

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.0320, -12.1940,
-10.2900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.0320, -12.1940,
-10.2900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C382A
RGB	28, 56, 42
RGB Percent	11%, 22%, 16%
CMY	0.8903, 0.7803, 0.8353
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.25, 0.78
HSL	150°, 33%, 16%
HSV	150°, 50%, 22%
XYZ	2.3109, 3.2432, 2.6938
YIQ	46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

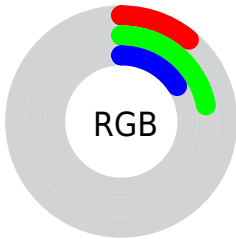
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 47, 56
Decimal	1849386
CIE _{Lab}	20.99, -14.60, 5.50
CIE _{LCh}	21, 15.605, 159.350
Yxy	3.2432, 0.2802, 0.3932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280039466 (0xFF1C382A)
YUV	46.0320, -1.9878, -15.8141
Hunter-Lab	18.0089, -8.6108, 3.7375

Details

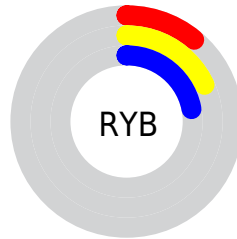
The YIQ color **46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **37.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2060, -12.7440, -11.3360**, and **4.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.8960, -14.8070, -12.4950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850**.

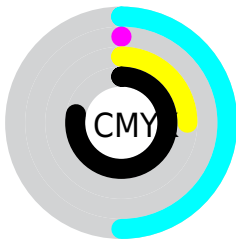
Distribution



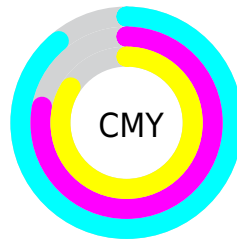
- Red (11%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900 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 46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.0320, -12.1940,
-10.2900

■ 46.0320, -12.1940,
-10.2900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.2600, -12.8360,
-9.6680

■ 92.2060, -12.7440,
-11.3360

■ 4.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 117.2060,
-12.7440, -11.3360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.7930,
-13.0190, -11.8590

■ 169.3800,
-13.2940, -12.3820

■ 196.9670,
-13.5690, -12.9050

■ 224.6680,

-14.1650, -13.1170

247.2110,
-11.1400, -7.3640

46.0320, -12.1940,
-10.2900

46.0320, -12.1940,
-10.2900

43.8960, -14.8070,
-12.4950

48.1680, -9.5810,
-8.0850

42.0590, -16.8240,
-14.4880

50.0050, -7.5640,
-6.0920

40.0370, -19.7580,
-16.3820

52.0270, -4.6300,
-4.1980

38.2000, -21.7750,
-18.3750

53.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

36.0640, -24.3880,
-20.5800

56.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 58.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

■ 59.9730, 4.6300,
4.1980

■ 61.9950, 7.5640,
6.0920

■ 63.8320, 9.5810,
8.0850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.9040, -0.0900, -9.3860



46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



43.5020, -25.2610, -10.2610

Triad

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



46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



49.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330



50.5740, 18.9350, 3.7590

Complementary

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



46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



37.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900

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.



51.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270



46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



51.4980, -1.1020, 8.9620

Square

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



46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



46.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980



52.2990, 9.7640, 10.2760



50.3300, 16.5060, -1.7820

Rectangle

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



46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



41.6200, -31.4050, -9.0450



52.2990, 9.7640, 10.2760



51.6280, 18.8430, 5.4270

Sweetspot

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



46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



70.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



48.6220, 0.6440, -11.6760



35.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900



58.3360, -19.1620, -16.1700



47.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360



26.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



59.2480, -40.0660, -33.8100



141.0930, -95.5350, -80.3270

Inverse Universe

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



37.9680, 12.1940, 10.2900



45.6640, 19.1620, 16.1700



36.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



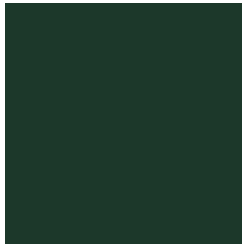
32.7520, 40.0660, 33.8100



78.0210, 95.2140, 80.6380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

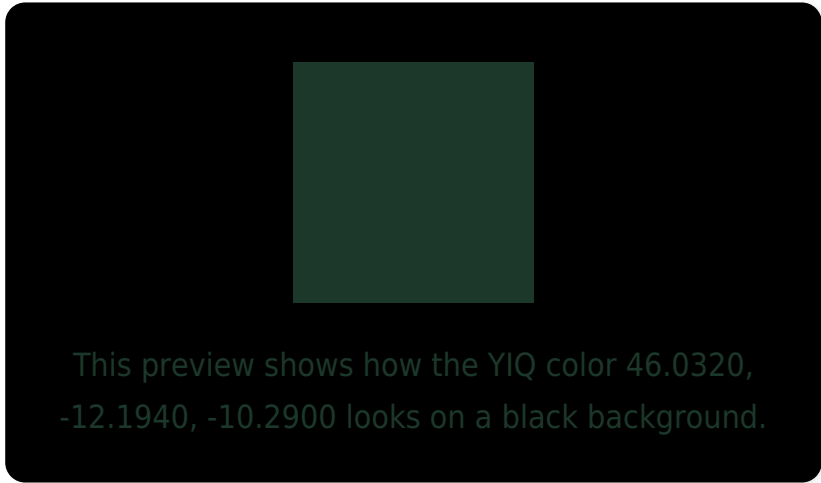
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

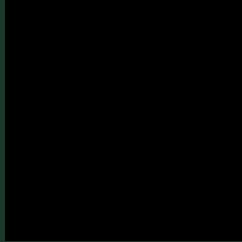
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900.



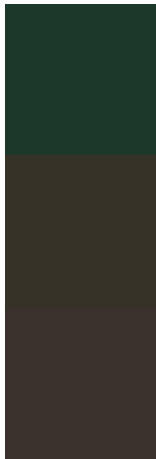
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0320, -12.1940,

-10.2900.

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

46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

Protanopia

49.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Deuteranopia

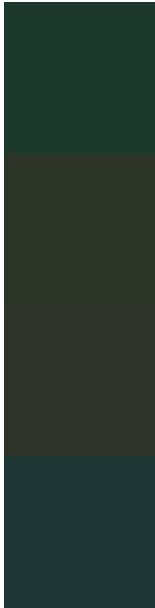
51.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530



Tritanopia

47.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

Protanomaly

48.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160

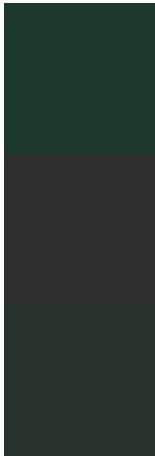
Deuteranomaly

49.4790, -0.0910, -3.8590

Tritanomaly

47.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900 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, 56, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 56, 42)  
}
```

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, 56, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 56, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900 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, 56, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 56, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 56, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 56, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 56, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 56, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.0320, -12.1940, -10.2900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 56, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 56,  
42) }
```

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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