

Converting Colors

YIQ(45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(45.7190, -18.2020,
-0.5220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C3341
RGB	28, 51, 65
RGB Percent	11%, 20%, 25%
CMY	0.8902, 0.8000, 0.7452
CMYK	0.57, 0.21, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	203°, 40%, 18%
HSV	203°, 57%, 25%
XYZ	2.6163, 2.9966, 5.4383
YIQ	45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

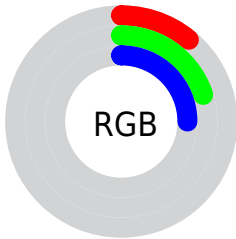
Format	Color
RYB	28, 42, 65
Decimal	1848129
CIELab	20.03, -4.33, -11.53
CIElCh	20, 12.320, 249.404
Yxy	2.9966, 0.2367, 0.2712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280038209 (0xFF1C3341)
YUV	45.7190, 9.5055, -15.5396
Hunter-Lab	17.3107, -3.3154, -6.5089

Details

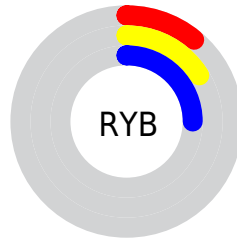
The YIQ color **45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120**, and **3.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960**.

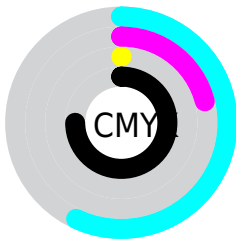
Distribution



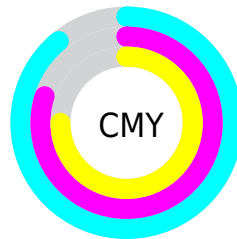
- Red (11%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220 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 45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 45.7190, -18.2020,
-0.5220

■ 45.7190, -18.2020,
-0.5220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.0070, -19.0730,
-1.2570

■ 92.2460, -18.2480,
0.3120

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 116.9470,
-18.8440, 0.1000

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.0610,
-19.1650, 0.4110

■ 169.1750,
-19.4860, 0.7220

■ 196.8760,
-20.0820, 0.5100

■ 224.8760,

-20.0820, 0.5100

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 45.7190, -18.2020,
-0.5220

■ 45.7190, -18.2020,
-0.5220

■ 42.4520, -21.8240,
-0.9600

■ 48.6870, -15.1760,
-0.2960

■ 38.8970, -24.5750,
-0.6630

■ 52.5410, -11.8290,
-0.3810

■ 35.6300, -28.1970,
-1.1010

■ 55.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 32.0750, -30.9480,
-0.8040

■ 59.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 30.8900, -31.8650,
-0.7050

■ 62.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

■ 66.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 69.1530, 3.9430,
0.1270

■ 73.0070, 7.2900,
0.0420

■ 75.9750, 10.3160,
0.2680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300



45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



47.9590, -9.9500, 4.1140

Triad

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



45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



49.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



46.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950

Complementary

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



45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



47.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220

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.



47.8450, 7.5660, -4.9620



45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



48.8940, 15.0380, 2.7980

Square

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



45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



50.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



48.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



45.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850

Rectangle

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



45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



48.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340



48.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



46.4530, 2.7980, -6.6580

Sweetspot

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



45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



76.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530



51.3150, -14.6690, -14.9970



38.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220



54.6300, -28.1970, -1.1010



35.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



46.2780, -47.6370, -1.2130



107.7160, -110.4040, -3.5560

Inverse Universe

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



41.6850, 14.6690, 14.9970



48.1470, 22.4160, 23.2800



57.8470, 13.2520, -8.8920



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



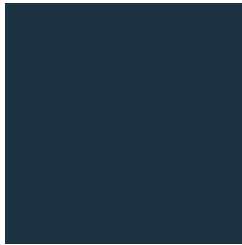
35.8430, 38.5520, 39.2240



82.9360, 88.5640, 91.0280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

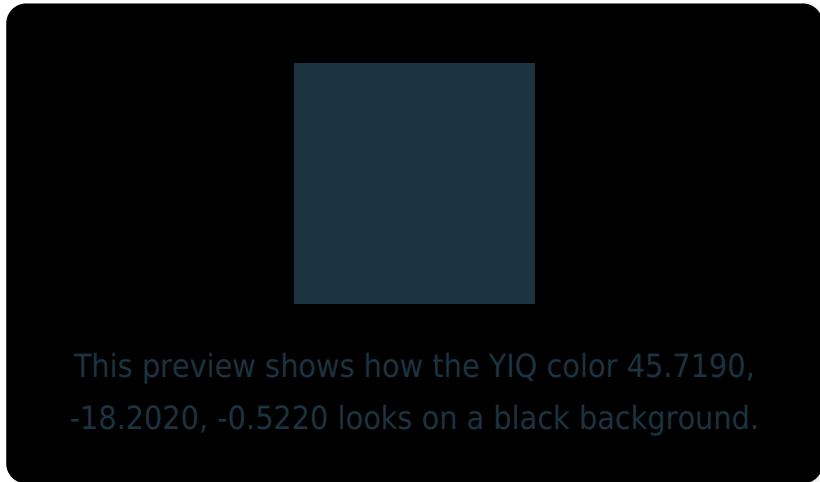
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

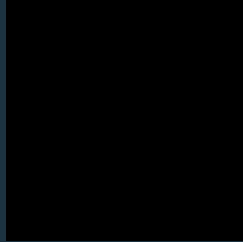
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.7190, -18.2020,

-0.5220.

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

45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

Protanopia

48.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170

Deuteranopia

48.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380



Tritanopia

44.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690

Trichromacy



Original Color

45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

Protanomaly

47.4210, -11.3710, 2.3330

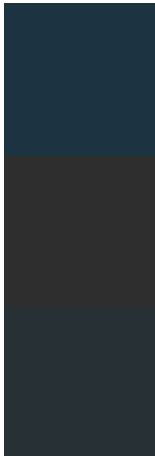
Deuteranomaly

47.6490, -12.0130, 2.9550

Tritanomaly

45.1380, -18.0640, -3.0240

Monochromacy



Original Color

45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220 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(28, 51, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 51, 65)  
}
```

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(28, 51, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 51, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220 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(28, 51, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 51, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 51, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 51, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 51, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 51, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.7190, -18.2020, -0.5220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 51, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 51,  
65) }
```

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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