

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.5440, 9.3110,  
-20.0730)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2A3801
RGB	42, 56, 1
RGB Percent	16%, 22%, 0%
CMY	0.8354, 0.7804, 0.9960
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.98, 0.78
HSL	75°, 96%, 11%
HSV	75°, 98%, 22%
XYZ	2.3742, 3.3230, 0.5456
YIQ	45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

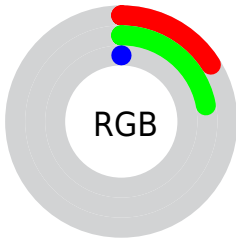
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	1, 56, 15
Decimal	2766849
CIE Lab	21.29, -14.59, 28.91
CIE LCh	21, 32.382, 116.777
Yxy	3.3230, 0.3803, 0.5323
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280956929 (0xFF2A3801)
YUV	45.5440, -21.9602, -3.1081
Hunter-Lab	18.2291, -8.6530, 10.9859

# Details

The YIQ color **45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **11.4560, -9.3110, 20.0730**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730**, and **5.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.4300, 9.6320, -20.3840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **46.5270, 7.9810, -17.9950**.

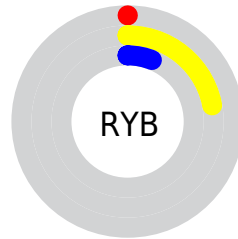
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (22%)

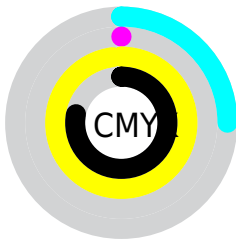
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (6%)

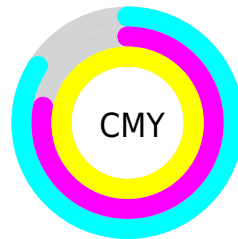


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730 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 45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



45.5440, 9.3110,  
-20.0730

45.5440, 9.3110,  
-20.0730

252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750

25.9380, 2.5700,  
-13.5420

92.5440, 9.3110,  
-20.0730

5.2830, -2.4750,  
-4.7070

117.7290, 10.2280,  
-20.1720

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

143.5010, 10.8700,  
-20.7940

169.9740, 10.9160,  
-21.6280

197.1590, 11.8330,  
-21.7270

225.6320, 11.8790,

-22.5610

■ 248.0610, 15.2250,  
-17.1190

■ 45.5440, 9.3110,  
-20.0730

■ 45.5440, 9.3110,  
-20.0730

■ 45.4300, 9.6320,  
-20.3840

■ 46.5270, 7.9810,  
-17.9950

■ 47.6950, 7.5680,  
-16.0160

■ 48.6780, 6.2380,  
-13.9380

■ 49.8460, 5.8250,  
-11.9590

■ 50.8290, 4.4950,  
-9.8810

■ 52.1110, 3.7610,  
-7.5910

■ 52.9800, 2.7520,  
-5.8240

■ 53.9630, 1.4220,  
-3.7460

■ 55.1310, 1.0090,  
-1.7670

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.1980, 25.2650, -11.8470



45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730



38.7390, -22.0950, -23.5910

# Triad

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



45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730



45.5940, -45.7110, -3.0790



49.6270, 29.7520, 22.4880

# Complementary

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



45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730



11.4560, -9.3110, 20.0730

# 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.



52.4600, 11.2290, 22.2770



45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730



43.5710, -46.9040, 2.0240

# Square

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



45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730



44.6020, -40.1620, -10.0340



51.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



48.9510, 37.2270, 13.6670



# Rectangle

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



45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730



40.8400, -29.5690, -20.2970



51.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



50.8160, 24.8460, 23.2940

# Sweetspot

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



45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730



69.8120, 3.1650, -7.8030



25.6630, 28.9300, 4.3380



35.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790



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.



45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730



59.8830, 12.4300, -27.0420



37.4710, -6.7810, -25.7970



27.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



74.3360, 15.2280, -33.7000



177.2900, 36.9230, -79.9810



# Inverse Universe

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



11.4560, -9.3110, 20.0730



14.1170, -12.4300, 27.0420



19.5290, 6.7810, 25.7970



25.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



17.3650, -15.8240, 33.4880

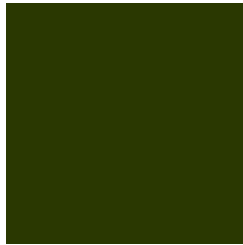


41.7100, -36.9230, 79.9810



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

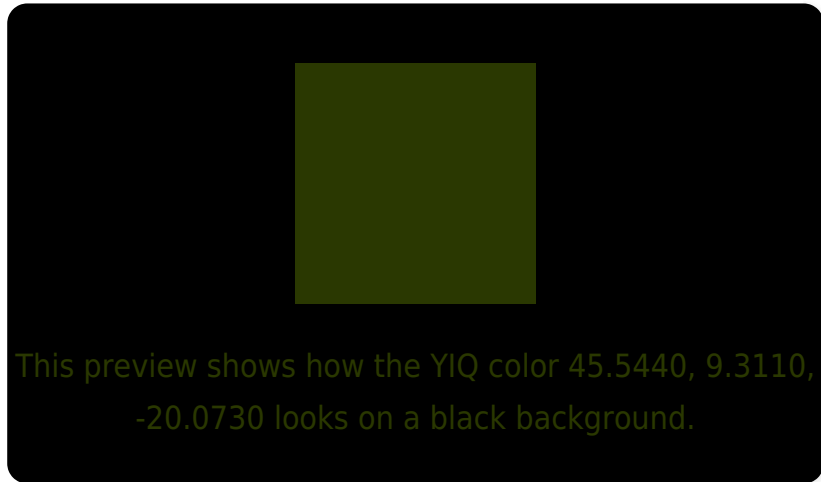
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730.



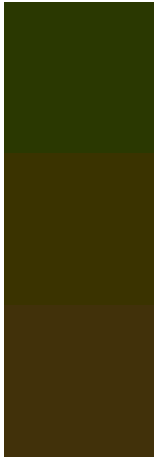
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.5440, 9.3110,

-20.0730.

# 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

45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730

### Protanopia

47.2790, 20.5430, -14.3770

### Deuteranopia

49.3380, 22.0550, -8.7370



## Tritanopia

50.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730

## Protanomaly

46.6590, 16.4170, -16.6950

## Deuteranomaly

48.3650, 17.4250, -12.9350

## Tritanomaly

48.6700, 0.6890, -6.9830

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.2250, 3.4400, -7.2800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730 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(42, 56, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 56, 1)  
}
```

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(42, 56, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 56, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730 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(42, 56, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 56, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 56, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 56, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 56, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 56, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.5440, 9.3110, -20.0730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 56, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 56,  
1) }
```

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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