

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.5540, -4.6760,
-3.3640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	28322E
RGB	40, 50, 46
RGB Percent	16%, 20%, 18%
CMY	0.8432, 0.8039, 0.8196
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.08, 0.80
HSL	156°, 11%, 18%
HSV	156°, 20%, 20%
XYZ	2.5087, 2.9298, 3.0176
YIQ	46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

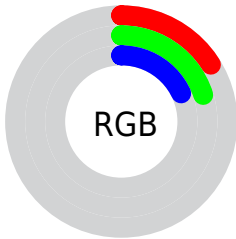
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 46, 50
Decimal	2634286
CIE _{Lab}	19.76, -5.27, 1.13
CIE _{LCh}	20, 5.391, 167.887
Yxy	2.9298, 0.2967, 0.3465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280824366 (0xFF28322E)
YUV	46.5540, -0.2731, -5.7479
Hunter-Lab	17.1166, -3.7925, 1.5288

Details

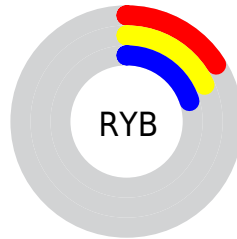
The YIQ color **46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2550, -5.2720, -3.5760**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820**.

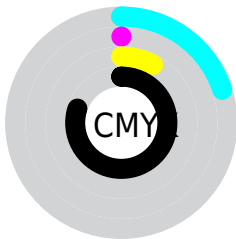
Distribution



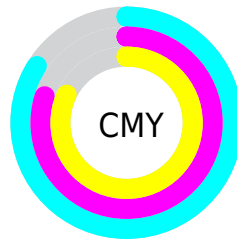
- Red (16%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640 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 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.5540, -4.6760,
-3.3640

■ 46.5540, -4.6760,
-3.3640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.8530, -4.0800,
-3.1520

■ 92.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 116.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 142.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 168.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 196.4290, -5.8220,
-4.6220

■ 224.4290, -5.8220,

-4.6220

■ 251.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 46.5540, -4.6760,
-3.3640

■ 46.5540, -4.6760,
-3.3640

■ 44.8310, -7.0140,
-5.0460

■ 48.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

■ 43.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280

■ 50.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 41.3850, -11.6900,
-8.4100

■ 51.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

■ 39.6620, -14.0280,
-10.0920

■ 53.4460, 4.6760,
3.3640

■ 37.9390, -16.3660,
-11.7740

■ 55.1690, 7.0140,
5.0460

■ 36.2160, -18.7040,
-13.4560

■ 56.8920, 9.3520,
6.7280

■ 34.4930, -21.0420,
-15.1380

■ 58.6150, 11.6900,
8.4100

■ 32.7700, -23.3800,
-16.8200

■ 60.3380, 14.0280,
10.0920

■ 62.0610, 16.3660,
11.7740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



46.4120, -7.1520, -2.5440

Triad

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



46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



47.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



48.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640

Complementary

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



46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



43.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

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.



48.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



48.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370

Square

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



46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



47.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820



48.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



47.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050

Rectangle

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



46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



46.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220



48.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



48.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870

Sweetspot

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



46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



62.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



47.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820



32.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350



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.



46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



58.5320, -7.6100, -5.2580



46.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



24.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



58.3990, -41.8090, -29.7530



142.1990, -101.4050, -73.0610

Inverse Universe

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



43.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640



53.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690



43.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



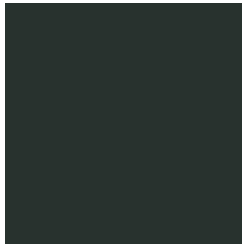
30.7150, 41.4880, 30.0640



74.8010, 101.4050, 73.0610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

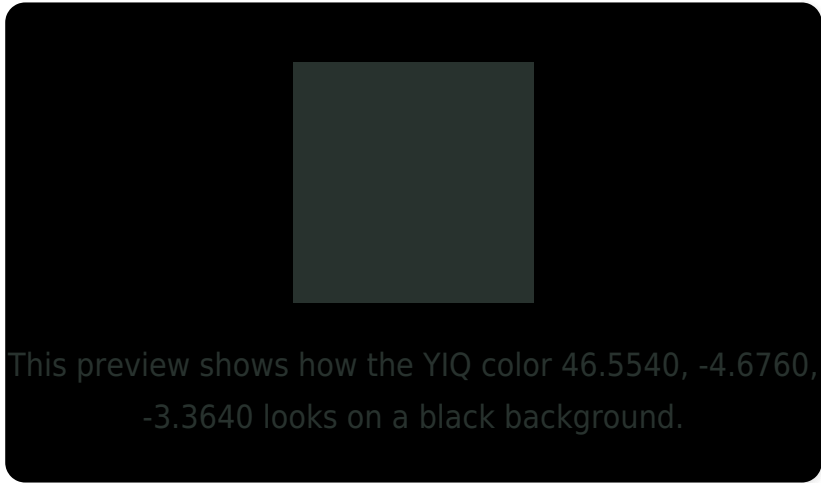
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

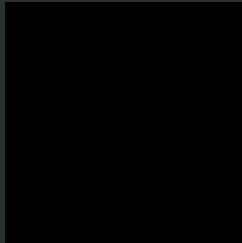
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640.



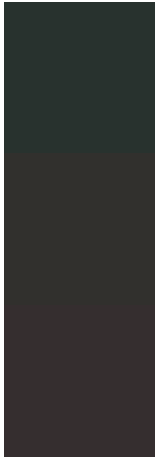
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640.

-3.3640.

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

46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Protanopia

47.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

Deuteranopia

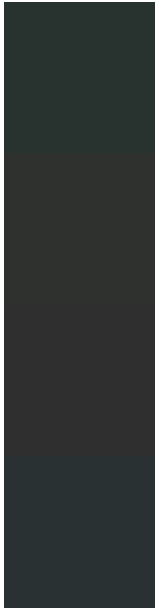
48.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



Tritanopia

47.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Protanomaly

47.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800

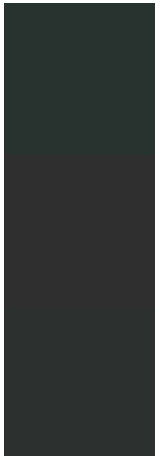
Deuteranomaly

47.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

Tritanomaly

46.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640 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(40, 50, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 50, 46)  
}
```

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(40, 50, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 50, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640 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(40, 50, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 50, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 50, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 50, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 50, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 50, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 50, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 50,  
46) }
```

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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