

Converting Colors

YIQ(45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(45.6290, -17.2880,
15.9600)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27285C
RGB	39, 40, 92
RGB Percent	15%, 16%, 36%
CMY	0.8470, 0.8431, 0.6393
CMYK	0.58, 0.57, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	239°, 40%, 26%
HSV	239°, 58%, 36%
XYZ	3.5264, 2.7213, 10.4583
YIQ	45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

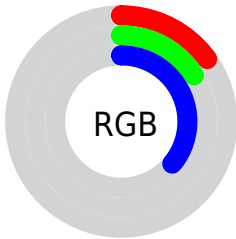
Format	Color
RYB	39, 40, 92
Decimal	2566236
CIELab	18.89, 16.37, -31.44
CIElCh	19, 35.442, 297.507
Yxy	2.7213, 0.2111, 0.1629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280756316 (0xFF27285C)
YUV	45.6290, 22.8609, -5.8136
Hunter-Lab	16.4964, 9.2882, -26.0406

Details

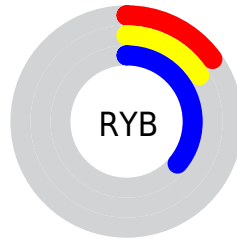
The YIQ color **45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **85.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8080, -16.2340, 18.8860**, and **5.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.6550, -20.1770, 18.7590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.6030, -14.3990, 13.1610**.

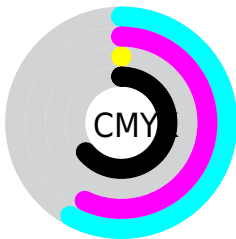
Distribution



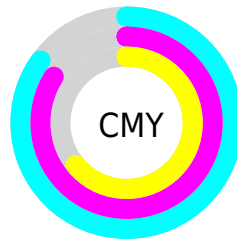
- Red (15%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600 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 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 45.6290, -17.2880,
15.9600

■ 45.6290, -17.2880,
15.9600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 23.0800, -20.1760,
13.2320

■ 92.8080, -16.2340,
18.8860

■ 5.2440, -14.7660,
14.3060

■ 117.6340,
-15.6840, 19.9320

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 143.8620,
-16.3260, 20.5540

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 170.3890,
-16.3720, 21.3880

■ 197.9160,
-16.4180, 22.2220

■ 222.8380, -7.7510,

13.8250

247.9450, 1.8330,
5.3290

45.6290, -17.2880,
15.9600

45.6290, -17.2880,
15.9600

37.6550, -20.1770,
18.7590

53.6030, -14.3990,
13.1610

29.6810, -23.0660,
21.5580

61.5770, -11.5100,
10.3620

21.4080, -26.5510,
24.1450

69.8500, -8.0250,
7.7750

13.4340, -29.4400,
26.9440

77.8240, -5.1360,
4.9760

11.6620, -30.0820,
27.5660

85.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 93.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 101.7460, 3.5310,
-3.4210

■ 110.0190, 7.0160,
-6.0080

■ 117.9930, 9.9050,
-8.8070

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.5220, -45.2080, 4.3280



45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



46.4110, 12.9250, 24.5810

Triad

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



45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



42.6930, 37.4130, -0.7230



38.3610, -29.4780, -16.4380

Complementary

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



45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



85.3710, 17.2880, -15.9600

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.



34.1090, -20.2610, -23.7890



45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



43.7680, 23.6600, -10.2920

Square

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



45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



41.0870, 39.8400, 15.8720



40.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



41.3250, -37.8240, -8.3520

Rectangle

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



45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



42.8920, 27.6880, 26.8560



40.4020, 6.8350, -19.2530



37.3350, -26.5890, -19.2370

Sweetspot

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



45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



101.9810, -7.0160, 6.0080



75.9250, -30.9460, -11.8580



50.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600



47.6360, -27.1930, 24.7670



52.5170, -2.1130, 21.7830



41.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



13.7140, -35.8600, 33.1640



29.3660, -77.1770, 71.6150

Inverse Universe

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



54.9610, 31.2670, 11.5470



62.0450, 48.8260, 18.2180



78.4830, 2.1130, -21.7830



42.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600



33.1180, 64.9180, 23.9420



71.3190, 139.9680, 51.4880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600 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 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

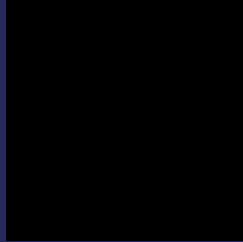
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.6290, -17.2880,

15.9600.

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

45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600

Protanopia

36.6580, -42.5950, 6.5330

Deuteranopia

36.9370, -39.2470, 0.9210



Tritanopia

42.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680

Trichromacy



Original Color

45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600

Protanomaly

40.1430, -33.6550, 9.7130

Deuteranomaly

39.8180, -31.3620, 6.7020

Tritanomaly

43.4250, -17.1940, 3.2380

Monochromacy



Original Color

45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600 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(39, 40, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 40, 92)  
}
```

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(39, 40, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 40, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600 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(39, 40, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 40, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 40, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 40, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 40, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 40, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.6290, -17.2880, 15.9600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 40, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 40,  
92) }
```

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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