

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540)</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(46.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0E450F
RGB	14, 69, 15
RGB Percent	5%, 27%, 6%
CMY	0.9453, 0.7293, 0.9412
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.78, 0.73
HSL	121°, 66%, 16%
HSV	121°, 80%, 27%
XYZ	2.3962, 4.3866, 1.1722
YIQ	46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

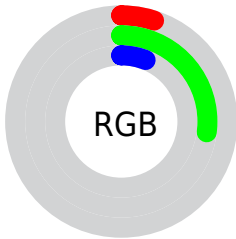
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	14, 68, 69
Decimal	935183
CIELab	24.91, -29.73, 26.37
CIElCh	25, 39.741, 138.421
Yxy	4.3866, 0.3012, 0.5514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279125263 (0xFF0E450F)
YUV	46.3990, -15.4797, -28.4139
Hunter-Lab	20.9441, -16.2304, 11.3427

# Details

The YIQ color **46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **36.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.1390, -11.7780, -28.8500**, and **15.2620, -7.1500, -13.5980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.5080, -17.3710, -32.1150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.2900, -13.5210, -24.7930**.

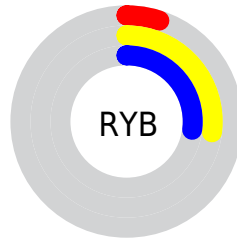
# Distribution



Red (5%)

Green (27%)

Blue (6%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (27%)

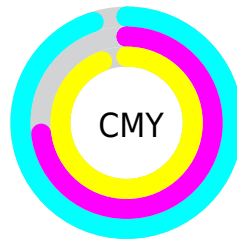


Cyan (80%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (78%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (95%)

Magenta (73%)


Yellow (94%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 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 46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540


 46.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540


 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100


 27.0020, -12.6500,  
-24.0580


 96.1390, -11.7780,  
-28.8500


 15.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

 121.6120,  
-11.7320, -29.6840

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 148.0850,  
-11.6860, -30.5180

 174.6720,  
-11.9610, -31.0410

 202.1450,  
-11.9150, -31.8750

 230.6180,

-11.8690, -32.7090

■ 242.4810, -3.5730,  
-17.8530

■ 46.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540

■ 46.3990, -15.4460,  
-28.4540

■ 43.5080, -17.3710,  
-32.1150

■ 49.2900, -13.5210,  
-24.7930

■ 40.6170, -19.2960,  
-35.7760

■ 52.1810, -11.5960,  
-21.1320

■ 54.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

■ 57.8490, -7.4250,  
-14.1210

■ 60.4410, -6.0960,  
-10.6720

■ 63.3320, -4.1710,  
-7.0110

■ 66.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

■ 69.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 71.8910, 1.9250,  
3.6610

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.7250, 16.0510, -21.0770



46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



47.5080, -34.5660, -23.3500

# Triad

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



46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



52.1940, -56.0280, 2.1800



54.1250, 45.8450, 22.6850

# Complementary

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



46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



36.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540

# 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.



56.3380, 32.3640, 30.2200



46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



54.8810, -35.6730, 13.2470

# Square

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



46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



53.5330, -52.9090, -4.7890



60.7570, 6.1390, 26.4190



55.5740, 45.2980, 5.0580



# Rectangle

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



46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



50.4890, -41.5820, -17.3420



60.7570, 6.1390, 26.4190



54.0910, 43.1850, 26.8410

# Sweetspot

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



46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



80.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830



62.4310, 17.0590, -17.3170



40.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540



54.0090, -23.6960, -44.1440



49.4770, -24.1130, -20.0570



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



58.3410, -27.8670, -51.1550



133.7050, -63.7090, -117.4770



# Inverse Universe

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



36.6010, 15.4460, 28.4540



38.9910, 23.6960, 44.1440



33.5230, 24.1130, 20.0570



33.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



40.7730, 27.5460, 51.4660

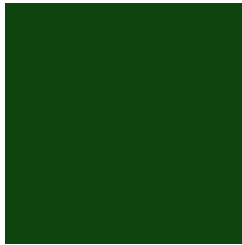


93.2950, 63.7090, 117.4770



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

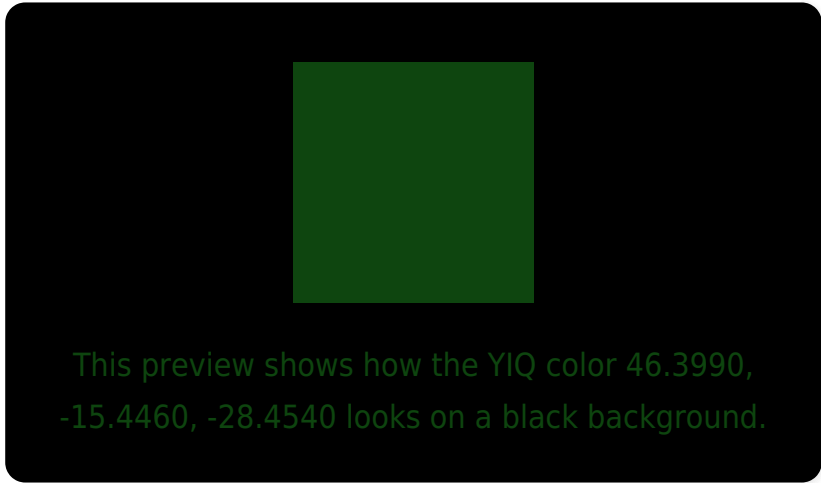
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

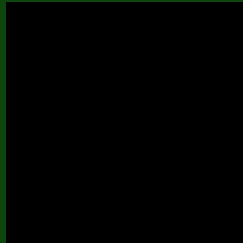
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.3990, -15.4460,

-28.4540.

# 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

46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

### Protanopia

56.1480, 19.5340, -12.6100

### Deuteranopia

57.3920, 21.9630, -7.0690



## Tritanopia

54.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

## Protanomaly

52.9290, 6.7890, -18.4190

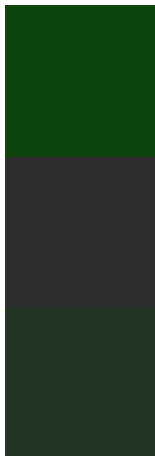
## Deuteranomaly

53.5210, 8.1180, -14.9700

## Tritanomaly

51.9170, -19.3000, -13.6680

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

45.8540, -5.8210, -10.1490

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 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(14, 69, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 69, 15)  
}
```

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(14, 69, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 69, 15) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 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(14, 69, 15) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 69, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 69, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 69, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 69, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 69, 15)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.3990, -15.4460, -28.4540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 69, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 69,  
15) }
```

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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