

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(46.5130, -40.9890,  
-0.5490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	073A5B
RGB	7, 58, 91
RGB Percent	3%, 23%, 36%
CMY	0.9726, 0.7725, 0.6433
CMYK	0.92, 0.36, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	204°, 86%, 19%
HSV	204°, 92%, 36%
XYZ	3.4877, 3.8278, 10.4417
YIQ	46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

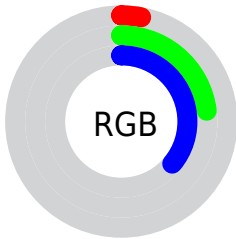
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	7, 39, 91
Decimal	473691
CIE Lab	23.09, -2.36, -24.14
CIE LCh	23, 24.256, 264.425
Yxy	3.8278, 0.1964, 0.2156
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278663771 (0xFF073A5B)
YUV	46.5130, 21.9321, -34.6529
Hunter-Lab	19.5647, -2.4181, -17.9477

# Details

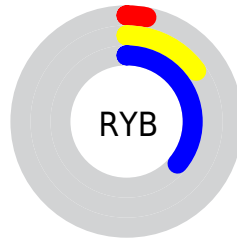
The YIQ color **46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **51.4870, 40.9890, 0.5490**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.0410, -33.6080, 3.3520**, and **13.9350, -18.5700, 6.1500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.6590, -44.3360, -0.4640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330**.

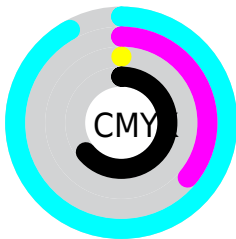
# Distribution



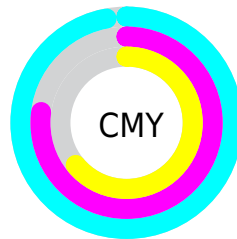
- Red (3%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490 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 46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.5130, -40.9890,  
-0.5490

■ 46.5130, -40.9890,  
-0.5490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 29.3570, -31.6820,  
1.4860

■ 97.7420, -34.2040,  
3.1400

■ 13.9350, -18.5700,  
6.1500

■ 123.5680,  
-33.6540, 4.1860

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,  
6.9410

■ 149.6820,  
-33.9750, 4.4970


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 176.7960,  
-34.2960, 4.8080


■ 204.3230,  
-34.3420, 5.6420


■ 230.0600,


-26.5920, -2.6560


 248.1230,  
-13.7080, -4.8760


 46.5130, -40.9890,  
-0.5490


 46.5130, -40.9890,  
-0.5490


 42.6590, -44.3360,  
-0.4640

 51.5520, -36.7250,  
-0.7330

 56.0040, -32.1860,  
-0.3940

 61.0430, -27.9220,  
-0.5780

 65.4950, -23.3830,  
-0.2390

 70.5340, -19.1190,  
-0.4230

■ 75.2850, -13.9840,  
0.1280

■ 80.3240, -9.7200,  
-0.0560

■ 85.3630, -5.4560,  
-0.2400

■ 89.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.9700, -44.0140, -6.3020



46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490



55.8050, -12.1520, 10.9840

# Triad

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



46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490



55.3520, 28.6080, 10.1760



48.8270, -10.3590, -16.0150

# Complementary

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



46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490



51.4870, 40.9890, 0.5490

# 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.



51.6890, 7.7050, -12.9910



46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490



54.4840, 27.8760, 1.4120

# Square

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



46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490



56.2190, 21.9130, 15.8730



53.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050



43.3820, -33.9710, -17.6110



# Rectangle

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



46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490



57.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260



53.4950, 20.1750, -7.7050



50.0620, -3.7110, -15.3510

# Sweetspot

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



46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490



99.5020, -16.0930, -0.1970



59.9560, -33.3720, -33.9800



48.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490



55.0150, -57.0820, -0.7460



22.4460, -29.7140, 20.8940



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



51.8690, -53.7350, -0.8310



111.5460, -115.6770, -1.6050



# Inverse Universe

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



37.9300, 33.6930, 33.6690



43.0770, 46.9410, 46.8850



75.5540, 29.7140, -20.8940



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



40.5280, 44.0530, 44.1570



87.2790, 95.0280, 95.0280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

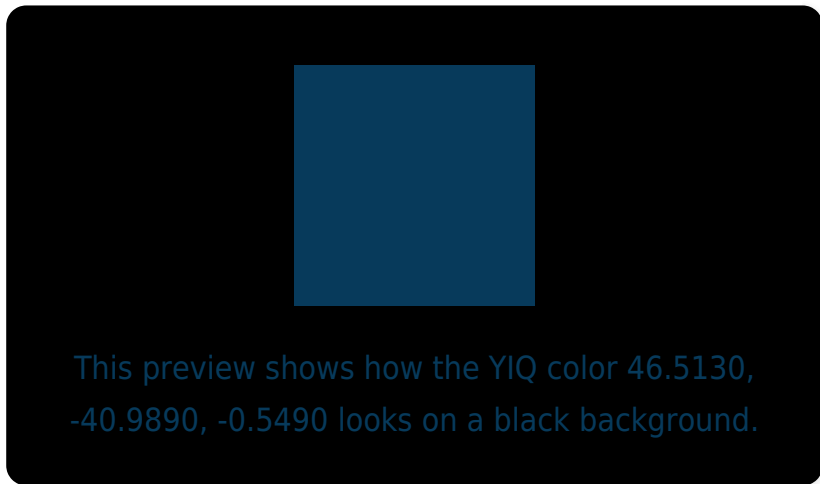
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

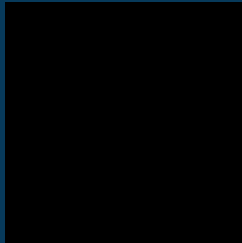
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5130, -40.9890,

-0.5490.

# 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

46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490

### Protanopia

54.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420

### Deuteranopia

52.9280, -25.8600, 6.1080



## Tritanopia

43.9180, -38.2360, -11.9000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490

## Protanomaly

51.4010, -25.8140, 5.2740

## Deuteranomaly

50.8240, -31.4990, 3.6770

## Tritanomaly

45.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490 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(7, 58, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 58, 91)  
}
```

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(7, 58, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 58, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490 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(7, 58, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 58, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 58, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 58, 91); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 58, 91); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 58, 91) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.5130, -40.9890, -0.5490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 58, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 58,  
91) }
```

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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