

# Converting Colors

YIQ(45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(45.9380, -5.4570,  
5.2870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C2C3D
RGB	44, 44, 61
RGB Percent	17%, 17%, 24%
CMY	0.8274, 0.8274, 0.7608
CMYK	0.28, 0.28, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	240°, 16%, 21%
HSV	240°, 28%, 24%
XYZ	2.7816, 2.6737, 4.7831
YIQ	45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

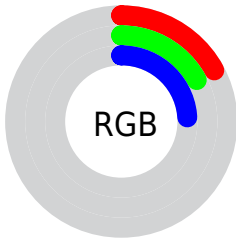
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	44, 44, 61
Decimal	2894909
CIELab	18.69, 4.57, -10.76
CIELCh	19, 11.694, 293.008
Yxy	2.6737, 0.2717, 0.2611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281084989 (0xFF2C2C3D)
YUV	45.9380, 7.4256, -1.6996
Hunter-Lab	16.3515, 1.7496, -5.8973

# Details

The YIQ color **45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4650, -5.5030, 6.1210**, and **2.7530, -6.3740, 5.3860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210**.

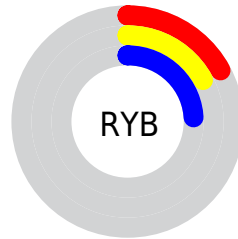
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (17%)

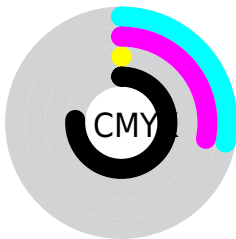
Blue (24%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (24%)

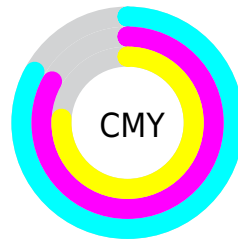


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870 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 45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 45.9380, -5.4570,  
5.2870

■ 45.9380, -5.4570,  
5.2870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 91.4650, -5.5030,  
6.1210

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 116.5790, -5.8240,  
6.4320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 141.6930, -6.1450,  
6.7430

■ 168.6930, -6.1450,  
6.7430

■ 195.8070, -6.4660,  
7.0540

■ 223.8070, -6.4660,

7.0540

249.9830, -1.3300,  
2.0780

45.9380, -5.4570,  
5.2870

45.9380, -5.4570,  
5.2870

40.6220, -7.3830,  
7.1530

51.2540, -3.5310,  
3.4210

35.3060, -9.3090,  
9.0190

56.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

29.9900, -11.2350,  
10.8850

61.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

24.6740, -13.1610,  
12.7510

67.2020, 2.2470,  
-2.1770

19.3580, -15.0870,  
14.6170

72.5180, 4.1730,  
-4.0430

■ 13.1560, -17.3340,  
16.7940

■ 78.7200, 6.4200,  
-6.2200

■ 7.8400, -19.2600,  
18.6600

■ 84.0360, 8.3460,  
-8.0860

■ 6.9540, -19.5810,  
18.9710

■ 89.3520, 10.2720,  
-9.9520

■ 94.6680, 12.1980,  
-11.8180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



46.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210

# Triad

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



45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



45.6550, 14.2130, 1.2290



41.7270, -12.6530, -7.4770

# Complementary

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



45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



59.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870

# 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.



43.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220



45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



44.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570

# Square

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



45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



46.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530



44.4640, 4.2650, -5.7110



40.9590, -19.1180, -5.9500



# Rectangle

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



45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



46.9350, 7.7930, 7.4490



44.4640, 4.2650, -5.7110



42.5810, -9.3060, -7.5620

# Sweetspot

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



45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



73.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



55.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870



55.9640, -8.3460, 8.0860



48.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



10.7160, -30.1740, 29.2340



25.3080, -71.2620, 69.0420



# Inverse Universe

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



51.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910



63.7380, 7.1500, 13.5980



56.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950



29.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



91.6860, 61.0500, 116.1060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

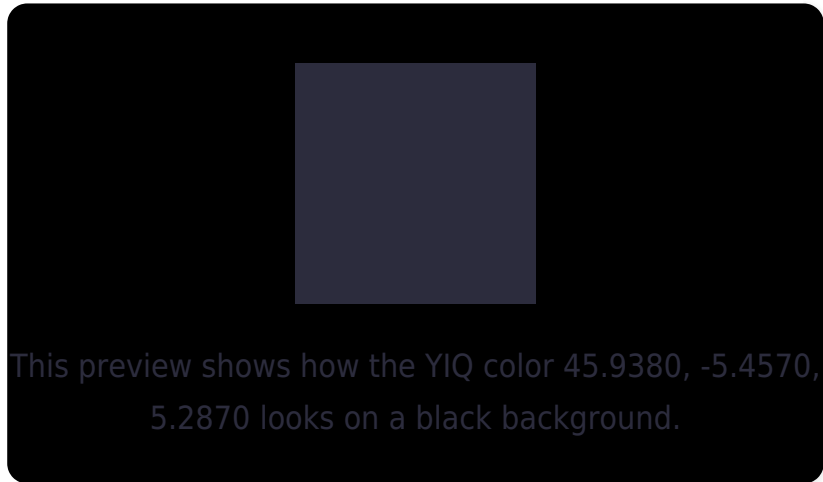
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

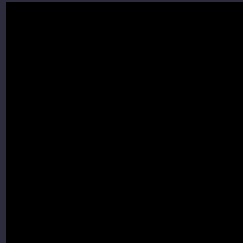
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 45.9380, -5.4570,



# 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

45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

### Protanopia

45.7420, -7.8410, 4.4390

### Deuteranopia

45.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280



## Tritanopia

45.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

## Protanomaly

46.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

## Deuteranomaly

45.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

## Tritanomaly

45.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870 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(44, 44, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 44, 61)  
}
```

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(44, 44, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 44, 61) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870 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(44, 44, 61) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 44, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 44, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 44, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 44, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 44, 61)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 45.9380, -5.4570, 5.2870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 44, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 44,  
61) }
```

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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