

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B2F2E
RGB	43, 47, 46
RGB Percent	17%, 18%, 18%
CMY	0.8314, 0.8157, 0.8196
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.02, 0.82
HSL	165°, 4%, 18%
HSV	165°, 9%, 18%
XYZ	2.5058, 2.7439, 2.9821
YIQ	45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 45, 47
Decimal	2830126
CIE Lab	18.99, -2.00, 0.04
CIE LCh	19, 1.996, 178.927
Yxy	2.7439, 0.3044, 0.3333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281020206 (0xFF2B2F2E)
YUV	45.6900, 0.1528, -2.3591
Hunter-Lab	16.5648, -1.9860, 0.9215

# Details

The YIQ color **45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **44.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120**.

# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (18%)

Blue (18%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (18%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (82%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590 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 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

■ 45.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

■ 91.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 115.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

■ 141.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 167.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

■ 195.2770, -2.3380,  
-1.6820

■ 222.9780, -2.9340,

-1.8940

251.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

45.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

45.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

44.0810, -4.7220,  
-2.5300

47.2990, 0.5960,  
0.2120

42.7710, -6.7850,  
-3.6890

48.6090, 2.6590,  
1.3710

41.0480, -9.1230,  
-5.3710

50.3320, 4.9970,  
3.0530

39.4390, -11.7820,  
-6.7420

51.9410, 7.6560,  
4.4240

37.8300, -14.4410,  
-8.1130

53.2510, 9.7190,  
5.5830

■ 36.5200, -16.5040,  
-9.2720

■ 54.8600, 12.3780,  
6.9540

■ 34.9110, -19.1630,  
-10.6430

■ 56.4690, 15.0370,  
8.3250

■ 33.3020, -21.8220,  
-12.0140

■ 58.0780, 17.6960,  
9.6960

■ 31.8780, -23.5640,  
-13.4840

■ 59.5020, 19.4380,  
11.1660

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



45.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

# Triad

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



45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



46.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



46.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

# Complementary

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



45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



44.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

# 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.



46.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



46.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

# Square

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



45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



46.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



46.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



45.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210



# Rectangle

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



45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



45.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



46.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



46.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

# Sweetspot

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



45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



60.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



45.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



30.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



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.



45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



59.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



45.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



22.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



58.4790, -44.7900, -25.2860



143.8580, -110.2100, -62.1620



# Inverse Universe

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



44.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



44.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



21.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



28.5210, 44.7900, 25.2860

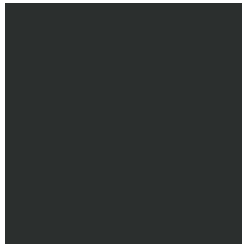


70.1420, 110.2100, 62.1620



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

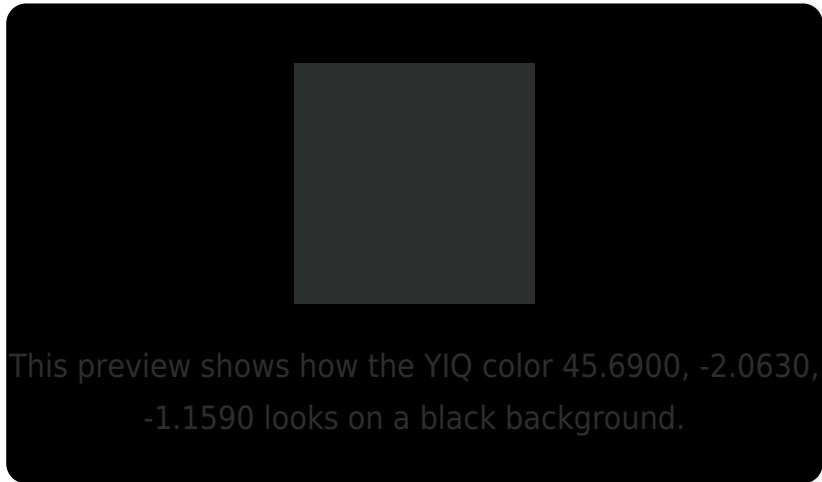
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

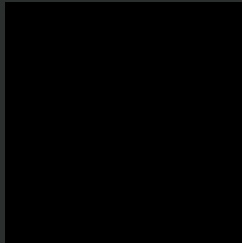
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

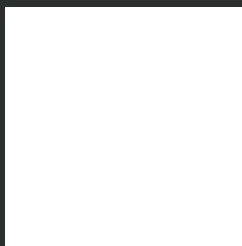
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590.



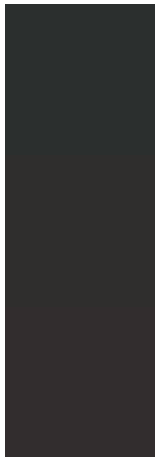
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590.

-1.1590.

# 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

45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

### Protanopia

46.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

### Deuteranopia

46.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



## Tritanopia

45.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

## Protanomaly

45.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

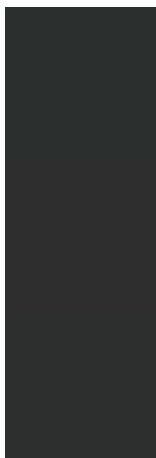
## Deuteranomaly

46.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

## Tritanomaly

45.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590 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(43, 47, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 47, 46)  
}
```

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(43, 47, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 47, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590 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(43, 47, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 47, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 47, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 47, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 47, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 47, 46)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 47, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 47,  
46) }
```

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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