

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.1800, -15.6000,
62.4800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	460AAA
RGB	70, 10, 170
RGB Percent	27%, 4%, 67%
CMY	0.7252, 0.9609, 0.3335
CMYK	0.59, 0.94, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	263°, 89%, 35%
HSV	263°, 94%, 67%
XYZ	9.8897, 4.4214, 38.3389
YIQ	46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

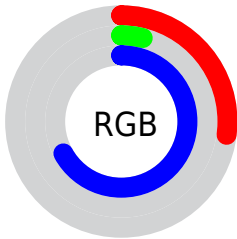
Format	Color
R_{YB}	70, 10, 170
Decimal	4590250
CIE _{Lab}	25.02, 58.37, -70.51
CIE _{LCh}	25, 91.532, 309.619
Yxy	4.4214, 0.1878, 0.0840
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282780330 (0xFF460AAA)
YUV	46.1800, 61.0433, 20.8901
Hunter-Lab	21.0272, 47.1566, -93.3845

Details

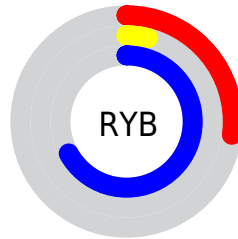
The YIQ color **46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **133.8200, 15.6000, -62.4800**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.5500, -13.7660, 62.2820**, and **13.2240, -37.2360, 36.0760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.5160, -16.4260, 66.4380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.4480, -13.7190, 55.9210**.

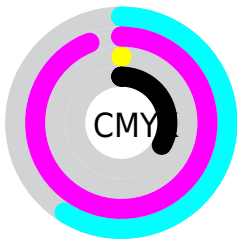
Distribution



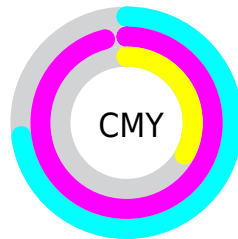
- Red (27%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (27%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800 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 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

46.1800, -15.6000,
62.4800

46.1800, -15.6000,
62.4800

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

26.4680, -25.6390,
51.6810

105.5500,
-13.7660, 62.2820

13.2240, -37.2360,
36.0760

132.6750,
-12.6200, 63.5400

10.3740, -29.2110,
28.3010

156.9070, -1.8900,
56.3020

11.6330, -23.1110,
16.8650

181.7260, 8.5650,
48.5410

6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

207.1320, 18.7450,
40.2570

2.9810, -7.0160,
6.0080

225.0630, 14.0250,

0.0000, 0.0000,

26.6730

0.0000

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 46.1800, -15.6000,
62.4800

■ 46.1800, -15.6000,
62.4800

■ 38.5160, -16.4260,
66.4380

■ 59.4480, -13.7190,
55.9210

■ 72.4170, -12.4340,
49.1500

■ 85.6850, -10.5530,
42.5910

■ 98.9530, -8.6720,
36.0320

■ 111.9220, -7.3870,
29.2610

■ 125.1900, -5.5060,
22.7020

■ 138.1590, -4.2210,
15.9310

■ 151.4270, -2.3400,
9.3720

■ 164.6950, -0.4590,
2.8130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.8840, -83.3130, 28.6150



46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800



57.2760, 54.4110, 65.6990

Triad

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



46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800



52.8480, 56.2100, 5.5380



56.7810, -48.2760, -17.1720

Complementary

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



46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800



133.8200, 15.6000, -62.4800

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.



46.3730, -21.7250, -41.3170



46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800



53.4150, 13.9880, -22.2360

Square

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



46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800



44.8500, 89.4000, 31.8000



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



65.7070, -70.6540, 2.9300

Rectangle

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



46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800



56.9300, 78.3920, 55.0960



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



53.4580, -40.2970, -24.1130

Sweetspot

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



46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800



173.9450, -6.1940, 24.1580



87.5270, -79.1350, -3.0630



82.5180, -3.8540, 14.7860



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800



50.1250, -21.7940, 86.6380



69.8010, 31.4840, 79.2280



77.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



33.6160, -14.1320, 57.9000



4.6720, -1.6520, 7.9160

Inverse Universe

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



69.2400, 63.2600, 65.0200



82.2240, 87.6930, 90.2930



110.1990, -31.4840, -79.2280



78.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



54.7400, 58.6760, 59.9880



7.4620, 7.7470, 8.2830

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

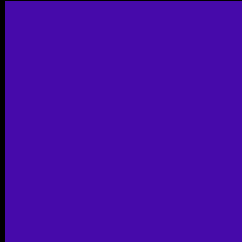
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800 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 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.1800, -15.6000,

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

46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800

Protanopia

48.7690, -56.0290, 7.7070

Deuteranopia

48.9510, -51.0300, -0.2940



Tritanopia

55.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800

Protanomaly

47.6160, -41.6360, 27.7080

Deuteranomaly

48.0090, -38.6090, 22.4070

Tritanomaly

52.1710, -21.6900, 18.6460

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.1900, -5.5060, 22.7020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800 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(70, 10, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 10, 170)  
}
```

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(70, 10, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 10, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800 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(70, 10, 170) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 10, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(70, 10, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 10, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 10, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 10,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.1800, -15.6000, 62.4800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 10, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 10,  
170) }
```

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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