

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**YIQ(46.2920, -39.9430,  
46.5930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	251BAA
RGB	37, 27, 170
RGB Percent	15%, 11%, 67%
CMY	0.8547, 0.8941, 0.3336
CMYK	0.78, 0.84, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	244°, 73%, 39%
HSV	244°, 84%, 67%
XYZ	8.4050, 4.0772, 38.3401
YIQ	46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

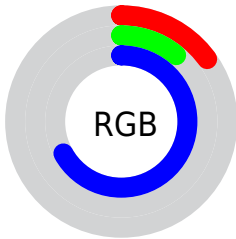
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	37, 27, 170
Decimal	2431914
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	23.93, 50.67, -72.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	24, 88.364, 304.988
Yxy	4.0772, 0.1654, 0.0802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280621994 (0xFF251BAA)
YUV	46.2920, 60.9880, -8.1491
Hunter-Lab	20.1921, 38.9649, -98.4434

# Details

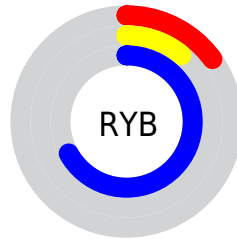
The YIQ color **46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **150.7080, 39.9430, -46.5930**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.4830, -29.9950, 53.5330**, and **13.2240, -37.2360, 36.0760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.5290, -44.8040, 52.0920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.0550, -35.0820, 41.0940**.

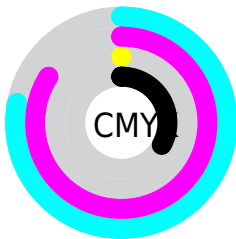
# Distribution



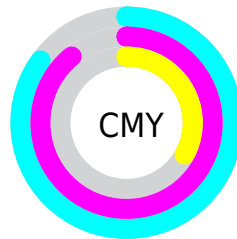
- Red (15%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930 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 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.2920, -39.9430,  
46.5930

■ 46.2920, -39.9430,  
46.5930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 16.8890, -46.1780,  
43.9500

■ 102.4830,  
-29.9950, 53.5330

■ 13.2240, -37.2360,  
36.0760

■ 129.3200,  
-27.9780, 55.5260

■ 10.3740, -29.2110,  
28.3010

■ 153.5520,  
-17.2480, 48.2880

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,  
16.8650

■ 177.7840, -6.5180,  
41.0500

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 203.4890, 4.2580,  
32.9780

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 227.9980, 12.6500,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

24.0580

0.0000

244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140

46.2920, -39.9430,  
46.5930

46.2920, -39.9430,  
46.5930

31.5290, -44.8040,  
52.0920

61.0550, -35.0820,  
41.0940

22.9680, -47.4180,  
55.4140

75.8180, -30.2210,  
35.5950

90.2820, -25.9560,  
29.8840

105.0450,  
-21.0950, 24.3850

119.8080,  
-16.2340, 18.8860

■ 134.5710,  
-11.3730, 13.3870

■ 149.3340, -6.5120,  
7.8880

■ 163.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 178.5610, 2.6140,  
-3.3220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.6730, -81.3410, 25.9150



46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930



54.0730, 44.7370, 64.8090

# Triad

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



46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930



47.2880, 61.0230, 11.9270



53.4240, -42.9570, -19.9570

# Complementary

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



46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930



150.7080, 39.9430, -46.5930

# 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.



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930



52.8720, 20.1310, -17.9250

# Square

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



46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930



44.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



61.6490, -64.7390, 0.3570



# Rectangle

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



46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930



55.3360, 71.3770, 55.5770



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



50.2150, -35.2990, -26.5870

# Sweetspot

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



46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930



173.5800, -15.5920, 18.2640



121.3730, -82.4780, -25.0860



83.3600, -9.4010, 10.6870



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.



46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930



30.0920, -61.7260, 72.4340



67.5210, 2.3730, 61.6450



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



19.8620, -41.5480, 48.1480



2.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320



# Inverse Universe

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



84.9190, 42.5350, 71.6790



89.8620, 66.1860, 111.1300



129.4790, -2.3730, -61.6450



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



59.9840, 43.9100, 74.2940

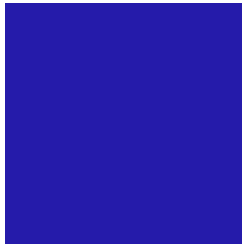


8.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

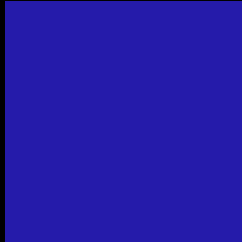
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

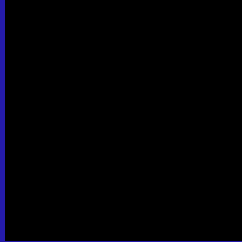
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.2920, -39.9430,



# 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

46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930

### Protanopia

46.2100, -52.9570, 7.0990

### Tritanopia

45.2060, -39.1070, -12.6350

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930

## Protanomaly

45.8060, -48.2830, 21.5170

## Tritanomaly

45.6800, -39.6610, 8.4270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.1240, -14.3080, 17.0200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930 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, 27, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 27, 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(37, 27, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 27, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930 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, 27, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 27, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 27, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 27, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 27, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 27,  
170) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.2920, -39.9430, 46.5930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 27, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 27,  
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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