

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060)
contains.

YIQ(46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(46.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B253B
RGB	59, 37, 59
RGB Percent	23%, 15%, 23%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8549, 0.7686
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	300°, 23%, 19%
HSV	300°, 37%, 23%
XYZ	3.2554, 2.5687, 4.4621
YIQ	46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

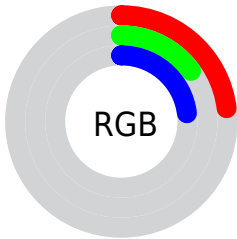
Format	Color
R_{YB}	59, 37, 59
Decimal	3876155
CIE _{Lab}	18.23, 14.85, -9.94
CIE _{LCh}	18, 17.871, 326.195
Yxy	2.5687, 0.3165, 0.2497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282066235 (0xFF3B253B)
YUV	46.0860, 6.3666, 11.3256
Hunter-Lab	16.0271, 8.2091, -5.2881

Details

The YIQ color **46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **49.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2110, 7.1960, 12.7640**, and **5.1130, 1.4200, 7.3080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.5640, 7.7000, 14.6440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680**.

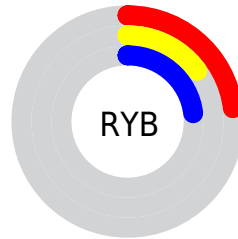
Distribution



 Red (23%)

 Green (15%)

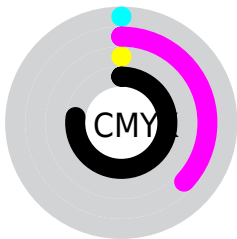
 Blue (23%)



 Red (23%)

 Yellow (15%)

 Blue (23%)

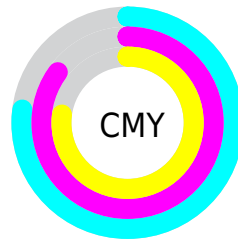



 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (37%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (77%)



 Cyan (77%)

 Magenta (85%)

 Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060 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 46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 46.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

■ 92.2110, 7.1960,
12.7640

■ 5.1130, 1.4200,
7.3080

■ 116.6240, 7.4710,
13.2870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 169.0370, 7.7460,
13.8100

■ 196.4500, 8.0210,
14.3330

■ 224.8630, 8.2960,

14.8560

246.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

46.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

46.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

42.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

49.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

39.0420, 9.3500,
17.7820

53.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

35.5200, 11.0000,
20.9200

56.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

31.9980, 12.6500,
24.0580

60.1740, -0.5500,
-1.0460

28.4760, 14.3000,
27.1960

63.6960, -2.2000,
-4.1840

■ 25.5410, 15.6750,
29.8110

■ 66.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 24.3670, 16.2250,
30.8570

■ 70.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 73.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 77.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



45.6480, 16.0910, 11.2510

Triad

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



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



43.4390, 14.5810, -5.4430



36.2070, -31.6800, -9.5680

Complementary

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



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



49.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060

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.



35.9210, -25.1230, -12.7630



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



42.2420, 4.7700, -9.3580

Square

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



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



44.6510, 20.0360, 0.3240



40.5440, -7.8840, -11.3080



36.2870, -34.6610, -5.1010

Rectangle

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



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



44.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640



40.5440, -7.8840, -11.3080



35.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120

Sweetspot

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



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



71.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



39.5080, -7.0620, 6.8420



35.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



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.



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



56.3410, 9.9460, 17.9940



44.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



29.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620



91.6860, 61.0500, 116.1060

Inverse Universe

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



46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



56.3410, 9.9460, 17.9940



51.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850



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 46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

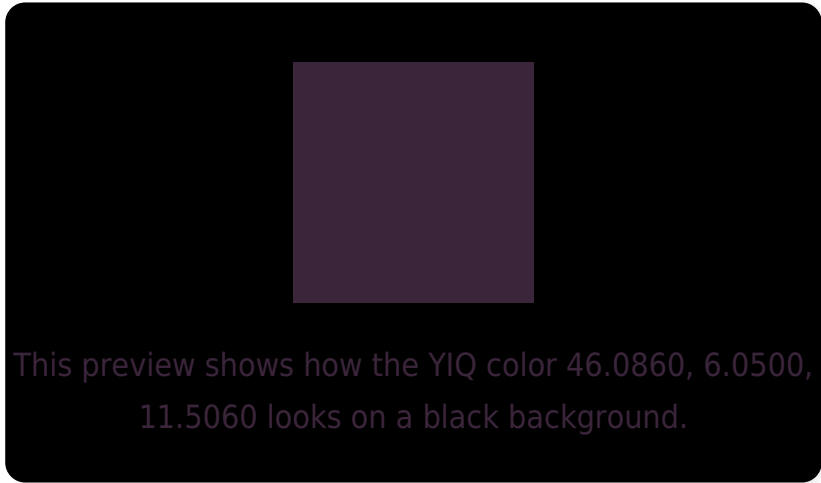
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

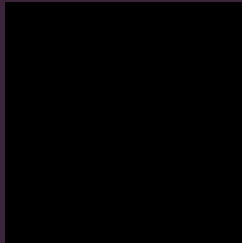
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0860, 6.0500,

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

46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

Protanopia

44.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590

Deuteranopia

44.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



Tritanopia

45.4250, 9.1690, 4.5370

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

Protanomaly

45.0030, -4.0820, 7.9020

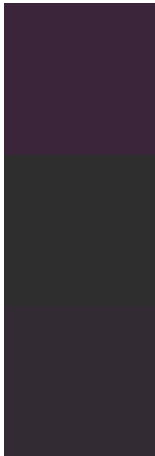
Deuteranomaly

45.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710

Tritanomaly

45.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060 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(59, 37, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 37, 59)  
}
```

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(59, 37, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 37, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060 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(59, 37, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 37, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 37, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 37, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 37, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 37, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 37, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 37,  
59) }
```

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