

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(46.0770, 10.2690,  
6.6290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C272E
RGB	60, 39, 46
RGB Percent	24%, 15%, 18%
CMY	0.7647, 0.8471, 0.8196
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.23, 0.76
HSL	340°, 21%, 19%
HSV	340°, 35%, 24%
XYZ	3.0829, 2.6089, 2.9268
YIQ	46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

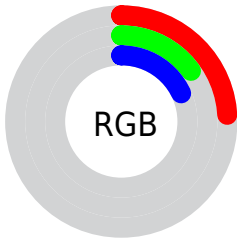
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	60, 39, 46
Decimal	3942190
CIE Lab	18.40, 11.16, -0.59
CIE LCh	18, 11.179, 356.956
Yxy	2.6089, 0.3577, 0.3027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282132270 (0xFF3C272E)
YUV	46.0770, -0.0380, 12.2105
Hunter-Lab	16.1520, 5.8035, 0.5629

# Details

The YIQ color **46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **52.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.0880, 11.7360, 7.5760**, and **3.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.0550, 7.3350, 4.7350**.

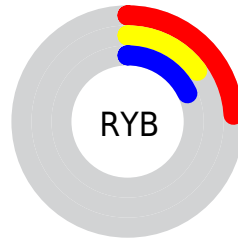
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (15%)

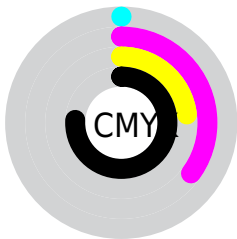
Blue (18%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (18%)

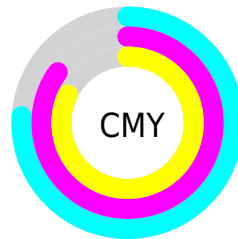


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290 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 46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.0770, 10.2690,  
6.6290

■ 46.0770, 10.2690,  
6.6290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.3650, 9.3980,  
5.8940

■ 92.0880, 11.7360,  
7.5760

■ 3.2890, 6.5560,  
2.3320

■ 116.9740, 12.0570,  
7.2650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 142.6860, 12.9280,  
8.0000

■ 168.9850, 13.5240,  
8.2120

■ 196.2840, 14.1200,  
8.4240

■ 224.2840, 14.1200,

8.4240

247.6140, 4.2630,  
5.3430

46.0770, 10.2690,  
6.6290

46.0770, 10.2690,  
6.6290

42.0990, 13.2030,  
8.5230

50.0550, 7.3350,  
4.7350

38.1210, 16.1370,  
10.4170

54.0330, 4.4010,  
2.8410

34.1430, 19.0710,  
12.3110

58.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

30.1650, 22.0050,  
14.2050

61.9890, -1.4670,  
-0.9470

26.1870, 24.9390,  
16.0990

65.9670, -4.4010,  
-2.8410

■ 22.2090, 27.8730,  
17.9930

■ 69.9450, -7.3350,  
-4.7350

■ 20.2200, 29.3400,  
18.9400

■ 73.9230, -10.2690,  
-6.6290

■ 77.9010, -13.2030,  
-8.5230

■ 81.8790, -16.1370,  
-10.4170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



45.4640, 13.4330, 4.3530

# Triad

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



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



43.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350



41.6650, -18.1100, -2.1900

# Complementary

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



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



52.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290

# 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.



40.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



42.4460, -4.4920, -6.7000

# Square

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



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



44.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810



41.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



43.8230, -12.5630, 1.9090



# Rectangle

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



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



45.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280



41.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430



41.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590

# Sweetspot

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



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



73.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



45.5800, 1.6030, 9.4990



37.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



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.



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



57.1210, 16.1370, 10.4170



47.0400, 11.6910, 2.8830



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.6400, 46.0730, 29.5690



74.8140, 108.5580, 70.0780



# Inverse Universe

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



46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



57.1210, 16.1370, 10.4170



51.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



31.6400, 46.0730, 29.5690

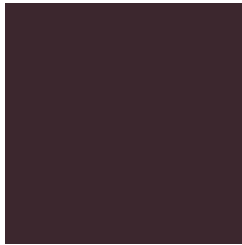


74.8140, 108.5580, 70.0780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

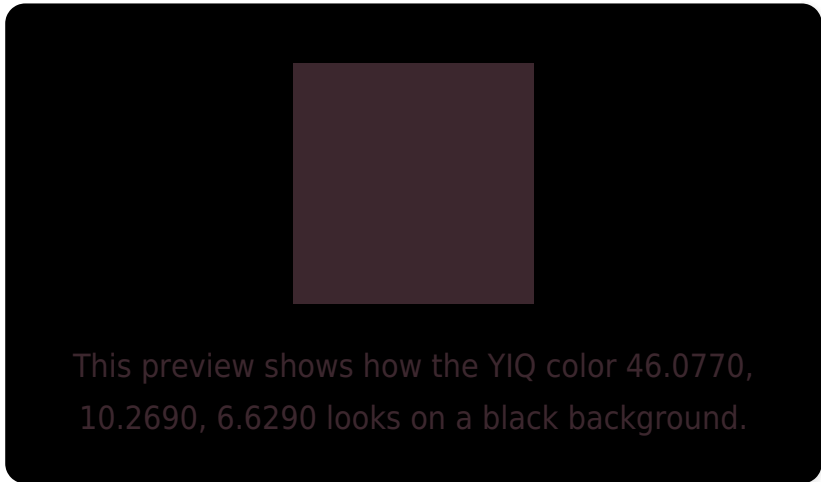
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

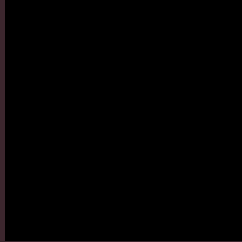
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0770, 10.2690,



# 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

46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290

### Protanopia

45.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

### Deuteranopia

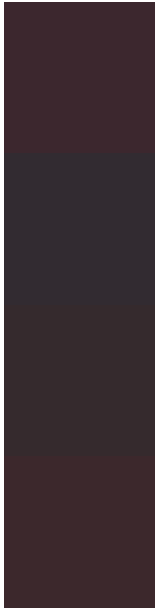
45.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



## Tritanopia

46.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290

## Protanomaly

45.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500

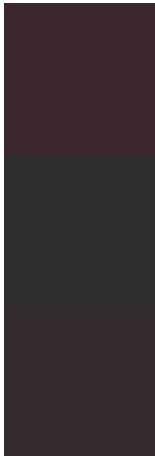
## Deuteranomaly

45.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650

## Tritanomaly

46.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290 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(60, 39, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 39, 46)  
}
```

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(60, 39, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 39, 46) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290 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(60, 39, 46) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 39, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 39, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 39, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 39, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 39, 46)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 39, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 39,  
46) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor