

# Converting Colors

YIQ(42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(42.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E2E0F
RGB	46, 46, 15
RGB Percent	18%, 18%, 6%
CMY	0.8196, 0.8196, 0.9411
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.67, 0.82
HSL	60°, 51%, 12%
HSV	60°, 67%, 18%
XYZ	2.1898, 2.5692, 0.8330
YIQ	42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

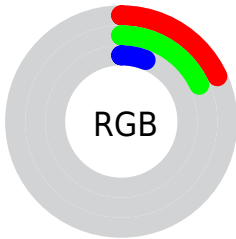
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	15, 46, 15
Decimal	3026447
CIELab	18.23, -5.26, 19.51
CIELCh	18, 20.211, 105.097
Yxy	2.5692, 0.3916, 0.4594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281216527 (0xFF2E2E0F)
YUV	42.4660, -13.5407, 3.0993
Hunter-Lab	16.0289, -3.6643, 8.1388

# Details

The YIQ color **42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **18.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.4230, 11.5100, -10.3620**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.8960, 11.5560, -11.1960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.0360, 8.3460, -8.0860**.

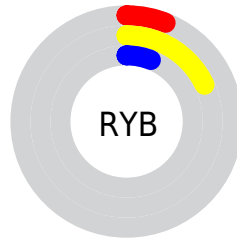
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (18%)

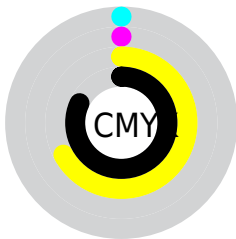
Blue (6%)



Red (6%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (6%)

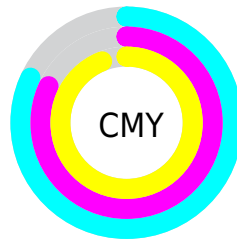


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (67%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (94%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410 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 42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

■ 42.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 22.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

■ 88.4230, 11.5100,  
-10.3620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 112.6080, 12.4270,  
-10.4610

■ 138.4940, 12.7480,  
-10.7720

■ 164.6790, 13.6650,  
-10.8710

■ 191.5650, 13.9860,  
-11.1820

■ 219.4510, 14.3070,

-11.4930

■ 248.3370, 14.6280,  
-11.8040

■ 42.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

■ 42.4660, 9.9510,  
-9.6410

■ 41.8960, 11.5560,  
-11.1960

■ 43.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 41.4400, 12.8400,  
-12.4400

■ 43.4920, 7.0620,  
-6.8420

■ 40.8700, 14.4450,  
-13.9950

■ 44.0620, 5.4570,  
-5.2870

■ 40.7560, 14.7660,  
-14.3060

■ 44.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

■ 45.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

■ 45.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 46.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 46.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 47.1400, -3.2100,  
3.1100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

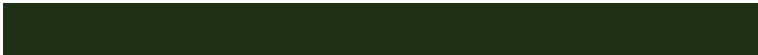
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



43.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



40.3550, -2.9780, -12.1140

# Triad

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



42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



37.3470, -34.8900, -6.4580



45.6310, 14.7610, 13.3290

# Complementary

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



42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



18.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410

# 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.



46.1610, 1.4650, 12.0010



42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



36.3840, -36.3120, -2.7120

# Square

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



42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



36.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240



43.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100



44.6440, 21.9140, 10.3460



# Rectangle

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



42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



38.0700, -15.3570, -13.5410



43.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100



45.5920, 10.4970, 13.5130

# Sweetspot

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



42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



57.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



24.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720



30.0880, 2.5680, -2.4880



158.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



31.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



53.5280, 15.4080, -14.9280



37.9810, 1.0110, -12.8210



22.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



77.0820, 27.9270, -27.0570



189.6040, 68.6940, -66.5540



# Inverse Universe

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



18.5340, -9.9510, 9.6410



16.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



23.3180, -0.4150, 13.0330



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



9.9180, -27.9270, 27.0570



24.3960, -68.6940, 66.5540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

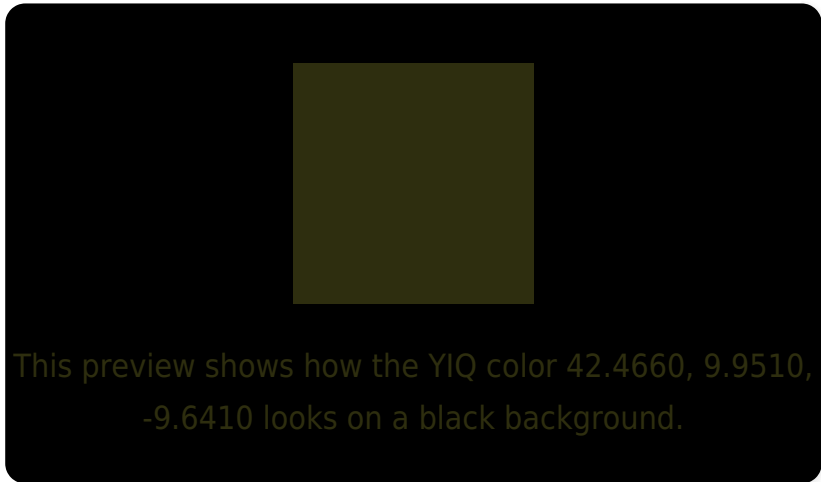
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

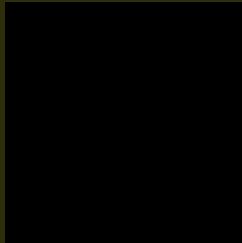
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410.



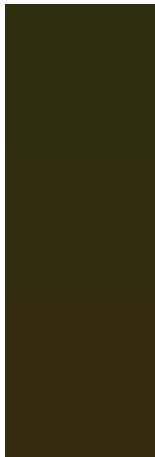
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 42.4660, 9.9510,

-9.6410.

# 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

42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

### Protanopia

43.0750, 12.6100, -8.2700

### Deuteranopia

43.2220, 16.6900, -5.1180



## Tritanopia

45.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

## Protanomaly

42.7760, 12.0140, -8.4820

## Deuteranomaly

42.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890

## Tritanomaly

44.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

## Achromatopsia

42.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

41.7460, 3.5310, -3.4210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410 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(46, 46, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 46, 15)  
}
```

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(46, 46, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 46, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410 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(46, 46, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 46, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 46, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 46, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 46, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 46, 15)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 42.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 46, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 46,  
15) }
```

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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