

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(46.1250, -16.0490,  
10.0230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	252C51
RGB	37, 44, 81
RGB Percent	15%, 17%, 32%
CMY	0.8549, 0.8274, 0.6824
CMYK	0.54, 0.46, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	230°, 37%, 23%
HSV	230°, 54%, 32%
XYZ	3.1481, 2.7887, 8.1523
YIQ	46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

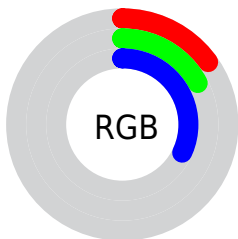
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 43, 81
Decimal	2436177
CIE Lab	19.18, 8.95, -23.65
CIE LCh	19, 25.283, 290.731
Yxy	2.7887, 0.2234, 0.1979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280626257 (0xFF252C51)
YUV	46.1250, 17.1934, -8.0026
Hunter-Lab	16.6993, 4.4268, -17.2548

# Details

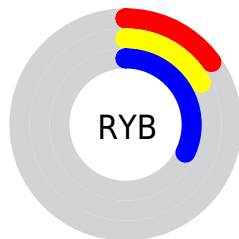
The YIQ color **46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **71.8750, 16.0490, -10.0230**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140**, and **4.1040, -11.5560, 11.1960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.6240, -18.8920, 11.9880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580**.

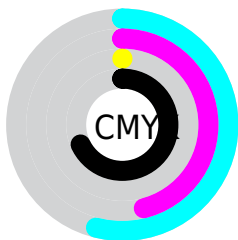
# Distribution



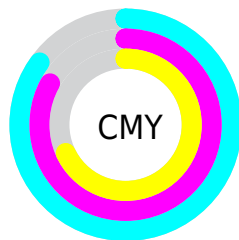
- Red (15%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230 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 46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.1250, -16.0490,  
10.0230

■ 46.1250, -16.0490,  
10.0230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.2880, -18.0660,  
8.0300

■ 92.5920, -15.8660,  
12.2140

■ 4.1040, -11.5560,  
11.1960

■ 117.7060,  
-16.1870, 12.5250

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 143.2330,  
-16.2330, 13.3590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 169.6460,  
-15.9580, 13.8820

■ 197.4610,  
-16.8750, 13.9810

■ 223.3920,

-12.4270, 10.4610

249.0860, -3.1180,  
1.4420

46.1250, -16.0490,  
10.0230

46.1250, -16.0490,  
10.0230

39.6240, -18.8920,  
11.9880

52.6260, -13.2060,  
8.0580

33.1230, -21.7350,  
13.9530

59.1270, -10.3630,  
6.0930

27.2090, -24.8530,  
15.3950

65.0410, -7.2450,  
4.6510

20.7080, -27.6960,  
17.3600

71.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

16.8650, -29.5760,  
18.3920

78.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 84.8430, 1.8800,  
-1.0320

■ 91.3440, 4.7230,  
-2.9970

■ 97.2580, 7.8410,  
-4.4390

■ 103.7590, 10.6840,  
-6.4040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



38.8120, -40.3930, -0.3370



46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



47.9490, 5.1780, 16.2980

# Triad

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



46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



45.3100, 28.4260, 2.4580



36.8450, -27.9650, -16.3250

# Complementary

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



46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



71.8750, 16.0490, -10.0230

# 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.



40.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130



46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



44.7510, 22.3300, -8.2140

# Square

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



46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



46.1070, 27.9200, 11.6320



42.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



39.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160



# Rectangle

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



46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



47.6360, 16.3650, 17.3010



42.8310, 10.1810, -13.8110



36.1610, -26.0390, -18.1910

# Sweetspot

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



46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



91.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



67.0460, -23.9770, -11.5050



45.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230



50.6220, -24.5780, 15.9180



46.5010, -5.1840, 16.8640



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



21.9490, -38.3800, 23.7640



48.1670, -84.6470, 52.8010



# Inverse Universe

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



50.9540, 23.9770, 11.5050



58.4720, 37.3180, 17.5260



71.4990, 5.1840, -16.8640



38.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



33.3330, 57.1230, 27.5470



73.5860, 126.3950, 60.6910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

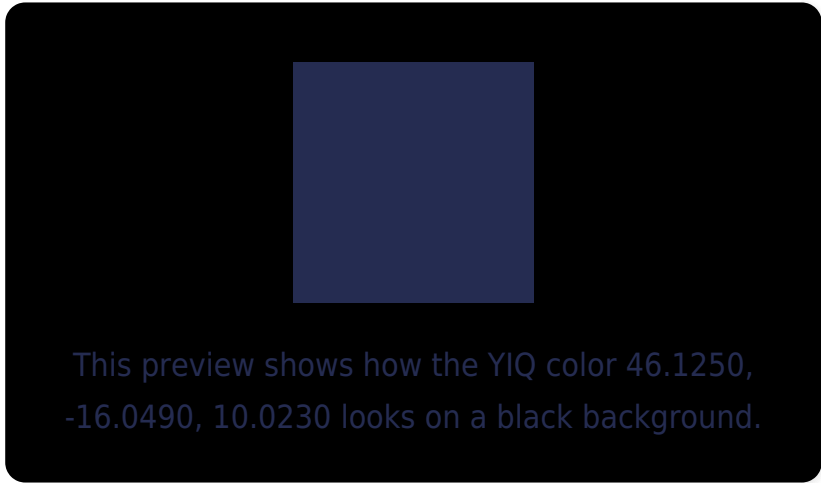
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

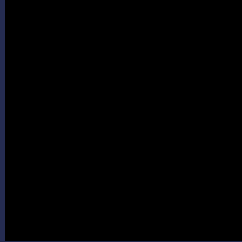
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.1250, -16.0490,



# 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

46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230

### Protanopia

44.4340, -21.4130, 8.1150

### Deuteranopia

42.9880, -26.0890, 4.7510



## Tritanopia

43.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230

## Protanomaly

45.3310, -19.6250, 8.7510

## Deuteranomaly

44.1950, -22.2380, 6.5460

## Tritanomaly

44.7410, -15.2680, 1.3720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230 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(37, 44, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 44, 81)  
}
```

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(37, 44, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 44, 81) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230 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(37, 44, 81) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 44, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 44, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 44, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 44, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 44, 81)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 44, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 44,  
81) }
```

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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