

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.4830, -15.0820,
-13.0180)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.4830, -15.0820,
-13.0180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	183B29
RGB	24, 59, 41
RGB Percent	9%, 23%, 16%
CMY	0.9060, 0.7686, 0.8393
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.31, 0.77
HSL	149°, 42%, 16%
HSV	149°, 59%, 23%
XYZ	2.3409, 3.4833, 2.6457
YIQ	46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

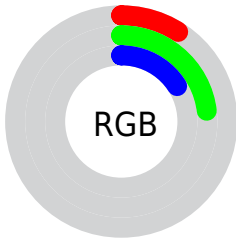
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 48, 59
Decimal	1588009
CIE Lab	21.88, -17.82, 7.39
CIE LCh	22, 19.291, 157.479
Yxy	3.4833, 0.2764, 0.4113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279778089 (0xFF183B29)
YUV	46.4830, -2.7031, -19.7176
Hunter-Lab	18.6637, -10.2734, 4.6598

Details

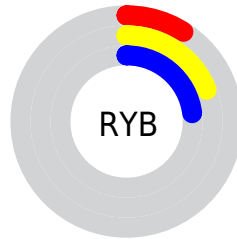
The YIQ color **46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.5430, -15.3110, -14.3750**, and **7.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.3470, -17.6950, -15.2230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.6190, -12.4690, -10.8130**.

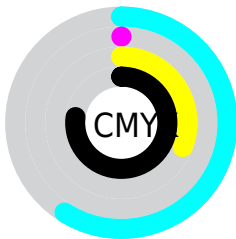
Distribution



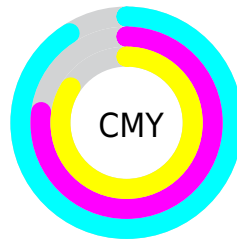
- Red (9%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180 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 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.4830, -15.0820,
-13.0180

■ 46.4830, -15.0820,
-13.0180

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.7110, -15.7240,
-12.3960

■ 93.5430, -15.3110,
-14.3750

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 118.5430,
-15.3110, -14.3750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 144.1300,
-15.5860, -14.8980


■ 170.7170,
-15.8610, -15.4210


■ 198.3040,
-16.1360, -15.9440


■ 226.0050,


-16.7320, -16.1560


 246.0860,
-12.2860, -8.6220


 46.4830, -15.0820,
-13.0180


 46.4830, -15.0820,
-13.0180


 44.3470, -17.6950,
-15.2230


 48.6190, -12.4690,
-10.8130


 42.2110, -20.3080,
-17.4280


 50.7550, -9.8560,
-8.6080

 40.0750, -22.9210,
-19.6330

 52.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

 37.9390, -25.5340,
-21.8380

 55.0270, -4.6300,
-4.1980

 56.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 59.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

■ 63.2720, 5.2260,
4.4100

■ 65.4080, 7.8390,
6.6150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.6220, 0.6440, -11.6760



46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



41.6040, -34.4760, -13.9640

Triad

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



46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



51.1090, -19.1200, 5.1040



52.6670, 23.1070, 5.2430

Complementary

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



46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



36.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180

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.



53.5730, 20.6760, 10.7560



46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



53.4810, -2.4320, 11.0400

Square

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



46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



43.2480, -38.9250, -4.9170



54.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910



52.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780

Rectangle

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



46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



42.6300, -37.3650, -11.1650



54.3640, 11.1390, 12.8910



52.8350, 22.6940, 7.2220

Sweetspot

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



46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



71.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560



49.9270, 1.1030, -14.4890



35.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400



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.



46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180



57.3630, -23.7920, -20.3680



48.4210, -20.5390, -7.7310



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



60.4220, -40.6160, -34.8560



142.6260, -95.7180, -82.5180

Inverse Universe

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



36.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180



41.6370, 23.7920, 20.3680



34.5790, 20.5390, 7.7310



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



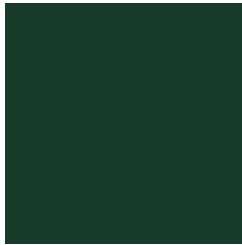
33.6920, 40.2950, 35.1670



79.3740, 95.7180, 82.5180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

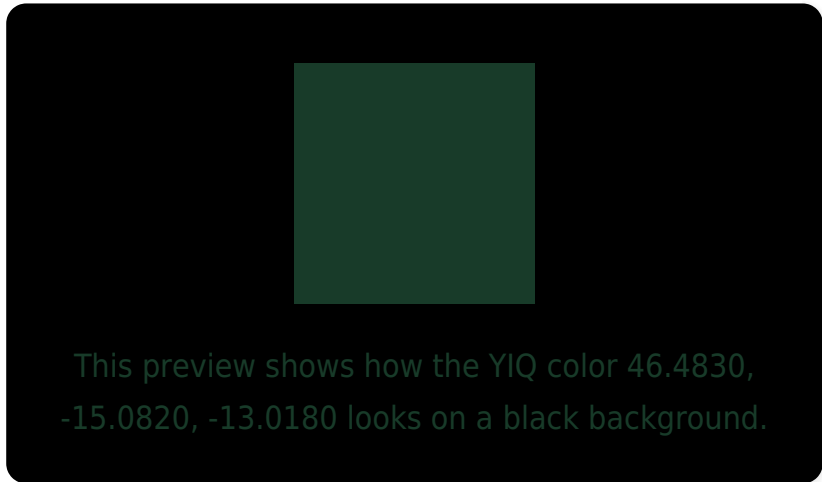
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

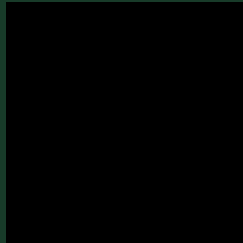
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180.



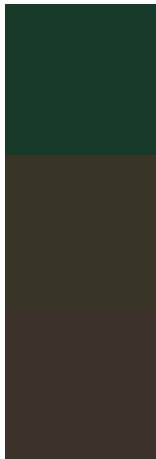
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180.

-13.0180.

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

46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180

Protanopia

51.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Deuteranopia

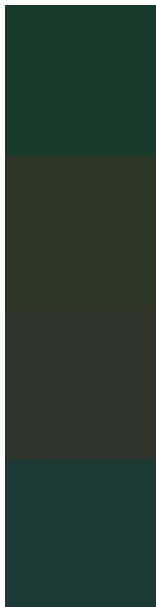
52.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



Tritanopia

48.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180

Protanomaly

49.8870, -1.4200, -7.3080

Deuteranomaly

50.2510, 0.5510, -4.4810

Tritanomaly

47.9870, -16.3210, -7.0810

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.3150, -5.5010, -4.9330

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180 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, 59, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 59, 41)  
}
```

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, 59, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 59, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180 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, 59, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 59, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 59, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 59, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 59, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 59, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.4830, -15.0820, -13.0180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 59, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 59,  
41) }
```

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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