

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060)
contains.

YIQ(46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060)	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(46.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18373D
RGB	24, 55, 61
RGB Percent	9%, 22%, 24%
CMY	0.9059, 0.7843, 0.7609
CMYK	0.61, 0.10, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	190°, 44%, 17%
HSV	190°, 61%, 24%
XYZ	2.5848, 3.2643, 4.9056
YIQ	46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

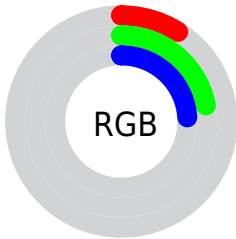
Format	Color
R _Y B	24, 41, 61
Decimal	1587005
CIE Lab	21.07, -9.44, -7.25
CIE LCh	21, 11.898, 217.529
Yxy	3.2643, 0.2403, 0.3035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279777085 (0xFF18373D)
YUV	46.4150, 7.1904, -19.6580
Hunter-Lab	18.0673, -6.0808, -3.4513

Details

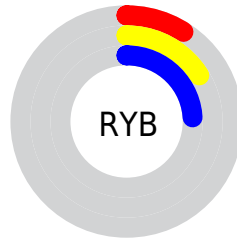
The YIQ color **46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **38.5850, 20.4020, 4.7060**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060**, and **6.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570**.

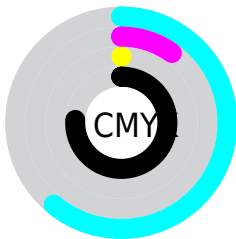
Distribution



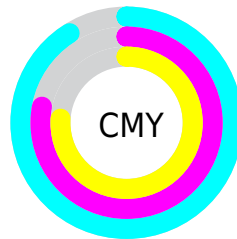
- Red (9%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 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 46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

■ 46.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.7030, -21.2730,
-5.4410

■ 93.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

■ 6.8620, -8.2990,
1.7250

■ 118.5290,
-20.7230, -4.3950

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 144.2300,
-21.3190, -4.6070


■ 170.9310,
-21.9150, -4.8190


■ 197.9310,
-21.9150, -4.8190


■ 226.0450,


-22.2360, -4.5080


 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000


 46.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060


 46.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060


 44.0340, -23.7030,
-5.4550


 48.7960, -17.1010,
-3.9570


 41.6530, -27.0040,
-6.2040


 51.1770, -13.8000,
-3.2080

 39.2720, -30.3050,
-6.9530

 53.5580, -10.4990,
-2.4590

 36.8910, -33.6060,
-7.7020

 55.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

 58.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 61.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 65.7620, 6.6020,
1.4980

■ 68.1430, 9.9030,
2.2470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810



46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



48.0180, -17.6060, -0.3100

Triad

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



46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



52.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710



50.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500

Complementary

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



46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



38.5850, 20.4020, 4.7060

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.



51.0030, 13.1130, -0.8630



46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



51.7460, 12.6990, 6.6430

Square

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



46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



52.0310, -1.2850, 6.7710



51.0080, 14.7170, 3.1090



48.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720

Rectangle

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



46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



49.9370, -12.8840, 2.2200



51.0080, 14.7170, 3.1090



50.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910

Sweetspot

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



46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



73.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220



46.4030, -12.1010, -17.4850



37.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



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.



46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060



56.3750, -32.0930, -7.5890



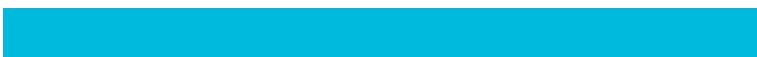
35.8490, -15.4520, 4.7080



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



57.0890, -51.8990, -12.0830



134.4900, -122.4120, -28.2360

Inverse Universe

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



38.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850



43.9280, 18.8390, 27.5350



49.1510, 15.4520, -4.7080



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



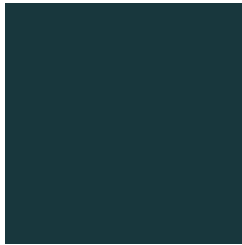
37.1120, 30.6650, 44.4970



87.5820, 72.6060, 104.9100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

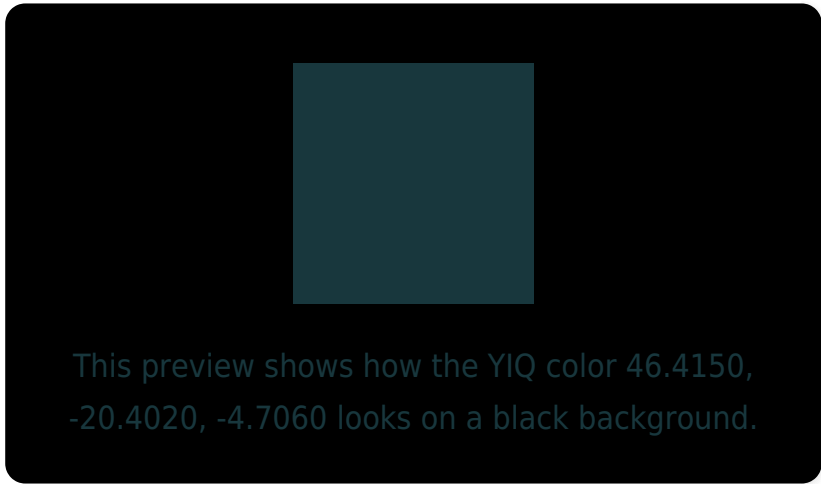
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

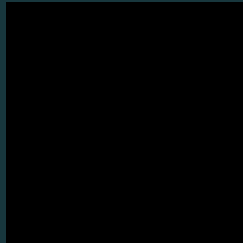
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

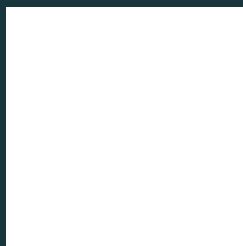
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4150, -20.4020,

-4.7060.

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

46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Protanopia

50.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Deuteranopia

51.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



Tritanopia

46.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Protanomaly

49.2100, -9.3990, -0.3670

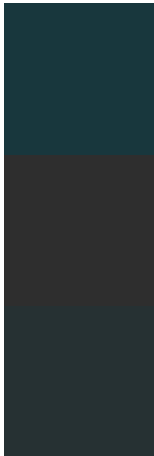
Deuteranomaly

49.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780

Tritanomaly

46.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 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(24, 55, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 55, 61)  
}
```

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(24, 55, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 55, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 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(24, 55, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 55, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 55, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 55, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 55, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 55, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 55, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 55,  
61) }
```

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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