

Converting Colors

YIQ(44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870)
contains.

YIQ(44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870)	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(44.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	252F32
RGB	37, 47, 50
RGB Percent	15%, 18%, 20%
CMY	0.8549, 0.8157, 0.8039
CMYK	0.26, 0.06, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	194°, 15%, 17%
HSV	194°, 26%, 20%
XYZ	2.3550, 2.6568, 3.4054
YIQ	44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

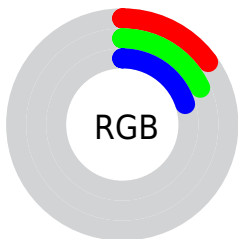
Format	Color
RYB	37, 43, 50
Decimal	2436914
CIELab	18.61, -3.43, -3.34
CIElCh	19, 4.785, 224.193
Yxy	2.6568, 0.2798, 0.3156
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280626994 (0xFF252F32)
YUV	44.3520, 2.7845, -6.4477
Hunter-Lab	16.2997, -2.7347, -0.9775

Details

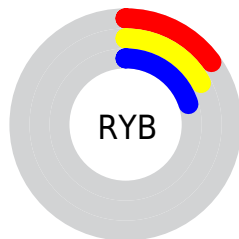
The YIQ color **44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **42.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990**, and **0.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500**.

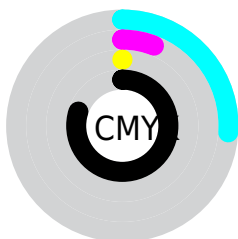
Distribution



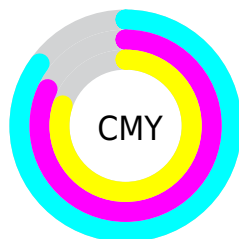
- Red (15%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870 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 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 44.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 44.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 23.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 90.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 114.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 139.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 166.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

■ 193.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 221.5690, -9.0320,

-1.5120

■ 249.6400, -7.7940,
-1.9220

■ 44.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 44.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 42.2700, -9.6280,
-1.7240

■ 46.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

■ 40.1880, -12.3330,
-2.2610

■ 48.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 38.1060, -15.0380,
-2.7980

■ 50.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 35.4370, -17.4680,
-2.8120

■ 53.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 33.3550, -20.1730,
-3.3490

■ 55.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 31.2730, -22.8780,
-3.8860

■ 57.4310, 9.0320,
1.5120

■ 29.1910, -25.5830,
-4.4230

■ 59.5130, 11.7370,
2.0490

■ 28.5930, -26.7750,
-4.8470

■ 61.5950, 14.4420,
2.5860

■ 63.6770, 17.1470,
3.1230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



44.8900, -5.5020, 0.5940

Triad

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



44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



45.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400



45.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770

Complementary

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



44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



42.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870

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.



45.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



46.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

Square

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



44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



45.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



45.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



44.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370

Rectangle

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



44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



44.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



45.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



45.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Sweetspot

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



44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



61.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



44.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



55.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



40.8300, -5.2730, 1.9510



24.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



50.6490, -47.5440, -8.4080



122.7670, -115.5820, -19.8540

Inverse Universe

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



42.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



51.6900, 7.1050, 8.9050



46.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510



24.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



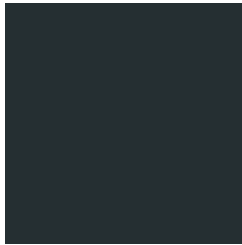
34.4770, 30.8950, 40.3270



83.9210, 75.7250, 97.9410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

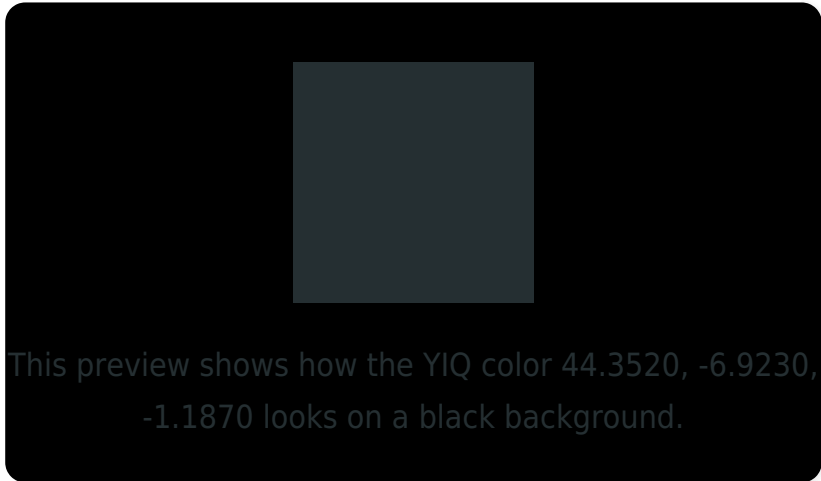
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

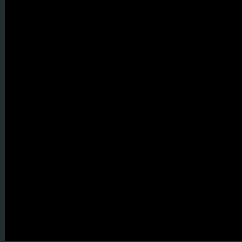
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

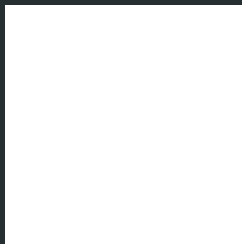
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870.

-1.1870.

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

44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Protanopia

45.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Deuteranopia

45.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



Tritanopia

44.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Trichromacy



Original Color

44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Protanomaly

45.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

Deuteranomaly

45.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Tritanomaly

44.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Monochromacy



Original Color

44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870 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(37, 47, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 47, 50)  
}
```

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(37, 47, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 47, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870 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(37, 47, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 47, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 47, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 47, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 47, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 47, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 47, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 47,  
50) }
```

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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