

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420)
contains.

YIQ(46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(46.8770, -29.8500,
12.3420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A2F65
RGB	26, 47, 101
RGB Percent	10%, 18%, 40%
CMY	0.8980, 0.8156, 0.6041
CMYK	0.74, 0.53, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	223°, 59%, 25%
HSV	223°, 74%, 40%
XYZ	3.7897, 3.1921, 12.7178
YIQ	46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

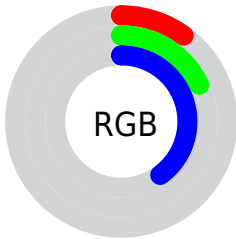
Format	Color
R_{YB}	26, 42, 101
Decimal	1716069
CIE Lab	20.80, 12.21, -34.32
CIE LCh	21, 36.427, 289.578
Yxy	3.1921, 0.1924, 0.1620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279906149 (0xFF1A2F65)
YUV	46.8770, 26.6826, -18.3091
Hunter-Lab	17.8664, 6.5962, -29.6978

Details

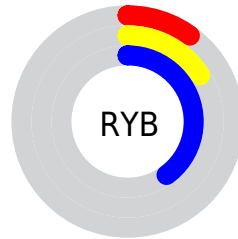
The YIQ color **46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **80.1230, 29.8500, -12.3420**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.2520, -26.4120, 16.1160**, and **6.1560, -17.3340, 16.7940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.7780, -33.8850, 13.8830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010**.

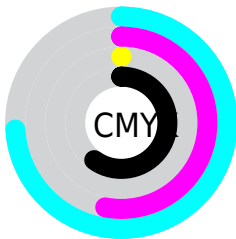
Distribution



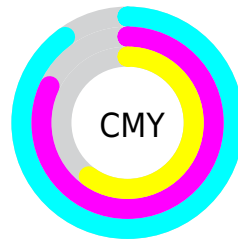
- Red (10%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420 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 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.8770, -29.8500,
12.3420

■ 46.8770, -29.8500,
12.3420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.6270, -32.1420,
9.8260

■ 95.2520, -26.4120,
16.1160

■ 6.1560, -17.3340,
16.7940

■ 121.0780,
-25.8620, 17.1620

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,
8.5950

■ 147.3060,
-26.5040, 17.7840

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 174.1320,
-25.9540, 18.8300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 200.3340,
-23.7070, 16.6530

■ 225.4410,

-14.1230, 8.1570

251.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

46.8770, -29.8500,
12.3420

46.8770, -29.8500,
12.3420

39.7780, -33.8850,
13.8830

53.9760, -25.8150,
10.8010

32.0920, -37.6450,
15.9470

61.6620, -22.0550,
8.7370

27.9500, -40.1210,
16.7670

68.7610, -18.0200,
7.1960

75.8600, -13.9850,
5.6550

82.9590, -9.9500,
4.1140

■ 90.9440, -5.5940,
2.2620

■ 98.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

■ 105.1420, 2.4760,
-0.8200

■ 112.2410, 6.5110,
-2.3610

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.6140, -48.4630, 2.7450



46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420



51.1760, 6.2770, 23.9170

Triad

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



46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420



46.4810, 41.1260, 3.5740



40.2530, -29.2940, -19.7740

Complementary

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



46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420



80.1230, 29.8500, -12.3420

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.



37.6810, -16.1800, -26.1640



46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420



47.3450, 29.3450, -8.6950

Square

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



46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420



45.2060, 41.1230, 20.1550



45.4520, 12.5660, -18.4900



44.0320, -38.5570, -11.5890

Rectangle

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



46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420



48.8530, 23.4240, 27.0400



45.4520, 12.5660, -18.4900



39.2270, -26.4050, -22.5730

Sweetspot

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



46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420



109.0020, -11.5090, 4.8350



76.1810, -37.9590, -22.4310



53.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420



46.5950, -46.3110, 18.8170



39.3340, -14.5390, 26.7170



47.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



31.8940, -45.7150, 19.0290



67.5040, -96.3820, 39.6980

Inverse Universe

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



50.8190, 37.9590, 22.4310



52.4460, 58.5430, 34.8550



87.6660, 14.5390, -26.7170



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



38.0330, 58.2680, 34.3320



80.1100, 122.4040, 72.4520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420 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 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

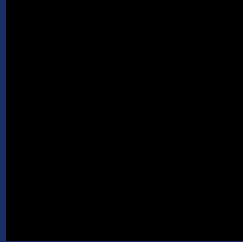
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.8770, -29.8500,

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

46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420

Protanopia

41.8970, -41.7700, 8.1020

Deuteranopia

40.0830, -42.5940, 1.0060



Tritanopia

39.7120, -34.6600, -10.6280

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420

Protanomaly

43.9900, -37.5980, 9.5860

Deuteranomaly

42.6430, -38.2390, 4.6810

Tritanomaly

42.3520, -33.2860, -2.4860

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420 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(26, 47, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 47, 101)  
}
```

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(26, 47, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 47, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420 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(26, 47, 101) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 47, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(26, 47, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 47, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 47, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 47,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.8770, -29.8500, 12.3420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 47, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 47,  
101) }
```

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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