

# Converting Colors

YIQ(44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(44.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2C2F
RGB	45, 44, 47
RGB Percent	18%, 17%, 18%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8274, 0.8157
CMYK	0.04, 0.06, 0.00, 0.82
HSL	260°, 3%, 18%
HSV	260°, 6%, 18%
XYZ	2.4960, 2.5645, 3.0527
YIQ	44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

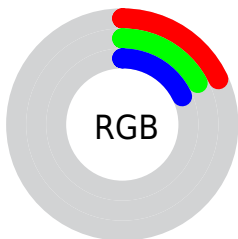
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	45, 44, 47
Decimal	2960431
CIELab	18.21, 1.17, -1.78
CIElCh	18, 2.130, 303.344
Yxy	2.5645, 0.3076, 0.3161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281150511 (0xFF2D2C2F)
YUV	44.6410, 1.1630, 0.3148
Hunter-Lab	16.0140, -0.2031, -0.0924

# Details

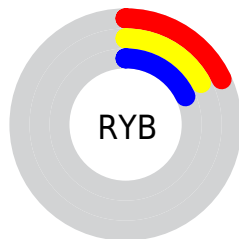
The YIQ color **44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **46.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340**.

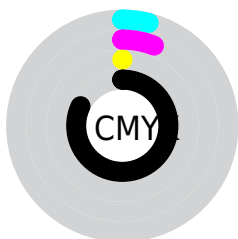
# Distribution



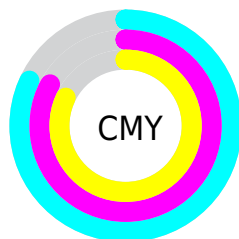
- Red (18%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (82%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 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 44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 44.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

■ 90.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 114.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 140.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

■ 166.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 193.7550, -0.6880,  
1.4560

■ 221.7550, -0.6880,

1.4560

250.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

44.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

44.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

40.8090, -0.7800,  
3.1240

48.4730, 0.0460,  
-0.8340

37.5640, -1.4680,  
4.5800

51.7180, 0.7340,  
-2.2900

33.7320, -1.8810,  
6.5590

55.5500, 1.1470,  
-4.2690

29.6010, -2.8900,  
8.3260

59.6810, 2.1560,  
-6.0360

26.3560, -3.5780,  
9.7820

63.5130, 2.5690,  
-8.0150

■ 22.5240, -3.9910,  
11.7610

■ 66.7580, 3.2570,  
-9.4710

■ 18.6920, -4.4040,  
13.7400

■ 70.5900, 3.6700,  
-11.4500

■ 14.8600, -4.8170,  
15.7190

■ 74.4220, 4.0830,  
-13.4290

■ 11.6150, -5.5050,  
17.1750

■ 77.6670, 4.7710,  
-14.8850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



45.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

# Triad

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



44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



44.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



43.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

# Complementary

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



44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



46.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450

# 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.



43.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



44.2560, 2.1550, -0.5090

# Square

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



44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



45.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370



44.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



43.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



# Rectangle

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



44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



44.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



44.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



43.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

# Sweetspot

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



44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



60.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



45.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



30.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



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.



44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



57.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



44.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



21.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



18.5890, -10.6430, 33.2050



45.6250, -26.3780, 81.6060



# Inverse Universe

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



45.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



57.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



46.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



21.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



32.6250, 33.2340, 36.4820

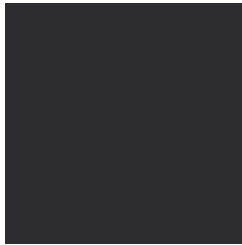


80.2880, 81.6410, 89.8410



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

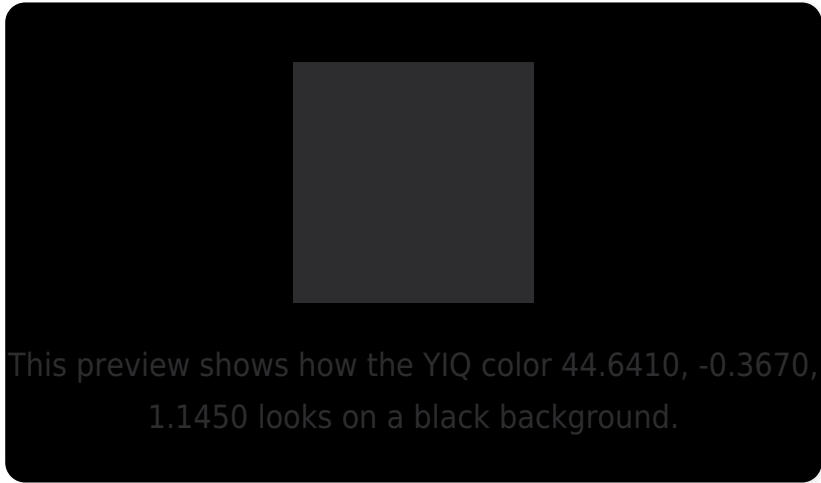
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

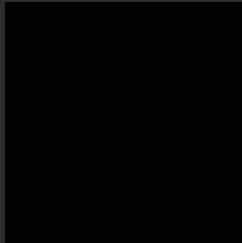
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450.



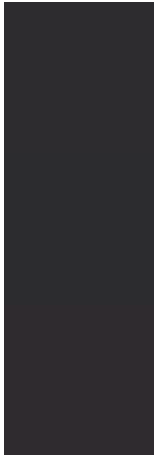
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.6410, -0.3670,



# 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

44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Protanopia

44.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

### Deuteranopia

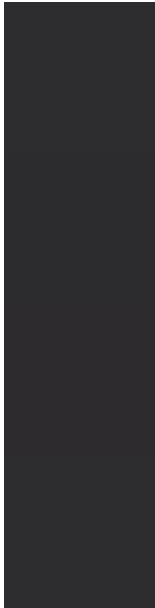
44.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



## Tritanopia

44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

## Protanomaly

44.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

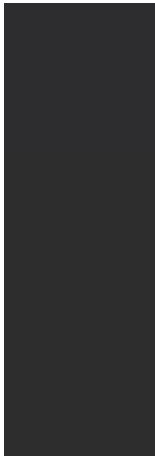
## Deuteranomaly

44.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800

## Tritanomaly

44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 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, 44, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 44, 47)  
}
```

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, 44, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 44, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 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, 44, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 44, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 44, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 44, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 44, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 44, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 44, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 44,  
47) }
```

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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