 5.5570

## Tritanomaly

44.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810 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(38, 41, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 41, 88)  
}
```

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(38, 41, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 41, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810 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(38, 41, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 41, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 41, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 41, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 41, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 41, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.4610, -16.8750, 13.9810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 41, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 41,  
88) }
```

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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