

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(46.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	293130
RGB	41, 49, 48
RGB Percent	16%, 19%, 19%
CMY	0.8392, 0.8078, 0.8118
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.02, 0.81
HSL	172°, 9%, 18%
HSV	172°, 16%, 19%
XYZ	2.5461, 2.8816, 3.2178
YIQ	46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

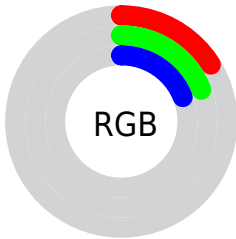
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	41, 45, 49
Decimal	2699568
CIE Lab	19.56, -3.68, -0.52
CIE LCh	20, 3.720, 188.014
Yxy	2.8816, 0.2945, 0.3333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280889648 (0xFF293130)
YUV	46.4940, 0.7425, -4.8182
Hunter-Lab	16.9752, -2.9334, 0.6436

# Details

The YIQ color **46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360**.

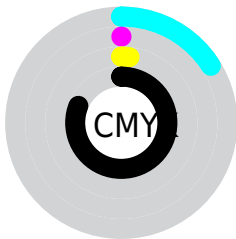
# Distribution



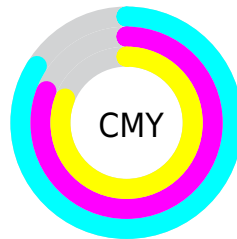
- Red (16%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (81%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (81%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070 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 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

■ 46.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.7930, -3.8510,  
-1.7950

■ 92.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 117.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 142.1950, -5.0430,  
-2.2190

■ 168.8960, -5.6390,  
-2.4310

■ 195.8960, -5.6390,  
-2.4310

■ 223.8960, -5.6390,

-2.4310

252.3090, -5.3640,  
-1.9080

46.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

46.4940, -4.4470,  
-2.0070

44.8850, -7.1060,  
-3.3780

48.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

43.3900, -10.0860,  
-4.4380

49.5980, 1.1920,  
0.4240

41.7810, -12.7450,  
-5.8090

51.2070, 3.8510,  
1.7950

40.2860, -15.7250,  
-6.8690

52.7020, 6.8310,  
2.8550

38.6770, -18.3840,  
-8.2400

54.0120, 8.8940,  
4.0140

■ 37.3670, -20.4470,  
-9.3990

■ 55.6210, 11.5530,  
5.3850

■ 35.8720, -23.4270,  
-10.4590

■ 57.1160, 14.5330,  
6.4450

■ 34.2630, -26.0860,  
-11.8300

■ 58.7250, 17.1920,  
7.8160

■ 33.6650, -27.2780,  
-12.2540

■ 60.3340, 19.8510,  
9.1870

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



46.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740

# Triad

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



46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



47.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



47.9250, 4.5850, -0.4950

# Complementary

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



46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



43.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070

# 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.



47.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



48.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

# Square

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



46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



47.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



48.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



47.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310



# Rectangle

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



46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



46.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



48.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



47.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390

# Sweetspot

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



46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



62.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



45.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



32.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070



59.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



44.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



24.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



61.1350, -49.5130, -22.2890



148.9250, -120.3440, -54.7120



# Inverse Universe

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



43.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



55.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



45.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270



23.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



27.8650, 49.5130, 22.2890

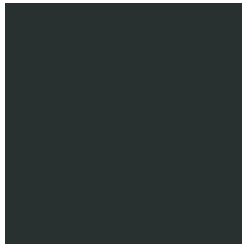


67.9610, 120.6650, 54.4010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

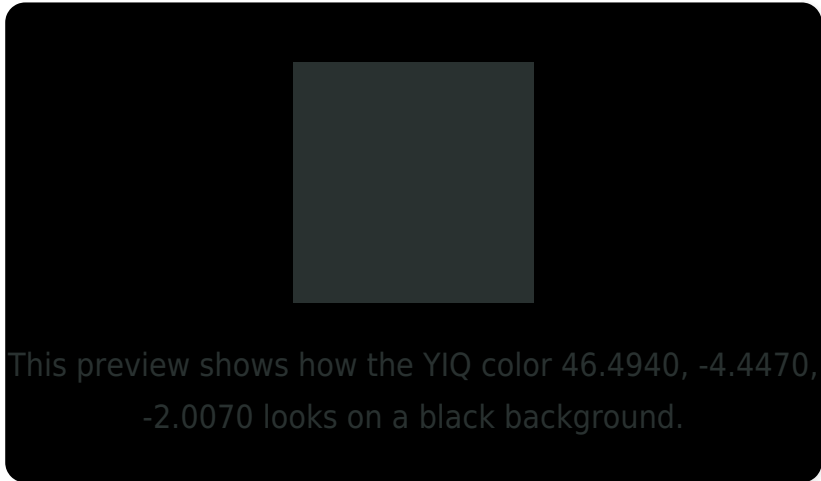
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

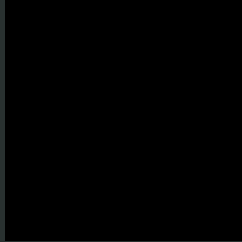
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

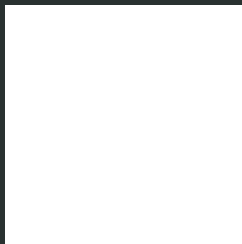
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070.



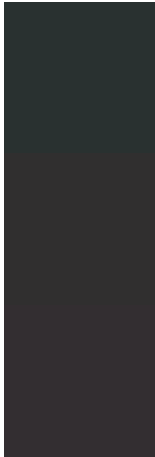
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070.

-2.0070.

# 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

46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

### Protanopia

47.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

### Deuteranopia

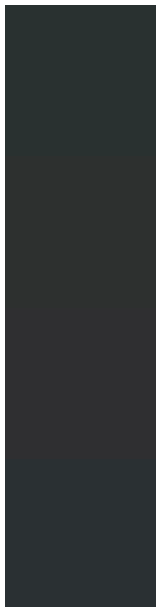
47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



## Tritanopia

46.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

## Protanomaly

46.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

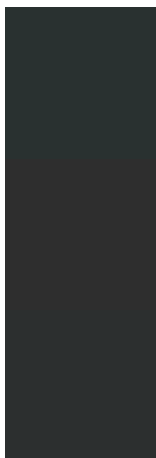
## Deuteranomaly

47.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

## Tritanomaly

46.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070 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(41, 49, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 49, 48)  
}
```

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(41, 49, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 49, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070 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(41, 49, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 49, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 49, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 49, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 49, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 49, 48)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 49, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 49,  
48) }
```

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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