

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.7850, -9.4000,  
5.1600)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	282D41
RGB	40, 45, 65
RGB Percent	16%, 18%, 25%
CMY	0.8431, 0.8235, 0.7451
CMYK	0.38, 0.31, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	228°, 24%, 21%
HSV	228°, 38%, 25%
XYZ	2.7673, 2.7096, 5.3761
YIQ	45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

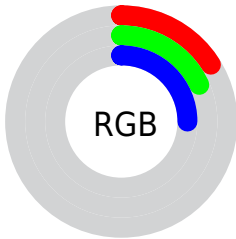
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	40, 44, 65
Decimal	2633025
CIE Lab	18.84, 3.64, -13.30
CIE LCh	19, 13.791, 285.312
Yxy	2.7096, 0.2550, 0.2497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280823105 (0xFF282D41)
YUV	45.7850, 9.4730, -5.0734
Hunter-Lab	16.4607, 1.2022, -7.8418

# Details

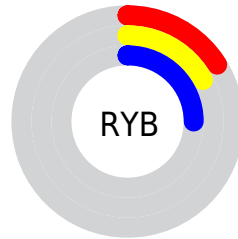
The YIQ color **45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4260, -9.7670, 6.3050**, and **3.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170**.

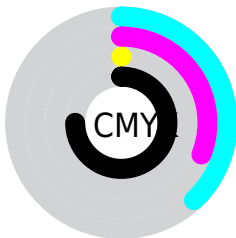
# Distribution



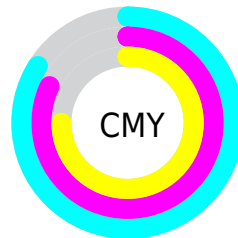
- Red (16%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600 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 45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.7850, -9.4000,  
5.1600

■ 45.7850, -9.4000,  
5.1600

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.6710, -9.0790,  
4.8490

■ 91.4260, -9.7670,  
6.3050

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,  
6.6300

■ 116.4260, -9.7670,  
6.3050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 141.6540,  
-10.4090, 6.9270

■ 168.6540,  
-10.4090, 6.9270

■ 195.7680,  
-10.7300, 7.2380

■ 223.7680,

-10.7300, 7.2380

249.3740, -3.9890,  
0.7070

45.7850, -9.4000,  
5.1600

45.7850, -9.4000,  
5.1600

41.0560, -11.6010,  
6.5030

50.5140, -7.1990,  
3.8170

36.0280, -14.3980,  
7.6340

55.5420, -4.4020,  
2.6860

30.7120, -16.3240,  
9.5000

60.8580, -2.4760,  
0.8200

25.6840, -19.1210,  
10.6310

65.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

20.9550, -21.3220,  
11.9740

70.6150, 2.5220,  
-1.6540

■ 15.9270, -24.1190,  
13.1050

■ 75.6430, 5.3190,  
-2.7850

■ 15.0410, -24.4400,  
13.4160

■ 80.3720, 7.5200,  
-4.1280

■ 85.9870, 10.0420,  
-5.7820

■ 90.7160, 12.2430,  
-7.1250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.7620, -19.7610, 0.1990



45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



46.7540, 1.0530, 8.4530

# Triad

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



45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



45.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880



41.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450

# Complementary

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



45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



59.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

# 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.



43.0610, -1.9700, -8.3540



45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



45.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080

# Square

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



45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



46.7140, 15.7250, 6.8690



44.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



39.6380, -22.6480, -8.0560



# Rectangle

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



45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



46.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



44.6060, 6.7410, -6.5310



42.5270, -9.2140, -9.2300

# Sweetspot

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



45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



76.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640



56.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550



38.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



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.



45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



54.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450



44.9430, -3.8530, 9.2590



30.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



22.2110, -36.3620, 20.2300



51.9510, -84.2790, 46.1290



# Inverse Universe

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



48.0450, 13.2950, 6.8550



57.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560



60.0570, 3.8530, -9.2590



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



31.1690, 51.7130, 26.4730

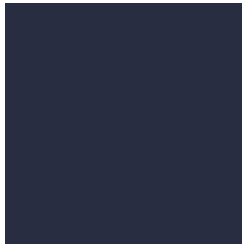


72.1060, 119.0590, 61.4830



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

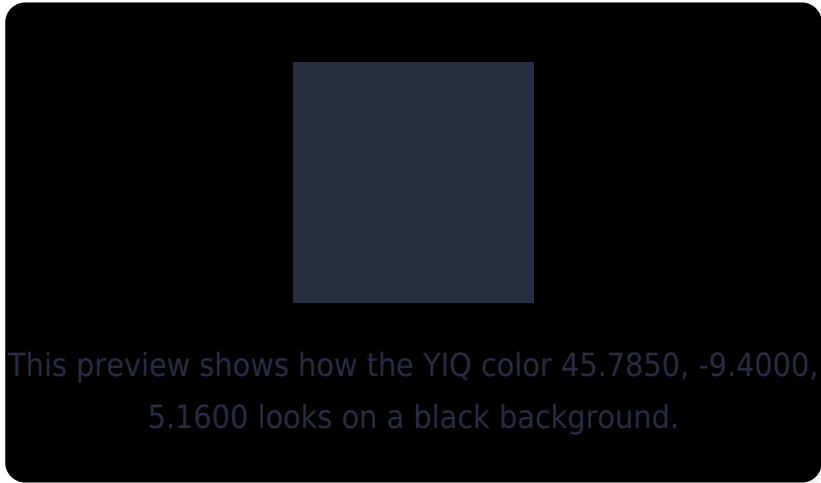
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600.



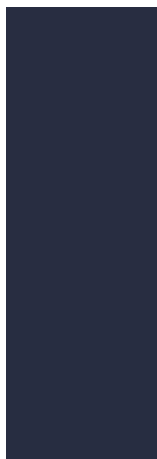
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.7850, -9.4000,

5.1600.

# 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

45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

### Protanopia

45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

### Deuteranopia

45.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480



## Tritanopia

45.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

## Protanomaly

45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

## Deuteranomaly

45.4860, -9.9960, 4.9480

## Tritanomaly

45.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.2000, -3.4390, 1.7530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600 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(40, 45, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 45, 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(40, 45, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 45, 65) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600 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(40, 45, 65) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 45, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 45, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 45, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 45, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 45, 65)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 45, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 45,  
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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