

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	25342C
RGB	37, 52, 44
RGB Percent	15%, 20%, 17%
CMY	0.8549, 0.7960, 0.8275
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.15, 0.80
HSL	148°, 17%, 17%
HSV	148°, 29%, 20%
XYZ	2.4454, 3.0315, 2.8386
YIQ	46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

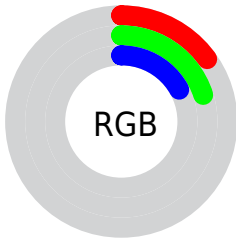
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 47, 52
Decimal	2438188
CIE Lab	20.17, -8.30, 3.06
CIE LCh	20, 8.842, 159.768
Yxy	3.0315, 0.2941, 0.3646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280628268 (0xFF25342C)
YUV	46.6030, -1.2833, -8.4218
Hunter-Lab	17.4111, -5.3993, 2.5214

Details

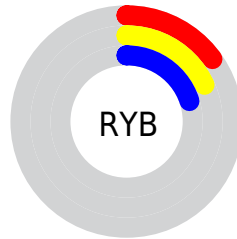
The YIQ color **46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **42.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.1900, -6.6470, -6.1910**, and **0.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750**.

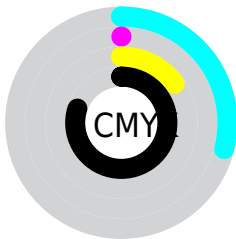
Distribution



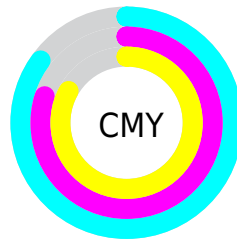
- Red (15%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (17%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (83%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680 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 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680

■ 46.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

■ 92.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 116.8910, -7.2430,
-6.4030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 142.7770, -6.9220,
-6.7140

■ 169.4780, -7.5180,
-6.9260

■ 196.4780, -7.5180,
-6.9260

■ 224.1790, -8.1140,

-7.1380

250.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

46.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680

46.6030, -6.3720,
-5.6680

44.7660, -8.3890,
-7.6610

48.4400, -4.3550,
-3.6750

42.9290, -10.4060,
-9.6540

50.2770, -2.3380,
-1.6820

40.9070, -13.3400,
-11.5480

52.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

39.0700, -15.3570,
-13.5410

54.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

37.2330, -17.3740,
-15.5340

55.9730, 4.6300,
4.1980

■ 35.3960, -19.3910,
-17.5270

■ 57.8100, 6.6470,
6.1910

■ 33.6730, -21.7290,
-19.2090

■ 59.5330, 8.9850,
7.8730

■ 33.2600, -22.0040,
-19.7320

■ 61.6690, 11.5980,
10.0780

■ 63.5060, 13.6150,
12.0710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160



46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



45.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510

Triad

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



46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



48.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



49.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480

Complementary

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



46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



42.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680

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.



49.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490



46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



49.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Square

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



46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



47.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700



50.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



49.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780

Rectangle

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



46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



46.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



50.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



49.8550, 10.7740, 2.9820

Sweetspot

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



46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



66.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050



48.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680



60.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310



47.4010, -8.6190, -3.4910



24.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



57.0310, -37.9570, -33.4850



138.8930, -92.0960, -82.0800

Inverse Universe

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



42.3970, 6.3720, 5.6680



53.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310



41.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



24.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



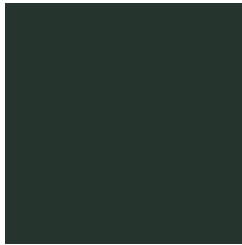
32.0830, 37.6360, 33.7960



78.1070, 92.0960, 82.0800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

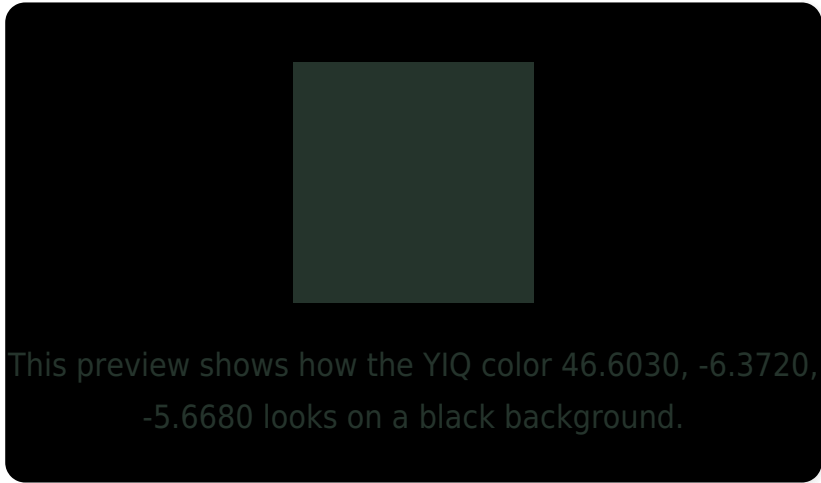
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

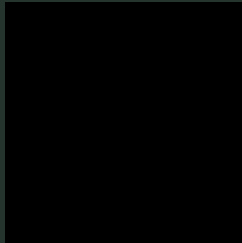
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680.

-5.6680.

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

46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680

Protanopia

48.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Deuteranopia

49.1640, 5.4100, 1.0740



Tritanopia

47.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680

Protanomaly

47.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020

Deuteranomaly

48.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560

Tritanomaly

47.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680 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(37, 52, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 52, 44)  
}
```

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(37, 52, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 52, 44) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680 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(37, 52, 44) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 52, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 52, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 52, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 52, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 52, 44)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.6030, -6.3720, -5.6680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 52, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 52,  
44) }
```

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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