

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273131
RGB	39, 49, 49
RGB Percent	15%, 19%, 19%
CMY	0.8471, 0.8078, 0.8079
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.00, 0.81
HSL	180°, 11%, 17%
HSV	180°, 20%, 19%
XYZ	2.4892, 2.8499, 3.3240
YIQ	46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

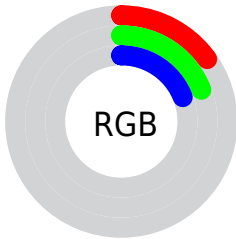
Format	Color
R_YB	39, 44, 49
Decimal	2568497
CIE _{Lab}	19.43, -4.24, -1.42
CIE _{LCh}	19, 4.473, 198.463
Yxy	2.8499, 0.2873, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280758577 (0xFF273131)
YUV	46.0100, 1.4741, -6.1478
Hunter-Lab	16.8816, -3.2229, 0.1431

Details

The YIQ color **46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **41.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320**, and **0.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5150, -8.9400, -3.1800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600**.

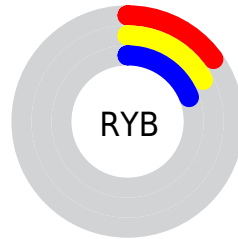
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (19%)

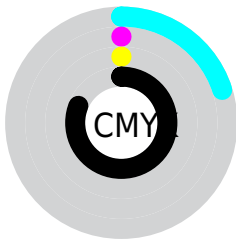
Blue (19%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (19%)

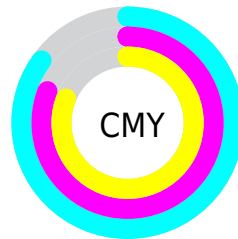


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (81%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 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 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 46.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 91.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 116.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 141.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

■ 168.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 195.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

■ 223.4120, -7.1520,

-2.5440

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

46.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

46.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

44.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

47.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

43.0200, -11.9200,
-4.2400

49.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

41.5250, -14.9000,
-5.3000

50.4950, 2.9800,
1.0600

40.0300, -17.8800,
-6.3600

51.9900, 5.9600,
2.1200

38.5350, -20.8600,
-7.4200

53.1860, 8.3440,
2.9680

■ 37.3390, -23.2440,
-8.2680

■ 54.6810, 11.3240,
4.0280

■ 35.8440, -26.2240,
-9.3280

■ 56.1760, 14.3040,
5.0880

■ 34.3490, -29.2040,
-10.3880

■ 57.6710, 17.2840,
6.1480

■ 59.1660, 20.2640,
7.2080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



46.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

Triad

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



46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



47.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



46.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

Complementary

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



46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



41.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

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.



47.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



47.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

Square

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



46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



47.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



47.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



46.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540

Rectangle

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



46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



46.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



47.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

Sweetspot

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



46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



62.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



44.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



32.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



59.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920



43.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



24.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



62.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680



152.1170, -129.3320, -46.0040

Inverse Universe

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



41.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



52.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920



44.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950



23.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



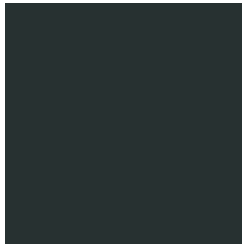
26.6110, 53.0440, 18.8680



64.8830, 129.3320, 46.0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

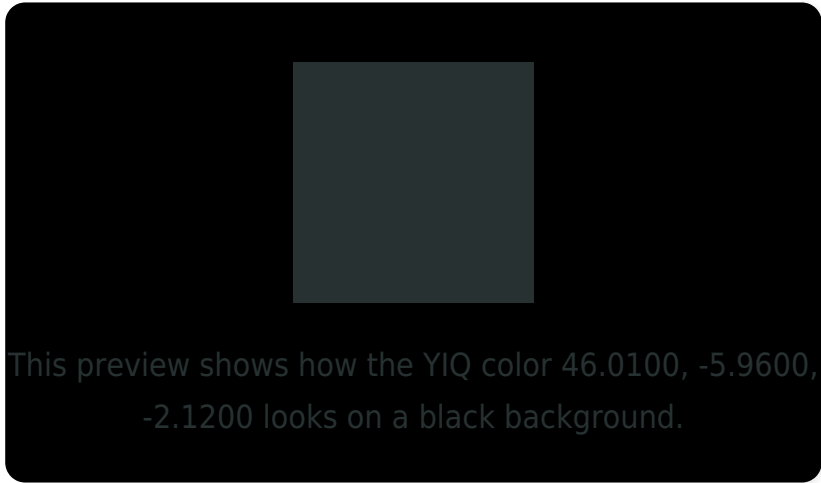
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

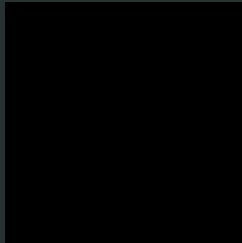
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200.



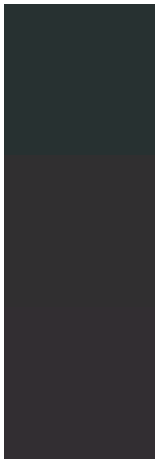
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200.

-2.1200.

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

46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Protanopia

47.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

47.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



Tritanopia

46.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Protanomaly

47.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Deuteranomaly

47.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210

Tritanomaly

45.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 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(39, 49, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 49, 49)  
}
```

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(39, 49, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 49, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 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(39, 49, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 49, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 49, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 49, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 49, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 49, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 49, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 49,  
49) }
```

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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