

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.4550, -17.8790,  
-11.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.4550, -17.8790,  
-11.8870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153A2D
RGB	21, 58, 45
RGB Percent	8%, 23%, 18%
CMY	0.9177, 0.7725, 0.8236
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.22, 0.77
HSL	159°, 47%, 15%
HSV	159°, 64%, 23%
XYZ	2.2959, 3.3762, 3.0117
YIQ	45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

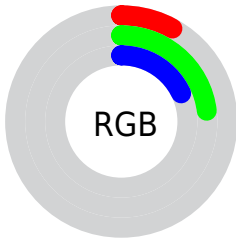
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 43, 58
Decimal	1391149
CIE Lab	21.49, -17.07, 4.16
CIE LCh	21, 17.564, 166.314
Yxy	3.3762, 0.2644, 0.3888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279581229 (0xFF153A2D)
YUV	45.4550, -0.2243, -21.4470
Hunter-Lab	18.3744, -9.8511, 3.1439

# Details

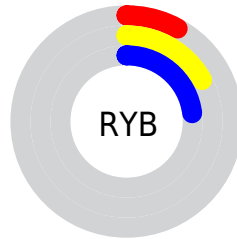
The YIQ color **45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **33.5450, 17.8790, 11.8870**, and the grayscale version is **45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980**, and **5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.4330, -20.8130, -13.7810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.4770, -14.9450, -9.9930**.

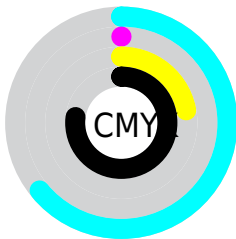
# Distribution



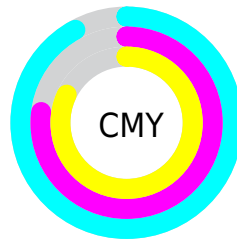
- Red (8%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870 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 45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.4550, -17.8790,  
-11.8870

■ 45.4550, -17.8790,  
-11.8870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 23.8680, -17.6040,  
-11.3640

■ 92.3410, -17.5580,  
-12.1980

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

■ 117.5150,  
-18.1080, -13.2440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.2160,  
-18.7040, -13.4560


■ 169.8030,  
-18.9790, -13.9790


■ 197.3900,  
-19.2540, -14.5020


■ 225.3900,


-19.2540, -14.5020


 245.8730,  
-16.0000, -7.3920


 45.4550, -17.8790,  
-11.8870


 45.4550, -17.8790,  
-11.8870


 43.4330, -20.8130,  
-13.7810


 47.4770, -14.9450,  
-9.9930


 41.4110, -23.7470,  
-15.6750


 49.4990, -12.0110,  
-8.0990

 39.6880, -26.0850,  
-17.3570

 51.2220, -9.6730,  
-6.4170

 38.3780, -28.1480,  
-18.5160

 53.2440, -6.7390,  
-4.5230

 55.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

■ 57.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

■ 59.3100, 2.0630,  
1.1590

■ 61.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

■ 63.0550, 7.3350,  
4.7350

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.9960, -3.3450, -10.9690



45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



40.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960

# Triad

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



45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



51.1700, -11.9220, 6.8140



51.7160, 21.4110, 2.9390

# Complementary

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



45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



33.5450, 17.8790, 11.8870

# 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.



52.8070, 19.8970, 8.3530



45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



53.5200, 1.8320, 10.8560

# Square

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



45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



47.2280, -27.0050, -0.6770



53.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480



51.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610



# Rectangle

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



45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



41.5700, -37.1360, -9.8080



53.0930, 13.3400, 11.5480



51.8840, 20.9980, 4.9180

# Sweetspot

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



45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



71.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460



46.9050, -1.8310, -16.3830



34.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870



56.9650, -28.4230, -19.0390



44.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290



26.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



60.8440, -44.5600, -29.4560



144.7410, -105.8070, -70.3750



# Inverse Universe

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



33.5450, 17.8790, 11.8870



37.9210, 28.7440, 18.7280



34.9980, 20.6770, 5.2290



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.1560, 44.5600, 29.4560

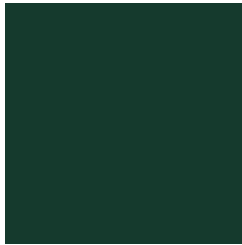


74.2590, 105.8070, 70.3750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

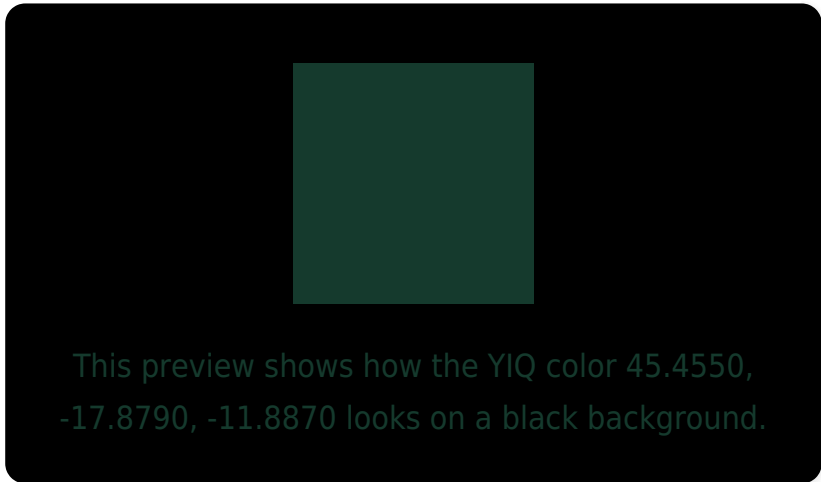
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.4550, -17.8790,

-11.8870.

# 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

45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870

### Protanopia

51.1700, 5.2730, -1.9510

### Deuteranopia

52.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



## Tritanopia

47.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870

## Protanomaly

49.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530

## Deuteranomaly

49.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730

## Tritanomaly

47.2040, -18.4300, -7.4060

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870

## Achromatopsia

45.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870 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(21, 58, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 58, 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(21, 58, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 58, 45) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870 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(21, 58, 45) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 58, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 58, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 58, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 58, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 58, 45)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 58, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 58,  
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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