

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(46.7950, -38.3000,  
88.4200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4100F0
RGB	65, 0, 240
RGB Percent	25%, 0%, 94%
CMY	0.7447, 1.0000, 0.0592
CMYK	0.73, 1.00, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	256°, 100%, 47%
HSV	256°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	17.9005, 7.4126, 82.8583
YIQ	46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

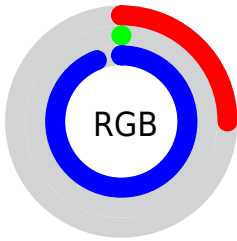
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	65, 0, 240
Decimal	4260080
CIELab	32.73, 76.57, -98.58
CIELCh	33, 124.822, 307.836
Yxy	7.4126, 0.1655, 0.0685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282450160 (0xFF4100F0)
YUV	46.7950, 95.2501, 15.9658
Hunter-Lab	27.2261, 69.7135, -161.3813

# Details

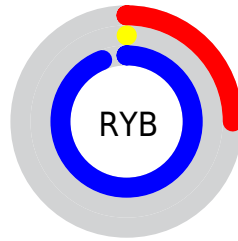
The YIQ color **46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated blue. A complement of this color would be **193.2050, 38.3000, -88.4200**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.7810, -18.4900, 70.8060**, and **20.7480, -58.4220, 56.6020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.2650, -34.1720, 79.6840**.

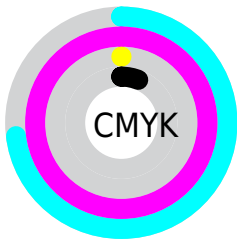
# Distribution



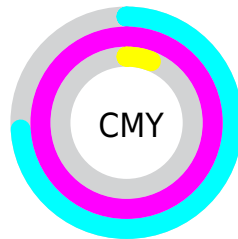
- Red (25%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200 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 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.7950, -38.3000,  
88.4200

■ 46.7950, -38.3000,  
88.4200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.0540, -67.7310,  
65.6210

■ 113.7810,  
-18.4900, 70.8060

■ 20.7480, -58.4220,  
56.6020

■ 140.0840, -6.5220,  
63.1580

■ 17.5560, -49.4340,  
47.8940

■ 165.8000, 5.7210,  
56.0330

■ 14.4780, -40.7670,  
39.4970

■ 191.8040, 17.0930,  
48.1730

■ 19.7320, -36.2710,  
24.0890

■ 213.9100, 19.2500,  
36.6100


■ 13.9470, -26.8710,  
18.9290


■ 230.3460, 11.5500,

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,


21.9660


14.0800


 247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 46.7950, -38.3000,  
88.4200

 66.2650, -34.1720,  
79.6840

 85.4360, -30.6400,  
70.7360

 104.9060,  
-26.5120, 62.0000

 124.0770,  
-22.9800, 53.0520

■ 143.5470,  
-18.8520, 44.3160

■ 162.7180,  
-15.3200, 35.3680

■ 181.8890,  
-11.7880, 26.4200

■ 201.3590, -7.6600,  
17.6840

■ 220.5300, -4.1280,  
8.7360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.9000, -106.6050, 32.2350



46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200



77.6550, 70.3620, 90.5060

# Triad

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



46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200



63.0470, 80.8750, 15.5870



73.2630, -61.6170, -23.1930

# Complementary

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



46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200



193.2050, 38.3000, -88.4200

# 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.



59.8740, -28.0500, -53.3460



46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200



69.9500, 19.4910, -28.3570

# Square

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



46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200



61.2950, 122.1800, 43.4600



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



86.8970, -94.4960, 5.5040



# Rectangle

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



46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200



77.8340, 105.8060, 75.9020



57.5260, -26.9500, -51.2540



68.6860, -50.1070, -33.5550

# Sweetspot

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



46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200



193.6440, -12.4760, 27.8760



130.6720, -125.4400, -17.4080



90.8320, -7.6140, 16.8500



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200



49.7010, -40.7310, 93.9330



82.3760, 32.6240, 113.6480



110.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



35.9260, -29.2640, 67.8240



10.8690, -9.0360, 20.5960



# Inverse Universe

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



91.7100, 86.8650, 105.3050



97.4490, 92.2740, 111.9060



157.6240, -32.6240, -113.6480



112.6140, 4.2630, 5.3430



70.2920, 66.6500, 80.6820

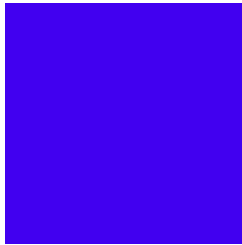


21.4180, 20.2150, 24.6230



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

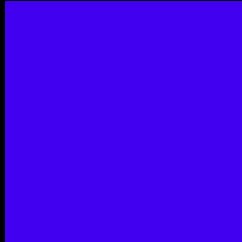
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

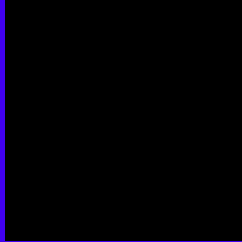
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7950, -38.3000,



# 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

46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200

### Protanopia

62.0370, -71.3430, 9.9130

### Deuteranopia

62.8230, -65.2890, -0.6890



## Tritanopia

61.5570, -53.4570, -16.8890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200

## Protanomaly

56.7840, -59.2440, 38.4520

## Deuteranomaly

57.4220, -55.5290, 31.6950

## Tritanomaly

56.1050, -47.6870, 21.7290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.0940, -13.6230, 32.1450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200 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(65, 0, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 0, 240)  
}
```

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(65, 0, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 0, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200 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(65, 0, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 0, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 0, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 0, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 0, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 0, 240)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.7950, -38.3000, 88.4200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 0, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 0,  
240) }
```

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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