

# Converting Colors

YIQ(44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290)  
contains.

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**Color**

**YIQ(44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	322A2D
RGB	50, 42, 45
RGB Percent	20%, 16%, 18%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8353, 0.8235
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.10, 0.80
HSL	337°, 9%, 18%
HSV	337°, 16%, 20%
XYZ	2.6172, 2.5234, 2.8321
YIQ	44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

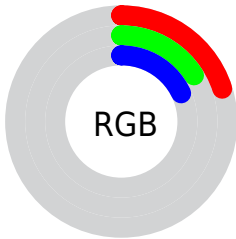
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	50, 42, 45
Decimal	3287597
CIE Lab	18.02, 4.33, -0.60
CIE LCh	18, 4.371, 352.172
Yxy	2.5234, 0.3283, 0.3165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281477677 (0xFF322A2D)
YUV	44.7340, 0.1311, 4.6183
Hunter-Lab	15.8853, 1.6099, 0.5493

# Details

The YIQ color **44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470**.

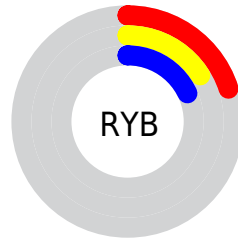
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (16%)

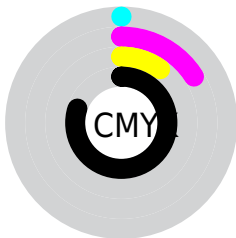
Blue (18%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (16%)

Blue (18%)

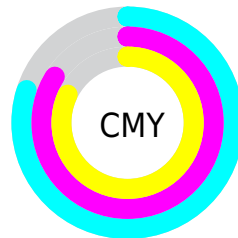


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290 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 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

■ 44.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

■ 90.1470, 4.0800,  
3.1520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

■ 140.4460, 4.6760,  
3.3640

■ 166.4460, 4.6760,  
3.3640

■ 193.7450, 5.2720,  
3.5760

■ 221.7450, 5.2720,

3.5760

249.8480, 3.4840,  
2.9400

44.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

44.7340, 3.8050,  
2.6290

41.4570, 6.1430,  
4.3110

48.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

38.1800, 8.4810,  
5.9930

51.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

34.9030, 10.8190,  
7.6750

54.5650, -3.2090,  
-2.4170

31.6260, 13.1570,  
9.3570

57.8420, -5.5470,  
-4.0990

28.2350, 15.8160,  
10.7280

61.2330, -8.2060,  
-5.4700

■ 24.9580, 18.1540,  
12.4100

■ 64.5100, -10.5440,  
-7.1520

■ 21.6810, 20.4920,  
14.0920

■ 67.7870, -12.8820,  
-8.8340

■ 18.4040, 22.8300,  
15.7740

■ 71.0640, -15.2200,  
-10.5160

■ 17.1160, 23.7010,  
16.5090

■ 74.3410, -17.5580,  
-12.1980

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



44.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080

# Triad

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



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



43.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890



43.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520

# Complementary

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



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



47.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

# 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.



43.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



42.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

# Square

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



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



44.5120, 4.3100, -1.0180



43.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



44.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



# Rectangle

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



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



44.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740



43.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



43.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980

# Sweetspot

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



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



62.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



44.4070, 0.4120, 3.5480



31.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



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.



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



56.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



44.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



30.3730, 42.4510, 29.1310



74.1170, 103.3310, 71.1950



# Inverse Universe

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



44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



56.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880



47.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



30.3730, 42.4510, 29.1310

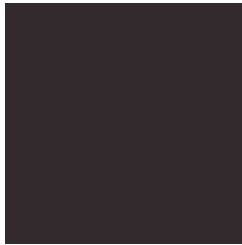


74.1170, 103.3310, 71.1950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

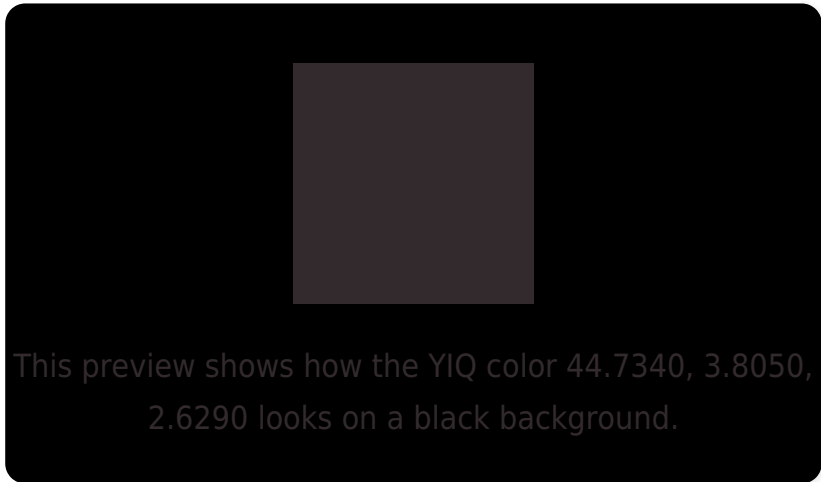
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

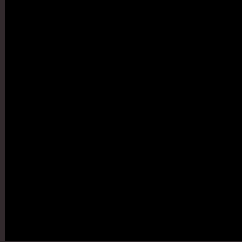
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290.

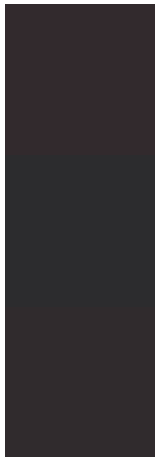


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290.

# 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

44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

### Protanopia

44.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

### Deuteranopia

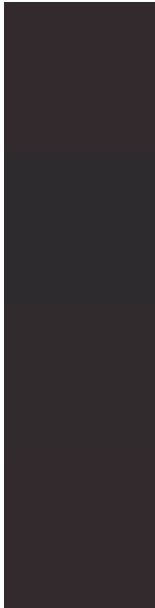
44.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



## Tritanopia

44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

## Protanomaly

44.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

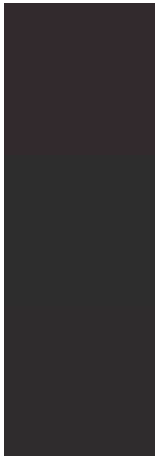
## Deuteranomaly

45.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940

## Tritanomaly

44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290 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(50, 42, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 42, 45)  
}
```

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(50, 42, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 42, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290 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(50, 42, 45) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 42, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 42, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 42, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 42, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 42, 45)  
}
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 42, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 42,  
45) }
```

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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