

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.5190, -23.9310,
-12.3390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.5190, -23.9310,
-12.3390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	103D34
RGB	16, 61, 52
RGB Percent	6%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.9374, 0.7607, 0.7962
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.15, 0.76
HSL	168°, 59%, 15%
HSV	168°, 74%, 24%
XYZ	2.5023, 3.6971, 3.8279
YIQ	46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

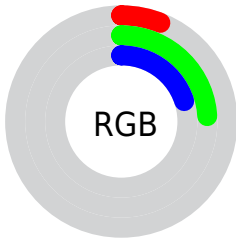
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 41, 61
Decimal	1064244
CIE _{Lab}	22.64, -17.83, 1.11
CIE _{LCh}	23, 17.860, 176.440
Yxy	3.6971, 0.2495, 0.3687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279254324 (0xFF103D34)
YUV	46.5190, 2.7021, -26.7652
Hunter-Lab	19.2280, -10.4194, 1.6561

Details

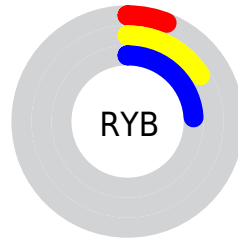
The YIQ color **46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **30.4810, 23.9310, 12.3390**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.5900, -22.6930, -12.7490**, and **10.6630, -6.6010, -7.0250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6110, -27.1860, -13.9220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.4270, -20.6760, -10.7560**.

Distribution



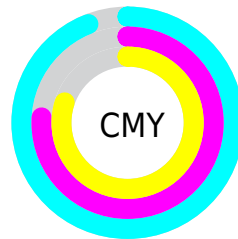
- Red (6%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390 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 46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.5190, -23.9310,
-12.3390

■ 46.5190, -23.9310,
-12.3390

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 26.4270, -20.6760,
-10.7560

■ 94.5900, -22.6930,
-12.7490

■ 10.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

■ 119.5900,
-22.6930, -12.7490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.8780,
-23.5640, -13.4840

■ 172.5790,
-24.1600, -13.6960

■ 199.5790,
-24.1600, -13.6960

■ 228.1660,

-24.4350, -14.2190

■ 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720

■ 46.5190, -23.9310,
-12.3390

■ 46.5190, -23.9310,
-12.3390

■ 44.6110, -27.1860,
-13.9220

■ 48.4270, -20.6760,
-10.7560

■ 42.7030, -30.4410,
-15.5050

■ 50.3350, -17.4210,
-9.1730

■ 41.3930, -32.5040,
-16.6640

■ 52.3570, -14.4870,
-7.2790

■ 54.2650, -11.2320,
-5.6960

■ 56.1730, -7.9770,
-4.1130

■ 58.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 60.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 62.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 64.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



43.2170, -37.6400, -11.6880

Triad

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



46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



54.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



53.9500, 20.6320, 0.5360

Complementary

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



46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



30.4810, 23.9310, 12.3390

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.



54.6500, 21.7770, 7.3210



46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



55.4990, 6.3250, 12.0290

Square

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



46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



51.2610, -22.6040, 2.1640



55.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400



53.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540

Rectangle

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



46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



43.5420, -39.9330, -8.6770



55.5340, 16.4120, 10.9400



54.6020, 21.7320, 2.6280

Sweetspot

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



46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



73.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370



45.4050, -6.4150, -21.4150



37.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540



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.



46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390



56.4740, -37.2260, -19.1940



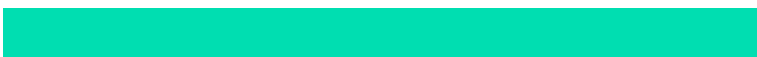
39.9140, -23.2450, -2.7410



29.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



63.7280, -49.9250, -25.8370



150.4920, -117.8670, -61.0590

Inverse Universe

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



30.4810, 23.9310, 12.3390



31.5260, 37.2260, 19.1940



37.0860, 23.2450, 2.7410



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.2720, 49.9250, 25.8370



71.5080, 117.8670, 61.0590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

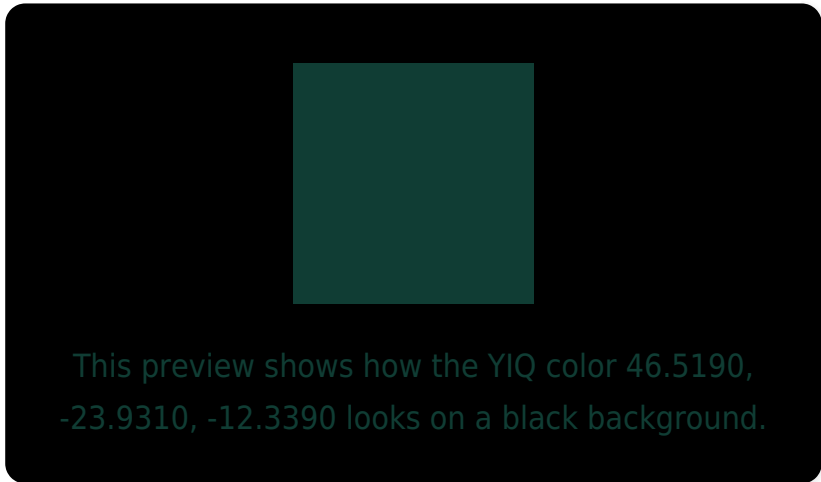
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5190, -23.9310,

-12.3390.

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

46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390

Protanopia

53.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

Deuteranopia

54.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



Tritanopia

48.8060, -23.0610, -6.0770

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390

Protanomaly

51.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800

Deuteranomaly

51.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660

Tritanomaly

48.0400, -23.8400, -8.4800

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390 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(16, 61, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 61, 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(16, 61, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 61, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390 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(16, 61, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 61, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(16, 61, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 61, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 61, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 61, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 61, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 61,  
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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