

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.0600, -18.5650,
-21.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.0600, -18.5650,
-21.4850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F411E
RGB	15, 65, 30
RGB Percent	6%, 25%, 12%
CMY	0.9413, 0.7450, 0.8824
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.54, 0.75
HSL	138°, 63%, 16%
HSV	138°, 77%, 25%
XYZ	2.3221, 3.9779, 1.8729
YIQ	46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

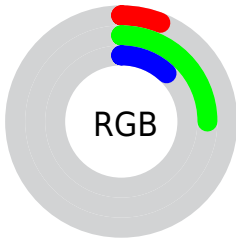
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 53, 65
Decimal	999710
CIE Lab	23.60, -25.60, 16.65
CIE LCh	24, 30.535, 146.967
Yxy	3.9779, 0.2841, 0.4867
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279189790 (0xFF0F411E)
YUV	46.0600, -7.9176, -27.2396
Hunter-Lab	19.9447, -14.1211, 8.3936

Details

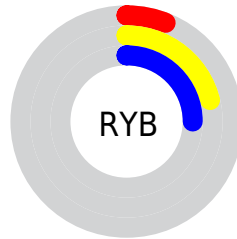
The YIQ color **46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **33.9400, 18.5650, 21.4850**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170**, and **12.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.3970, -21.1320, -24.5240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.4240, -16.5940, -18.6580**.

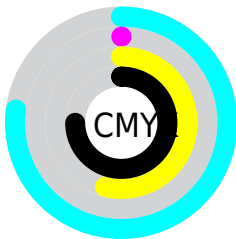
Distribution



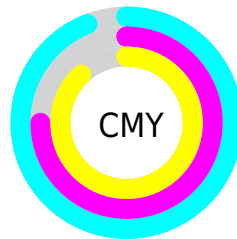
- Red (6%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850 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 46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.0600, -18.5650,
-21.4850

■ 46.0600, -18.5650,
-21.4850

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 25.4520, -13.7970,
-19.7890

■ 94.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 119.7890,
-16.3640, -22.8280

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 145.9630,
-16.9140, -23.8740


■ 172.7350,
-16.2720, -24.4960


■ 200.3220,
-16.5470, -25.0190


■ 228.6100,


-17.4180, -25.7540


 243.4080,
-10.4970, -13.5130


 46.0600, -18.5650,
-21.4850


 46.0600, -18.5650,
-21.4850


 43.3970, -21.1320,
-24.5240


 48.4240, -16.5940,
-18.6580


 41.1470, -23.4240,
-27.0400

 50.9730, -13.7060,
-15.9300

 40.4350, -24.2950,
-27.7750

 53.3370, -11.7350,
-13.1030

 55.8860, -8.8470,
-10.3750

 58.2500, -6.8760,
-7.5480

■ 60.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

■ 63.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

■ 65.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 68.0760, 2.8420,
3.5620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.4130, 8.3020, -18.3060



46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



45.3710, -35.4380, -18.5580

Triad

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



46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



46.2610, -48.9670, 0.8650



54.9400, 35.7600, 12.7200

Complementary

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



46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



33.9400, 18.5650, 21.4850

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.



55.9750, 28.6520, 20.3960



46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



56.5430, -14.1700, 14.5180

Square

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



46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



48.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



57.8190, 11.5960, 21.1320



54.4800, 33.6990, 0.5070

Rectangle

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



46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



47.1950, -40.5740, -13.5820



57.8190, 11.5960, 21.1320



54.8630, 34.6590, 16.1550

Sweetspot

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



46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



76.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710



54.8150, 7.1100, -18.7300



38.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



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.



46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850



54.8210, -28.5580, -33.1180



48.9100, -26.5900, -13.7100



31.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



60.2450, -35.9840, -41.7120



139.1260, -83.1070, -96.3150

Inverse Universe

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



33.9400, 18.5650, 21.4850



36.1790, 28.5580, 33.1180



31.0900, 26.5900, 13.7100



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



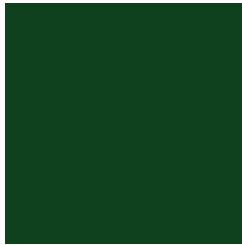
36.7550, 35.9840, 41.7120



84.8740, 83.1070, 96.3150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

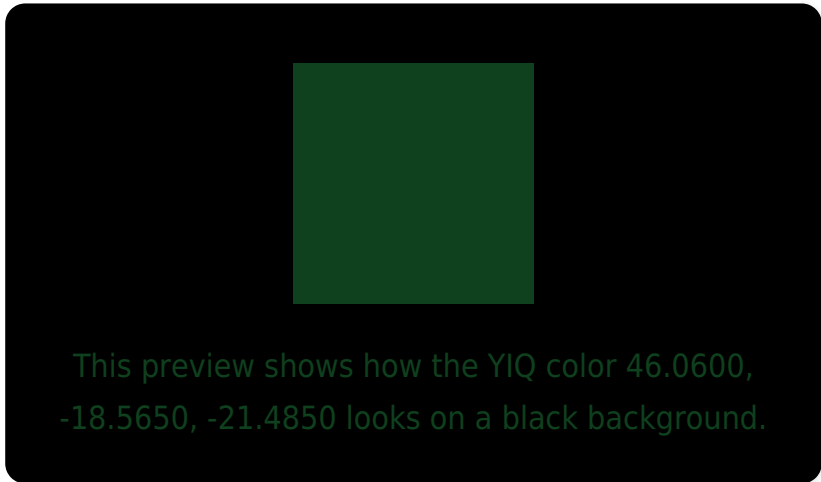
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

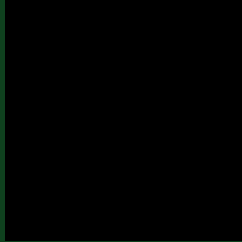
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0600, -18.5650,

-21.4850.

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

46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850

Protanopia

54.4880, 12.8850, -7.7470

Deuteranopia

55.7920, 15.0850, -3.5630



Tritanopia

52.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850

Protanomaly

51.2800, 1.6070, -12.6090

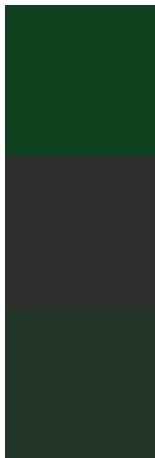
Deuteranomaly

52.3450, 2.9820, -9.9940

Tritanomaly

49.6120, -19.7590, -10.8550

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850 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(15, 65, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 65, 30)  
}
```

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(15, 65, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 65, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850 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(15, 65, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 65, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 65, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 65, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 65, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 65, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.0600, -18.5650, -21.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 65, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 65,  
30) }
```

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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