

Converting Colors

YIQ(44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(44.9040, -0.0900,
-9.3860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27331D
RGB	39, 51, 29
RGB Percent	15%, 20%, 11%
CMY	0.8471, 0.8000, 0.8863
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.43, 0.80
HSL	93°, 27%, 16%
HSV	93°, 43%, 20%
XYZ	2.2422, 2.8879, 1.6019
YIQ	44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

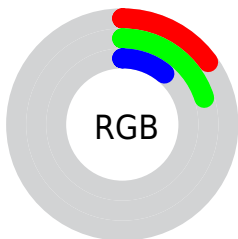
Format	Color
RYB	29, 51, 41
Decimal	2568989
CIELab	19.59, -10.00, 12.35
CIElCh	20, 15.896, 128.999
Yxy	2.8879, 0.3331, 0.4290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280759069 (0xFF27331D)
YUV	44.9040, -7.8407, -5.1778
Hunter-Lab	16.9939, -6.1883, 6.3068

Details

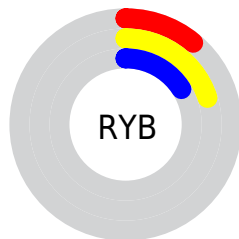
The YIQ color **44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **35.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3770, -0.0440, -10.2200**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.4370, -0.2730, -11.5770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950**.

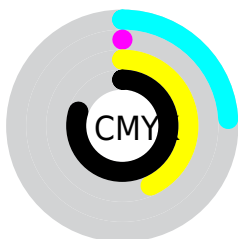
Distribution



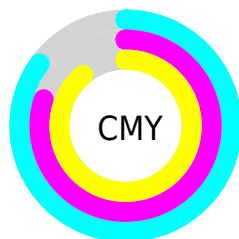
- Red (15%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860 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 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 44.9040, -0.0900,
-9.3860

■ 44.9040, -0.0900,
-9.3860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.0460, 2.3860,
-10.2060

■ 90.3770, -0.0440,
-10.2200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 115.2630, 0.2770,
-10.5310

■ 140.8500, 0.0020,
-11.0540

■ 167.6220, 0.6440,
-11.6760

■ 194.6220, 0.6440,
-11.6760

■ 222.2090, 0.3690,

-12.1990

■ 248.7470, 1.7900,
-10.4180

■ 44.9040, -0.0900,
-9.3860

■ 44.9040, -0.0900,
-9.3860

■ 43.4370, -0.2730,
-11.5770

■ 46.3710, 0.0930,
-7.1950

■ 41.9700, -0.4560,
-13.7680

■ 47.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 40.8020, -0.0430,
-15.7470

■ 49.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 39.3350, -0.2260,
-17.9380

■ 50.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 37.8680, -0.4090,
-20.1290

■ 52.0540, -0.0920,
1.6680

■ 36.8140, -0.3170,
-21.7970

■ 53.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 54.6890, -0.3220,
5.8380

■ 56.1560, -0.1390,
8.0290

■ 57.6230, 0.0440,
10.2200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160



44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



43.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

Triad

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



44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



42.5870, -26.6380, -1.8220



48.2520, 17.1460, 8.6500

Complementary

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



44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



35.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860

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.



49.2990, 9.7640, 10.2760



44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



46.3330, -13.9390, 4.8210

Square

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



44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



38.1790, -34.4770, -8.4370



48.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620



47.5740, 18.9350, 3.7590

Rectangle

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



44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



41.2420, -21.5930, -10.6570



48.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620



48.4090, 15.2660, 9.6820

Sweetspot

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



44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



63.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



42.6220, 9.8120, -1.6120



31.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



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.



44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



56.4430, -0.4100, -14.6020



42.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950



25.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



64.5020, -0.0390, -37.8550



156.6810, -1.2670, -92.7150

Inverse Universe

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



35.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860



41.5570, 0.4100, 14.6020



37.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950



23.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



24.7970, 0.6350, 38.0670



60.0200, 0.6710, 92.5030

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

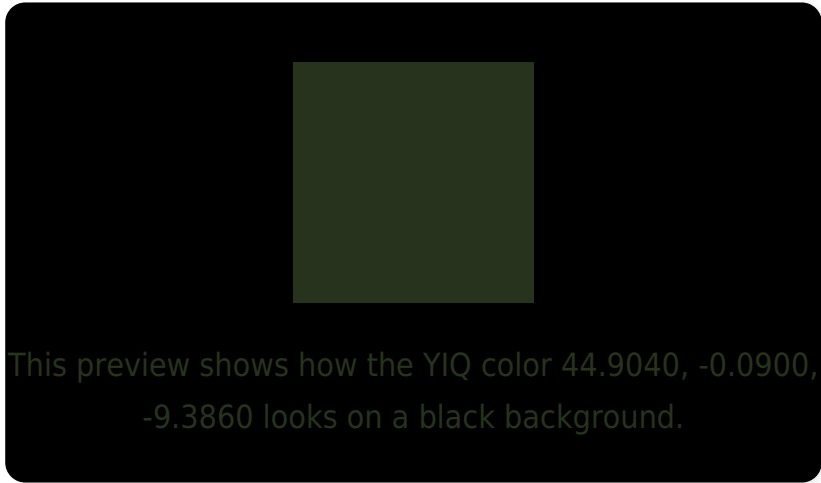
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

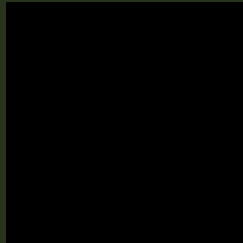
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

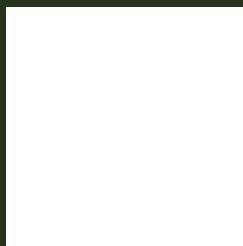
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860.

-9.3860.

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

44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

Protanopia

46.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Deuteranopia

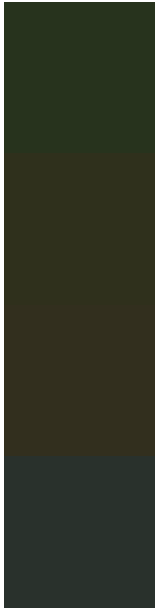
46.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210



Tritanopia

46.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Trichromacy



Original Color

44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

Protanomaly

45.4210, 5.8240, -6.4320

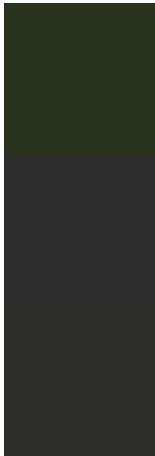
Deuteranomaly

45.9590, 7.2450, -4.6510

Tritanomaly

46.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510

Monochromacy



Original Color

44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860

Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

44.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860 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(39, 51, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 51, 29)  
}
```

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(39, 51, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 51, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860 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(39, 51, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 51, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 51, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 51, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 51, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 51, 29)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 51, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 51,  
29) }
```

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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