

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.4320, -25.9580,
40.9380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F1B91
RGB	47, 27, 145
RGB Percent	18%, 11%, 57%
CMY	0.8155, 0.8942, 0.4316
CMYK	0.68, 0.81, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	250°, 69%, 34%
HSV	250°, 81%, 57%
XYZ	6.6725, 3.4314, 27.0787
YIQ	46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

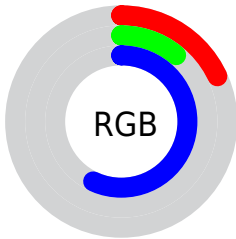
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 27, 145
Decimal	3087249
CIE _{Lab}	21.69, 43.78, -60.78
CIE _{LCh}	22, 74.910, 305.768
Yxy	3.4314, 0.1795, 0.0923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281277329 (0xFF2F1B91)
YUV	46.4320, 48.5940, 0.4981
Hunter-Lab	18.5240, 31.8801, -73.7044

Details

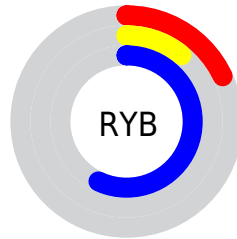
The YIQ color **46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **125.5680, 25.9580, -40.9380**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.8180, -21.0530, 45.6590**, and **10.6020, -29.8530, 28.9230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.0390, -28.9850, 46.2390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.2380, -22.6560, 36.1600**.

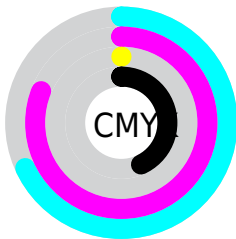
Distribution



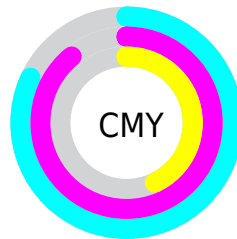
- Red (18%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380 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 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.4320, -25.9580,
40.9380

■ 46.4320, -25.9580,
40.9380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 14.7400, -38.7490,
35.9630

■ 98.8180, -21.0530,
45.6590

■ 10.6020, -29.8530,
28.9230

■ 124.8830,
-19.6780, 48.2740

■ 8.3390, -22.1030,
20.6250

■ 151.7800,
-17.8900, 48.9100

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 175.7130, -7.7560,
41.4600

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 200.8200, 1.8280,
32.9640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 225.6390, 12.2830,

25.2030

243.2600, 5.5000,
10.4600

46.4320, -25.9580,
40.9380

46.4320, -25.9580,
40.9380

34.0390, -28.9850,
46.2390

58.2380, -22.6560,
36.1600

24.0050, -31.6450,
50.3950

70.6310, -19.6290,
30.8590

82.4370, -16.3270,
26.0810

94.8300, -13.3000,
20.7800

106.6360, -9.9980,
16.0020

■ 119.0290, -6.9710,
10.7010

■ 130.8350, -3.6690,
5.9230

■ 143.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 155.0340, 2.6600,
-4.1560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.6710, -69.8320, 21.0800



46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



47.4650, 40.3370, 56.4410

Triad

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



46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



45.4500, 51.5790, 6.8670



48.1580, -39.1520, -17.3280

Complementary

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



46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



125.5680, 25.9580, -40.9380

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.



39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640



46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



48.4420, 18.5260, -16.3700

Square

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



46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



38.8700, 77.4800, 27.5600



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



55.0150, -57.0820, -0.7460

Rectangle

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



46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



48.4440, 62.0250, 48.8490



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



45.8780, -32.7320, -23.5480

Sweetspot

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



46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



150.6360, -9.9980, 16.0020



97.9780, -64.8280, -14.5560



71.5730, -5.6870, 9.4570



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



34.3590, -40.9090, 64.1070



64.0730, 9.2060, 53.4460



65.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



22.2670, -29.6270, 46.8610



1.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Inverse Universe

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



73.4540, 38.8700, 55.4940



76.7570, 61.1470, 86.8030



107.9270, -9.2060, -53.4460



66.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



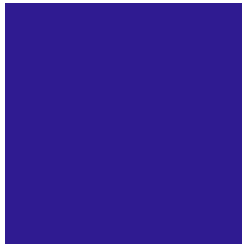
53.1330, 44.5080, 63.4520



3.0760, 2.8420, 3.5620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

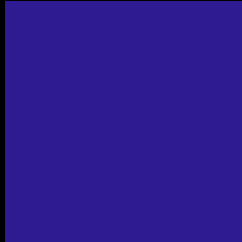
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

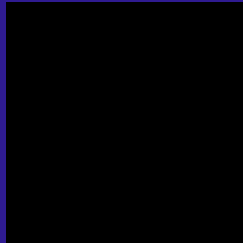
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4320, -25.9580,

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

46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380

Protanopia

42.1350, -48.3720, 6.6040

Deuteranopia

42.0720, -44.0610, 0.0590



Tritanopia

41.7010, -36.1270, -11.5750

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380

Protanomaly

43.5310, -40.2590, 19.2690

Deuteranomaly

43.5650, -37.5990, 15.1130

Tritanomaly

43.1600, -32.3250, 7.6350

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.9950, -9.6310, 14.8570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380 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(47, 27, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 27, 145)  
}
```

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(47, 27, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 27, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380 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(47, 27, 145) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 27, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 27, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 27, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 27, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 27,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 27, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 27,  
145) }
```

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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