

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D2E34
RGB	45, 46, 52
RGB Percent	18%, 18%, 20%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8196, 0.7961
CMYK	0.13, 0.12, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	231°, 7%, 19%
HSV	231°, 13%, 20%
XYZ	2.6790, 2.7598, 3.6399
YIQ	46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

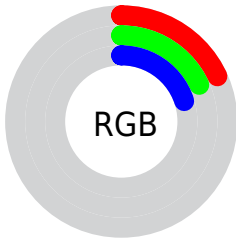
Format	Color
RYB	45, 46, 52
Decimal	2960948
CIELab	19.06, 1.06, -3.99
CIELCh	19, 4.127, 284.948
Yxy	2.7598, 0.2951, 0.3040
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281151028 (0xFF2D2E34)
YUV	46.3850, 2.7682, -1.2146
Hunter-Lab	16.6127, -0.2873, -1.3616

Details

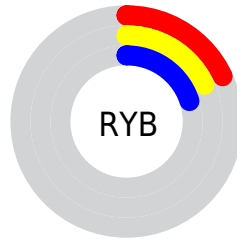
The YIQ color **46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540**, and **0.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.5420, -4.4020, 2.6860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220**.

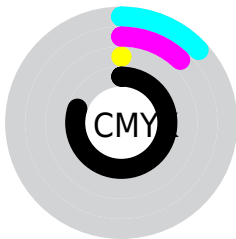
Distribution



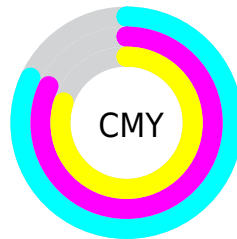
- Red (18%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540 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 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 46.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 92.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 116.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.4990, -2.8430,
1.9650

■ 168.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 195.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 223.6130, -3.1640,

2.2760

252.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

46.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

46.3850, -2.5220,
1.6540

42.5420, -4.4020,
2.6860

50.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

38.1120, -6.0070,
4.2410

54.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

33.9700, -8.4830,
5.0610

58.8000, 3.4390,
-1.7530

29.5400, -10.0880,
6.6160

63.2300, 5.0440,
-3.3080

25.6970, -11.9680,
7.6480

67.0730, 6.9240,
-4.3400

■ 21.2670, -13.5730,
9.2030

■ 71.5030, 8.5290,
-5.8950

■ 17.4240, -15.4530,
10.2350

■ 75.3460, 10.4090,
-6.9270

■ 12.6950, -17.6540,
11.5780

■ 80.0750, 12.6100,
-8.2700

■ 10.0370, -18.6170,
12.5110

■ 83.9180, 14.4900,
-9.3020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830



46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



46.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140

Triad

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



46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



46.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



45.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170

Complementary

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



46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



50.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540

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.



45.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



46.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Square

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



46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



46.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



46.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770



45.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

Rectangle

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



46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



47.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



46.2020, 2.2470, -2.1770



45.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160

Sweetspot

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



46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



66.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



49.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



34.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540



59.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



46.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010



23.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



17.7770, -32.1440, 20.8800



42.9350, -78.1820, 51.2740

Inverse Universe

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



47.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



61.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



50.6040, 1.0550, -2.6010



23.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



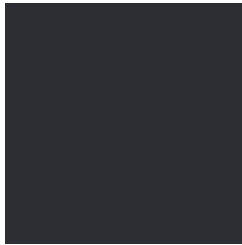
28.0930, 48.8710, 22.9110



68.4170, 119.3810, 55.6450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

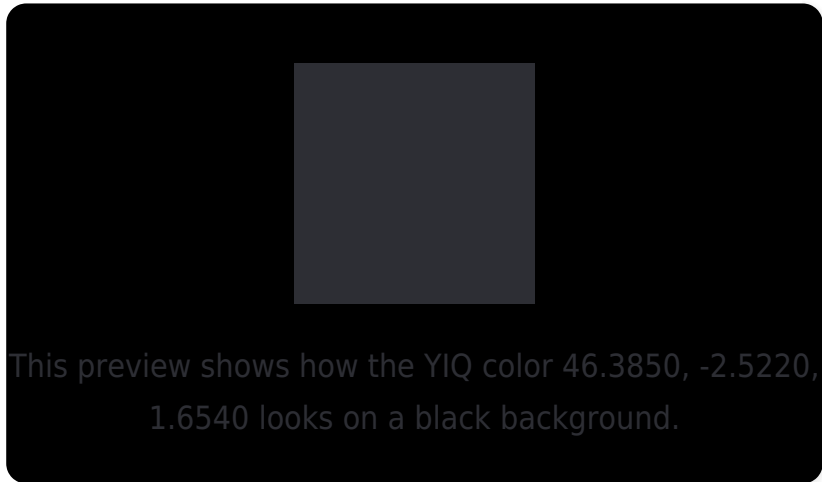
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

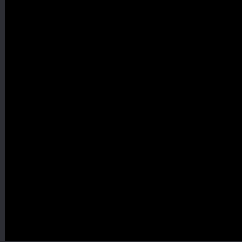
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

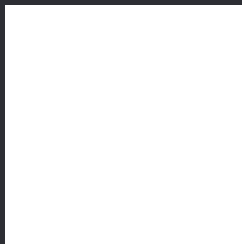
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540.



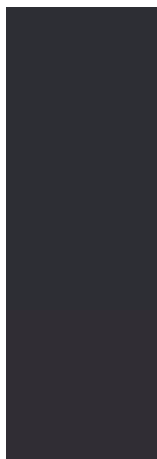
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540.

1.6540.

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

46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Protanopia

46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Deuteranopia

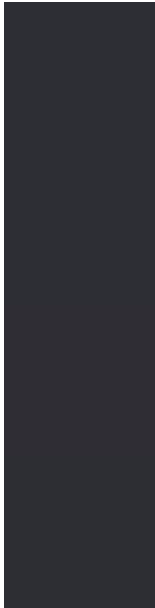
46.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



Tritanopia

46.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Protanomaly

46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

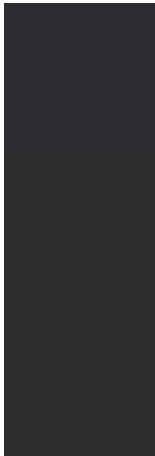
Deuteranomaly

46.3960, -1.0550, 2.6010

Tritanomaly

46.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540 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(45, 46, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 46, 52)  
}
```

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(45, 46, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 46, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540 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(45, 46, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 46, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 46, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 46, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 46, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 46, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 46, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 46,  
52) }
```

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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