

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.5260, -15.5000,
16.5960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A285C
RGB	42, 40, 92
RGB Percent	16%, 16%, 36%
CMY	0.8352, 0.8431, 0.6393
CMYK	0.54, 0.57, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	242°, 39%, 26%
HSV	242°, 57%, 36%
XYZ	3.6446, 2.7822, 10.4642
YIQ	46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

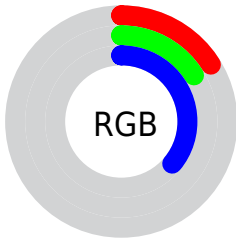
Format	Color
R_{YB}	42, 40, 92
Decimal	2762844
CIE _{Lab}	19.15, 17.10, -31.01
CIE _{LCh}	19, 35.410, 298.875
Yxy	2.7822, 0.2158, 0.1647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280952924 (0xFF2A285C)
YUV	46.5260, 22.4187, -3.9693
Hunter-Lab	16.6800, 9.8127, -25.5195

Details

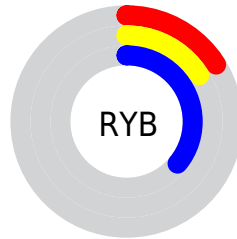
The YIQ color $46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 333366 . A complement of this color would be $85.4740, 15.5000, -16.5960$, and the grayscale version is $46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $93.7050, -14.4460, 19.5220$, and $5.2440, -14.7660, 14.3060$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $38.5520, -18.3890, 19.3950$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $54.5000, -12.6110, 13.7970$.

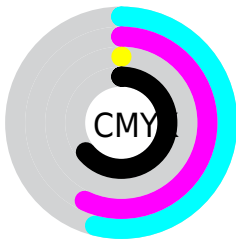
Distribution



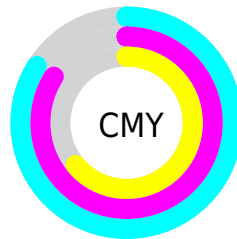
- Red (16%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960 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 46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.5260, -15.5000,
16.5960

■ 46.5260, -15.5000,
16.5960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.2760, -17.7920,
14.0800

■ 93.7050, -14.4460,
19.5220

■ 5.2440, -14.7660,
14.3060

■ 118.2320,
-14.4920, 20.3560

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 144.7590,
-14.5380, 21.1900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 171.2860,
-14.5840, 22.0240

■ 198.8130,
-14.6300, 22.8580

■ 223.7350, -5.9630,

14.4610

248.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

46.5260, -15.5000,
16.5960

46.5260, -15.5000,
16.5960

38.5520, -18.3890,
19.3950

54.5000, -12.6110,
13.7970

30.5780, -21.2780,
22.1940

62.4740, -9.7220,
10.9980

22.0170, -23.8920,
25.5160

71.0350, -7.1080,
7.6760

14.3420, -26.1850,
28.5270

78.7100, -4.8150,
4.6650

11.6840, -27.1480,
29.4600

86.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 94.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 102.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 111.1930, 6.4660,
-7.0540

■ 119.1670, 9.3550,
-9.8530

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.5220, -45.2080, 4.3280



46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



46.8950, 14.4380, 24.6940

Triad

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



46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



43.2800, 37.1380, -1.2460



39.1760, -30.3950, -16.3390

Complementary

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



46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



85.4740, 15.5000, -16.5960

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.



34.9240, -21.1780, -23.6900



46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



44.0560, 22.7890, -11.0270

Square

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



46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



42.4460, 40.2070, 14.7270



40.6900, 5.9640, -19.9880



42.1400, -38.7410, -8.2530

Rectangle

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



46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



43.6640, 28.3300, 26.2340



40.6900, 5.9640, -19.9880



37.5630, -27.2310, -18.6150

Sweetspot

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



46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



101.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430



75.2780, -30.4420, -9.9780



50.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960



48.5440, -23.9380, 26.3500



54.3000, -0.0040, 22.1080



41.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



13.7360, -32.9260, 35.0580



29.7090, -70.7130, 75.6150

Inverse Universe

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



61.2480, 14.9420, 26.5740



71.5240, 23.5130, 41.9530



77.7000, 0.0040, -22.1080



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



44.8600, 31.8550, 55.9750



96.8550, 68.0640, 121.1520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

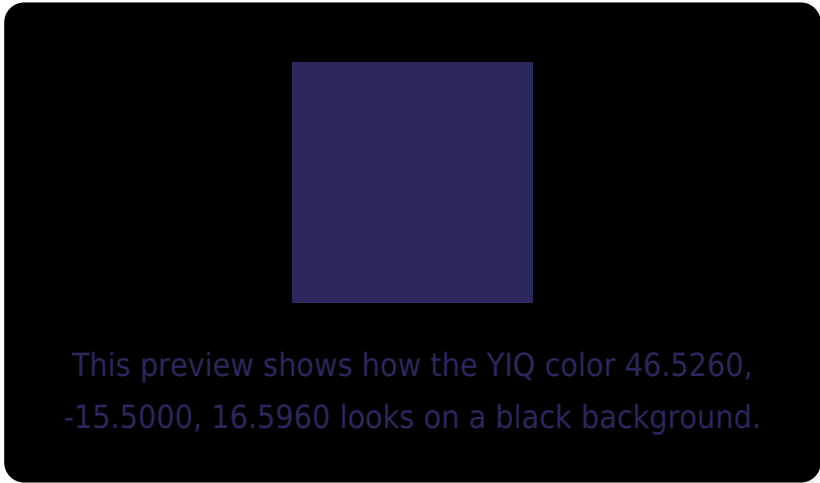
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

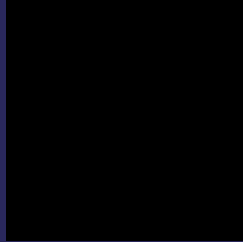
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5260, -15.5000,

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

46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960

Protanopia

37.3590, -43.1910, 6.3210

Deuteranopia

37.6380, -39.8430, 0.7090



Tritanopia

44.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960

Protanomaly

40.5560, -33.3800, 10.2360

Deuteranomaly

40.7040, -31.0410, 6.3910

Tritanomaly

44.9200, -14.2140, 4.2980

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960 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(42, 40, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 40, 92)  
}
```

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(42, 40, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 40, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960 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(42, 40, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 40, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 40, 92)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 40, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 40, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 40, 92)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.5260, -15.5000, 16.5960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 40, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 40,  
92) }
```

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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