

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A3542
RGB	26, 53, 66
RGB Percent	10%, 21%, 26%
CMY	0.8981, 0.7921, 0.7413
CMYK	0.61, 0.20, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	199°, 43%, 18%
HSV	199°, 61%, 26%
XYZ	2.6819, 3.1597, 5.6192
YIQ	46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

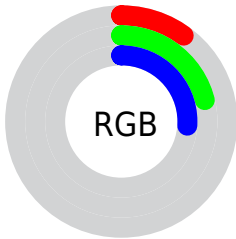
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 42, 66
Decimal	1717570
CIE Lab	20.67, -5.85, -11.23
CIE LCh	21, 12.666, 242.488
Yxy	3.1597, 0.2340, 0.2757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279907650 (0xFF1A3542)
YUV	46.4090, 9.6584, -17.8987
Hunter-Lab	17.7757, -4.1758, -6.2997

Details

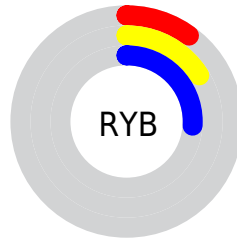
The YIQ color **46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.5910, 20.2650, 1.6810**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700**, and **6.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.1420, -23.8870, -2.1190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430**.

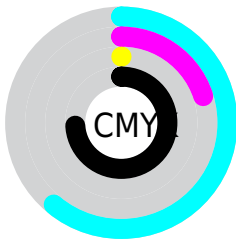
Distribution



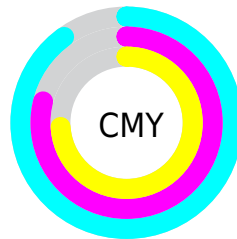
- Red (10%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 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 46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810

■ 46.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.3980, -21.7320,
-2.6280

■ 93.5230, -20.5860,
-1.3700

■ 6.2580, -9.3540,
4.3260

■ 117.9360,
-20.3110, -0.8470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.7510,
-21.2280, -0.7480

■ 170.4520,
-21.8240, -0.9600

■ 197.5660,
-22.1450, -0.6490

■ 226.1530,

-22.4200, -1.1720

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 46.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810

■ 46.4090, -20.2650,
-1.6810

■ 43.1420, -23.8870,
-2.1190

■ 49.6760, -16.6430,
-1.2430

■ 40.1740, -26.9130,
-2.3450

■ 52.6440, -13.6170,
-1.0170

■ 36.9070, -30.5350,
-2.7830

■ 55.9110, -9.9950,
-0.5790

■ 33.9390, -33.5610,
-3.0090

■ 59.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 62.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 66.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 68.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 72.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 75.2030, 9.6740,
0.8900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760



46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



48.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660

Triad

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



46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



51.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



48.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700

Complementary

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



46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



45.5910, 20.2650, 1.6810

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.



49.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140



46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



50.7200, 15.5880, 3.8440

Square

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



46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



51.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



49.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



46.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710

Rectangle

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



46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



50.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090



49.7150, 13.9840, -0.1280



48.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Sweetspot

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



46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



79.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770



50.9620, -15.1730, -16.8770



38.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



55.5370, -32.3690, -2.5850



34.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



49.2130, -49.0120, -3.8280



114.7600, -113.7040, -9.8320

Inverse Universe

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



41.0380, 15.1730, 16.8770



47.0380, 24.3410, 26.9410



57.3310, 14.7650, -8.7790



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



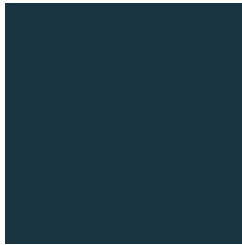
36.4130, 36.9470, 40.7790



84.3040, 84.7120, 94.7600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

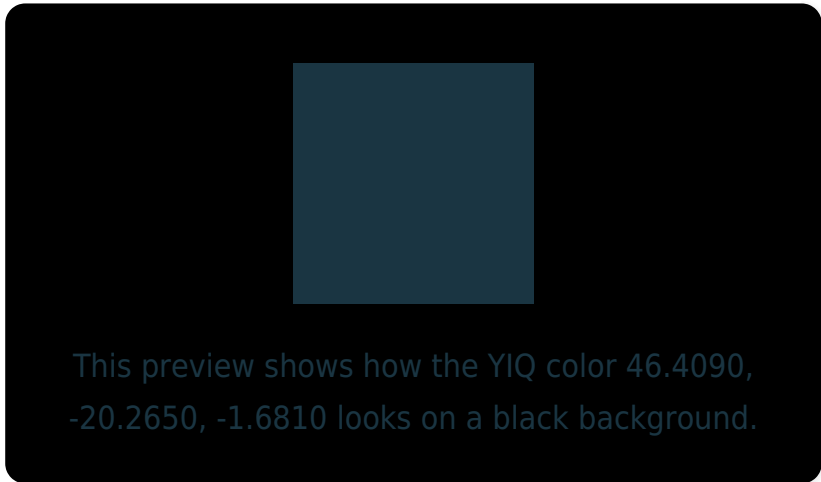
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

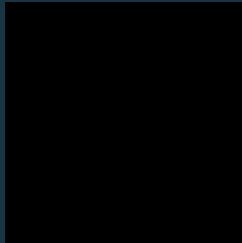
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

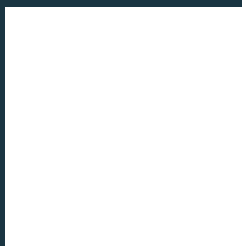
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4090, -20.2650,

-1.6810.

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

46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

Protanopia

49.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Deuteranopia

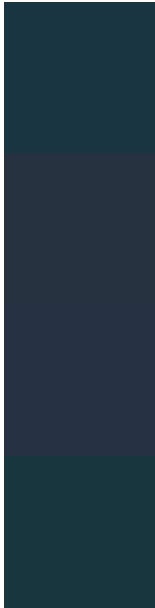
49.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500



Tritanopia

45.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

Protanomaly

48.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220

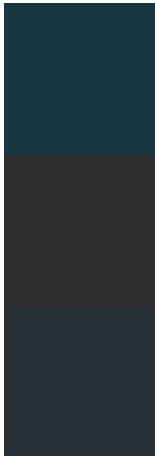
Deuteranomaly

48.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430

Tritanomaly

45.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 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(26, 53, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 53, 66)  
}
```

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(26, 53, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 53, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 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(26, 53, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 53, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 53, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 53, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 53, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 53, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 53, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 53,  
66) }
```

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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