

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.1470, -30.3100,
20.6820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E2973
RGB	30, 41, 115
RGB Percent	12%, 16%, 45%
CMY	0.8823, 0.8392, 0.5492
CMYK	0.74, 0.64, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	232°, 59%, 28%
HSV	232°, 74%, 45%
XYZ	4.4206, 3.0991, 16.5712
YIQ	46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

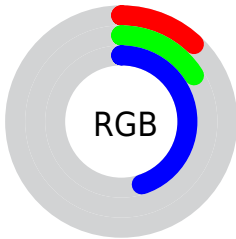
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 40, 115
Decimal	1976691
CIE _{Lab}	20.44, 22.76, -43.96
CIE _{LCh}	20, 49.501, 297.371
Yxy	3.0991, 0.1835, 0.1286
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280166771 (0xFF1E2973)
YUV	46.1470, 33.9445, -14.1609
Hunter-Lab	17.6042, 14.0158, -43.4880

Details

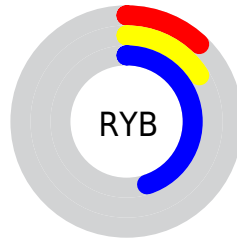
The YIQ color **46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **98.8530, 30.3100, -20.6820**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.6470, -25.7260, 25.7140**, and **7.5240, -21.1860, 20.5260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.9880, -34.1160, 23.5800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.6050, -25.9080, 17.9960**.

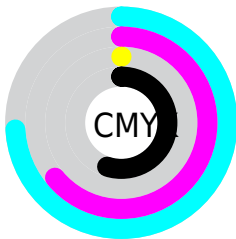
Distribution



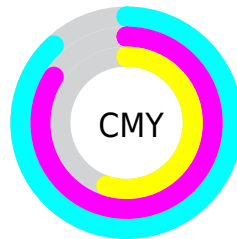
- Red (12%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820 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 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.1470, -30.3100,
20.6820

■ 46.1470, -30.3100,
20.6820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 22.5870, -34.6650,
17.0070

■ 95.6470, -25.7260,
25.7140

■ 7.5240, -21.1860,
20.5260

■ 120.8860,
-24.9010, 27.2830

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 147.7120,
-24.3510, 28.3290

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

■ 174.3530,
-24.7180, 29.4740

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 199.2150,
-15.8220, 22.4340

■ 224.3220, -6.2380,

13.9380

249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

46.1470, -30.3100,
20.6820

46.1470, -30.3100,
20.6820

36.9880, -34.1160,
23.5800

55.6050, -25.9080,
17.9960

27.5300, -38.5180,
26.2660

64.7640, -22.1020,
15.0980

21.9150, -41.0400,
27.9200

73.9230, -18.2960,
12.2000

83.3810, -13.8940,
9.5140

92.5400, -10.0880,
6.6160

■ 101.9980, -5.6860,
3.9300

■ 111.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 120.6150, 2.5220,
-1.6540

■ 129.7740, 6.3280,
-4.5520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.3070, -54.6080, 9.4880



46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



44.6760, 20.0290, 39.0130

Triad

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



46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



44.2320, 46.2610, 4.1250



42.1110, -31.7700, -18.9540

Complementary

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



46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



98.8530, 30.3100, -20.6820

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.



36.0350, -17.4170, -31.2810



46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



46.7250, 25.2190, -11.0130

Square

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



46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



34.1590, 57.6730, 28.5930



42.1300, 1.6090, -23.6630



46.9160, -43.9220, -7.9700

Rectangle

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



46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



38.6200, 40.7980, 42.5740



42.1300, 1.6090, -23.6630



40.6290, -27.5970, -22.9970

Sweetspot

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



46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



123.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480



88.3310, -47.1290, -21.4410



60.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820



42.1410, -47.3680, 32.4720



48.9590, -8.8090, 33.0070



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



23.3000, -43.5620, 29.5740



47.2840, -89.0500, 61.0140

Inverse Universe

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



56.6690, 47.1290, 21.4410



58.7050, 73.8110, 33.4830



96.0410, 8.8090, -33.0070



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



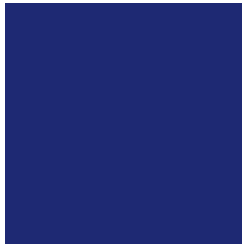
38.3020, 67.5760, 30.8400



78.3980, 138.7280, 62.9520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820 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 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

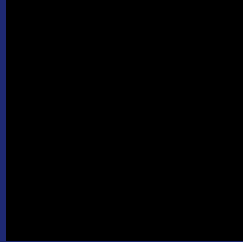
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.1470, -30.3100,

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

46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820

Protanopia

39.6900, -45.6210, 6.3070

Deuteranopia

39.8550, -41.9520, 0.3840



Tritanopia

39.0110, -34.0640, -10.4160

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820

Protanomaly

41.7880, -39.8450, 11.7630

Deuteranomaly

41.9360, -37.5060, 7.9180

Tritanomaly

41.6450, -32.5530, 0.7510

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.8820, -11.0510, 7.5490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820 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(30, 41, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 41, 115)  
}
```

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(30, 41, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 41, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820 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(30, 41, 115) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 41, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 41, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 41, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 41, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 41,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.1470, -30.3100, 20.6820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 41, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 41,  
115) }
```

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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