

Converting Colors

YIQ(44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(44.5990, 16.6460,
-15.3380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	333200
RGB	51, 50, 0
RGB Percent	20%, 20%, 0%
CMY	0.8000, 0.8039, 0.9999
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 1.00, 0.80
HSL	59°, 100%, 10%
HSV	59°, 100%, 20%
XYZ	2.5056, 2.9848, 0.4448
YIQ	44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

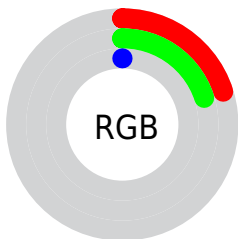
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 51, 0
Decimal	3355136
CIE Lab	19.98, -6.29, 28.09
CIE LCh	20, 28.787, 102.623
Yxy	2.9848, 0.4222, 0.5029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281545216 (0xFF333200)
YUV	44.5990, -21.9873, 5.6137
Hunter-Lab	17.2767, -4.3467, 10.5671

Details

The YIQ color **44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **6.4010, -16.6460, 15.3380**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.3110, 17.5170, -14.6030**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **45.1690, 15.0410, -13.7830**.

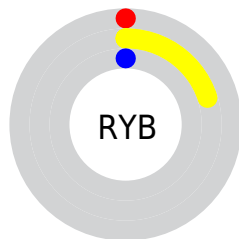
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (20%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (0%)

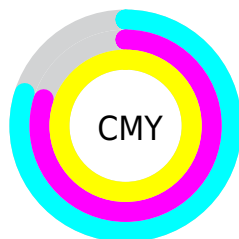


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380 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 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 44.5990, 16.6460,
-15.3380

■ 44.5990, 16.6460,
-15.3380

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 25.3950, 8.7130,
-9.2310

■ 91.3110, 17.5170,
-14.6030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.3820, 18.7550,
-15.0130

■ 141.6810, 19.3510,
-14.8010

■ 168.4530, 19.9930,
-15.4230

■ 195.6380, 20.9100,
-15.5220

■ 223.7090, 22.1480,

-15.9320

■ 248.7300, 17.6550,
-17.1050

■ 44.5990, 16.6460,
-15.3380

■ 45.1690, 15.0410,
-13.7830

■ 45.7390, 13.4360,
-12.2280

■ 46.3090, 11.8310,
-10.6730

■ 46.8790, 10.2260,
-9.1180

■ 47.5630, 8.3000,
-7.2520

■ 48.7200, 6.4200,
-6.2200

■ 49.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 49.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 50.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.2140, 28.3360, -6.9280



44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380



42.0680, -3.8480, -18.3760

Triad

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



44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380



42.1230, -40.0710, -6.1750



48.4840, 19.8490, 20.2410

Complementary

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



44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380



6.4010, -16.6460, 15.3380

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.



50.1380, 0.2720, 17.1040



44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380



41.7300, -43.0980, -0.8740

Square

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



44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380



40.5440, -34.2470, -12.6070



44.9000, -28.6570, 7.2390



46.7100, 30.7160, 16.0280

Rectangle

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



44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380



36.6510, -24.6630, -21.1030



44.9000, -28.6570, 7.2390



49.5480, 13.7970, 19.7890

Sweetspot

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



44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380



63.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



15.4770, 29.7540, 11.4340



31.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



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.



44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380



57.8890, 21.4610, -20.0030



38.0100, 2.0670, -20.9490



25.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



78.2670, 28.8440, -27.1560



189.9140, 70.7570, -65.3950

Inverse Universe

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



6.4010, -16.6460, 15.3380



8.1110, -21.4610, 20.0030



12.9900, -2.0670, 20.9490



23.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



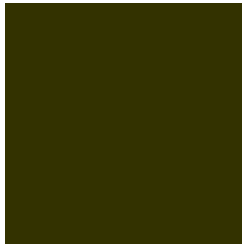
11.3200, -29.1190, 26.6330



27.0860, -70.7570, 65.3950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

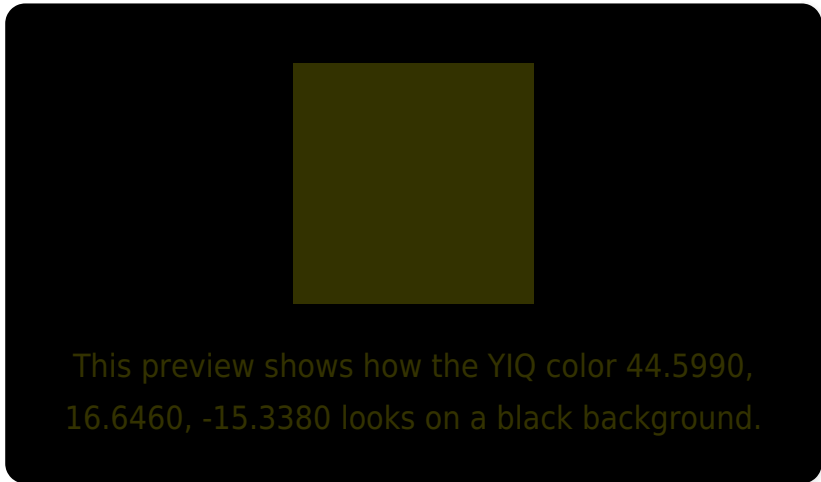
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

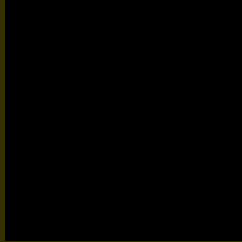
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380.

-15.3380.

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

44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380

Protanopia

45.2080, 19.3050, -13.9670

Deuteranopia

46.0390, 21.4590, -8.9490



Tritanopia

48.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Trichromacy



Original Color

44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380

Protanomaly

44.9090, 18.7090, -14.1790

Deuteranomaly

45.0880, 19.7630, -11.2530

Tritanomaly

47.0840, 8.3910, -3.3930

Monochromacy



Original Color

44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380

Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

44.9480, 5.7780, -5.5980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380 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(51, 50, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 50, 0)  
}
```

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(51, 50, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 50, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380 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(51, 50, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 50, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 50, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 50, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 50, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 50, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.5990, 16.6460, -15.3380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 50, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 50,  
0) }
```

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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