

# Converting Colors

YIQ(44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(44.4590, -5.3660,  
9.1460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2842
RGB	45, 40, 66
RGB Percent	18%, 16%, 26%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8431, 0.7412
CMYK	0.32, 0.39, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	252°, 25%, 21%
HSV	252°, 39%, 26%
XYZ	2.8243, 2.4687, 5.4803
YIQ	44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

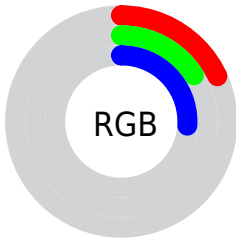
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	45, 40, 66
Decimal	2959426
CIELab	17.78, 9.28, -15.61
CIELCh	18, 18.158, 300.731
Yxy	2.4687, 0.2622, 0.2292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281149506 (0xFF2D2842)
YUV	44.4590, 10.6197, 0.4745
Hunter-Lab	15.7122, 4.5893, -9.6814

# Details

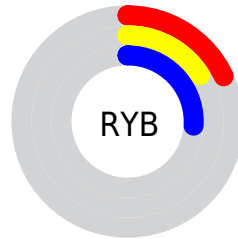
The YIQ color **44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **61.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460**, and the grayscale version is **44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910**, and **3.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.8550, -6.4210, 11.7470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.0630, -4.3110, 6.5450**.

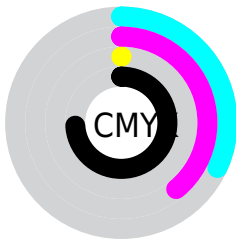
# Distribution



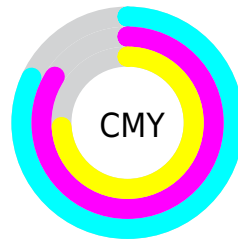
- Red (18%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460 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 44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.4590, -5.3660,  
9.1460

■ 44.4590, -5.3660,  
9.1460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 23.9320, -5.3200,  
8.3120

■ 90.1000, -5.7330,  
10.2910

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 114.6270, -5.7790,  
11.1250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 140.6270, -5.7790,  
11.1250

■ 167.0400, -5.5040,  
11.6480

■ 194.1540, -5.8250,  
11.9590

■ 222.2680, -6.1460,

12.2700

247.9450, 1.8330,  
5.3290

44.4590, -5.3660,  
9.1460

44.4590, -5.3660,  
9.1460

38.8550, -6.4210,  
11.7470

50.0630, -4.3110,  
6.5450

33.5390, -8.3470,  
13.6130

55.3790, -2.3850,  
4.6790

27.9350, -9.4020,  
16.2140

60.9830, -1.3300,  
2.0780

22.9180, -10.7320,  
18.2920

66.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

17.0150, -12.3830,  
20.6810

71.9030, 1.6510,  
-2.3890

■ 11.4110, -13.4380,  
23.2820

■ 77.5070, 2.7060,  
-4.9900

■ 82.5240, 4.0360,  
-7.0680

■ 88.4270, 5.6870,  
-9.4570

■ 93.4440, 7.0170,  
-11.5350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.9730, -21.7330, 2.8990



44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



44.9830, 7.8380, 12.1420

# Triad

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



44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



43.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990



34.2520, -27.5530, -12.7770

# Complementary

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



44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



61.5410, 5.3660, -9.1460

# 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.



38.4620, -10.5890, -11.8450



44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



42.4280, 13.1140, -6.3900

# Square

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



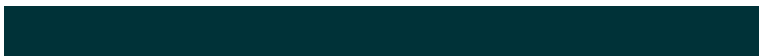
44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



43.8240, 21.2270, 6.2750



41.2310, 3.3030, -10.3050



35.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340



# Rectangle

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



44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



44.5770, 14.8530, 11.6610



41.2310, 3.3030, -10.3050



35.5900, -22.6930, -12.7490

# Sweetspot

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



44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



77.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



55.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970



37.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460



53.0660, -8.3930, 14.4470



48.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020



30.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



16.7390, -19.8130, 34.1950



38.3930, -46.2760, 78.7800



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1680, 8.7550, 12.0430



62.0210, 13.8430, 18.9550



57.6540, -2.3820, -11.9020



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



37.8950, 32.7740, 44.8220



87.6100, 75.4030, 103.7790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

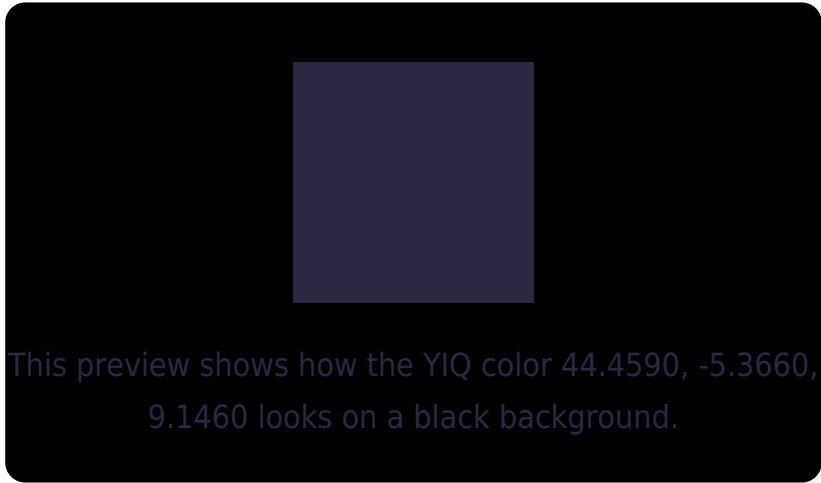
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

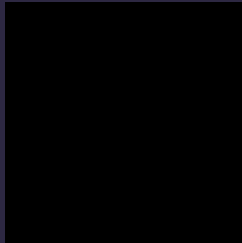
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.4590, -5.3660,



# 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

44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

### Protanopia

43.1590, -13.3890, 5.8670

### Deuteranopia

42.8170, -12.4260, 4.9340



## Tritanopia

43.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

## Protanomaly

43.6540, -10.4090, 6.9270

## Deuteranomaly

43.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050

## Tritanomaly

43.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

44.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460 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(45, 40, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 40, 66)  
}
```

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(45, 40, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 40, 66) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460 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(45, 40, 66) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 40, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 40, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 40, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 40, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 40, 66)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.4590, -5.3660, 9.1460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 40, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 40,  
66) }
```

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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