

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.7580, -48.3280,
16.8240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0B3181
RGB	11, 49, 129
RGB Percent	4%, 19%, 51%
CMY	0.9568, 0.8078, 0.4944
CMYK	0.91, 0.62, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	221°, 84%, 27%
HSV	221°, 91%, 51%
XYZ	5.1950, 3.8523, 21.2161
YIQ	46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

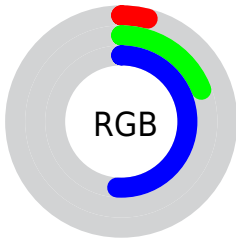
Format	Color
R_{YB}	11, 40, 129
Decimal	733569
CIE _{Lab}	23.18, 20.89, -48.40
CIE _{LCh}	23, 52.716, 293.340
Yxy	3.8523, 0.1717, 0.1273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278923649 (0xFF0B3181)
YUV	46.7580, 40.5453, -31.3598
Hunter-Lab	19.6273, 12.8981, -50.3503

Details

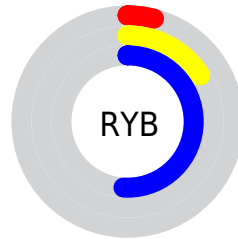
The YIQ color **46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **93.2420, 48.3280, -16.8240**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.8460, -36.5920, 24.4000**, and **11.9410, -26.7340, 21.9540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.3600, -52.9590, 18.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.9280, -43.0550, 14.8730**.

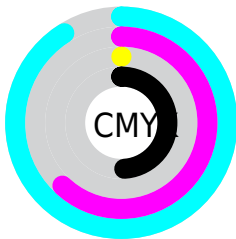
Distribution



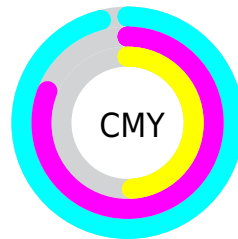
- Red (4%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240 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 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.7580, -48.3280,
16.8240

■ 46.7580, -48.3280,
16.8240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.7650, -41.0380,
16.8660

■ 100.8460,
-36.5920, 24.4000

■ 11.9410, -26.7340,
21.9540

■ 126.7970,
-34.8960, 26.7040

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 153.6230,
-34.3460, 27.7500

■ 4.9360, -11.1430,
9.2170

■ 179.0810,
-29.9440, 25.0640

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 203.6010,
-20.0850, 17.0910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 228.7080,

-10.5010, 8.5950

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 46.7580, -48.3280,
16.8240

■ 46.7580, -48.3280,
16.8240

■ 39.3600, -52.9590,
18.1530

■ 55.9280, -43.0550,
14.8730

■ 64.5110, -37.5070,
13.4450

■ 73.6810, -32.2340,
11.4940

■ 82.8510, -26.9610,
9.5430

■ 91.7220, -22.2840,
7.3800

■ 100.3050,
-16.7360, 5.9520

■ 109.4750,
-11.4630, 4.0010

■ 118.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

■ 127.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.3710, -60.6600, 9.0360



46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240



52.7510, 15.4440, 39.5080

Triad

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



46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240



48.7060, 53.7340, 6.3580



46.2200, -33.6950, -22.6150

Complementary

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



46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240



93.2420, 48.3280, -16.8240

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



46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240



52.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

Square

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



46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240



38.9580, 62.8530, 33.8370



48.0550, 6.1940, -24.1580



51.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

Rectangle

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



46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240



42.4940, 41.3930, 48.3130



48.0550, 6.1940, -24.1580



44.6240, -29.2010, -26.9690

Sweetspot

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



46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240



136.9350, -18.5700, 6.1500



89.2720, -57.8090, -37.1450



65.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240



50.8500, -68.7780, 24.0060



30.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380



58.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



38.6590, -52.3630, 18.3650



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



50.6140, 58.1300, 36.8340



56.3880, 82.7940, 52.4100



109.5680, 25.9580, -40.9380



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



42.9460, 63.1270, 39.8870



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240 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 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240 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 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7580, -48.3280,

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

46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240

Protanopia

44.5800, -51.1230, 6.9010

Deuteranopia

44.5170, -46.8120, 0.3560



Tritanopia

43.8040, -37.9150, -12.2110

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240

Protanomaly

45.2860, -50.1150, 10.6610

Deuteranomaly

45.3200, -47.4550, 6.5050

Tritanomaly

44.6870, -41.5390, -1.5950

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240 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(11, 49, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 49, 129)  
}
```

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(11, 49, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 49, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240 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(11, 49, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 49, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 49, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 49, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 49, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 49,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.7580, -48.3280, 16.8240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 49, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 49,  
129) }
```

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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