

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.0810, -20.7760,
35.1280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	301D81
RGB	48, 29, 129
RGB Percent	19%, 11%, 51%
CMY	0.8116, 0.8863, 0.4943
CMYK	0.63, 0.78, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	251°, 63%, 31%
HSV	251°, 78%, 51%
XYZ	5.6191, 3.0913, 21.0552
YIQ	46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

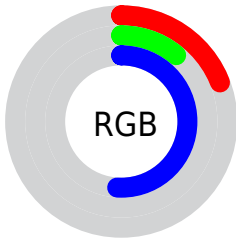
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 29, 129
Decimal	3153281
CIE _{Lab}	20.41, 37.86, -52.89
CIE _{LCh}	20, 65.040, 305.598
Yxy	3.0913, 0.1888, 0.1039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281343361 (0xFF301D81)
YUV	46.0810, 40.8791, 1.6830
Hunter-Lab	17.5821, 26.2790, -58.6946

Details

The YIQ color **46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **111.9190, 20.7760, -35.1280**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.8690, -17.0630, 39.4250**, and **9.0060, -25.3590, 24.5690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.4600, -23.1610, 39.8070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.7020, -18.3910, 30.4490**.

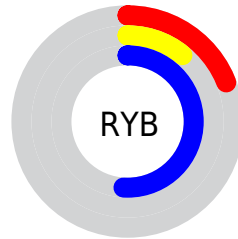
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (11%)

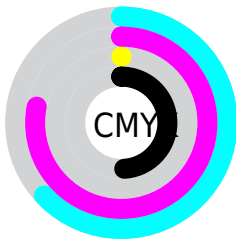
Blue (51%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (11%)

Blue (51%)

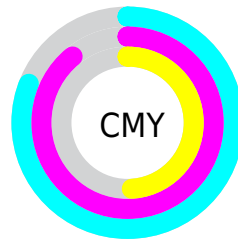


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280 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 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.0810, -20.7760,
35.1280

■ 46.0810, -20.7760,
35.1280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 18.2540, -28.7530,
31.0150

■ 96.8690, -17.0630,
39.4250

■ 9.0060, -25.3590,
24.5690

■ 122.2220,
-16.5590, 41.3050

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 148.5750,
-16.0550, 43.1850

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 174.8050,
-11.0110, 39.8770

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 199.3250, -1.1520,
31.9040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 224.4320, 8.4320,

23.4080

243.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

46.0810, -20.7760,
35.1280

46.0810, -20.7760,
35.1280

35.4600, -23.1610,
39.8070

56.7020, -18.3910,
30.4490

24.5400, -26.1420,
44.2740

67.6220, -15.4100,
25.9820

22.1810, -26.5090,
45.4190

78.2430, -13.0250,
21.3030

89.1630, -10.0440,
16.8360

99.1970, -7.3840,
12.6800

■ 110.1170, -4.4030,
8.2130

■ 120.7380, -2.0180,
3.5340

■ 131.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 142.2790, 3.3480,
-5.6120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.0430, -62.3120, 16.9520



46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280



42.8510, 36.0740, 51.0980

Triad

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



46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280



44.2320, 46.2610, 4.1250



45.2400, -36.4470, -16.7910

Complementary

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



46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280



111.9190, 20.7760, -35.1280

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.



37.6820, -17.9210, -33.1610



46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280



46.0830, 18.1590, -15.2250

Square

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



46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280



35.2820, 70.3280, 25.0160



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



51.2990, -52.1300, -2.3860

Rectangle

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



46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280



43.8020, 54.9650, 44.6370



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



42.8290, -31.0360, -21.2440

Sweetspot

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



46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280



136.4250, -8.0260, 13.3020



88.5340, -54.6500, -11.7860



64.8180, -4.9990, 8.0010



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280



38.7540, -32.1960, 54.8760



60.7320, 8.4280, 45.5160



58.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



21.7680, -26.7840, 44.8960



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



68.1340, 33.5990, 46.3910



73.0080, 52.5300, 72.2580



97.2680, -8.4280, -45.5160



59.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



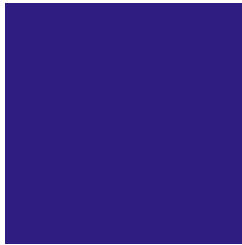
50.0140, 43.2250, 59.1690



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280 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 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280 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 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0810, -20.7760,

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

46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280

Protanopia

39.6900, -45.6210, 6.3070

Deuteranopia

39.8550, -41.9520, 0.3840



Tritanopia

39.1250, -34.3850, -10.1050

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280

Protanomaly

41.8040, -36.7740, 16.6820

Deuteranomaly

41.9520, -34.4350, 12.8370

Tritanomaly

41.7750, -29.8030, 5.9810

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.1970, -7.3840, 12.6800

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280 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(48, 29, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 29, 129)  
}
```

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(48, 29, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 29, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280 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(48, 29, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 29, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 29, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 29, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 29, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 29,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.0810, -20.7760, 35.1280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 29, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 29,  
129) }
```

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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