

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(46.6440, 92.9760,  
33.0720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C0000
RGB	156, 0, 0
RGB Percent	61%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.3879, 0.9999, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 1.00, 0.39
HSL	360°, 100%, 31%
HSV	360°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	13.7291, 7.0776, 0.6452
YIQ	46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

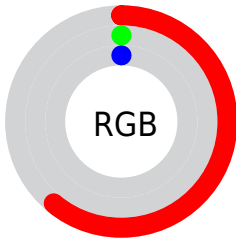
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	156, 0, 0
Decimal	10223616
CIELab	31.98, 55.52, 45.91
CIELCh	32, 72.047, 39.589
Yxy	7.0776, 0.6400, 0.3299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288413696 (0xFF9C0000)
YUV	46.6440, -22.9955, 95.9052
Hunter-Lab	26.6037, 45.5604, 17.1847

# Details

The YIQ color **46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **109.3560, -92.9760, -33.0720**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.2770, 95.0870, 22.3430**, and **28.1060, 56.0240, 19.9280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8600, 83.4400, 29.6800**.

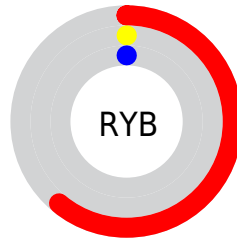
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (0%)

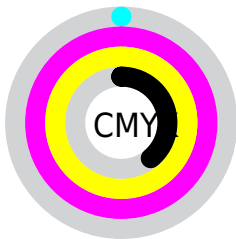
Blue (0%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

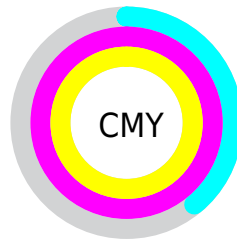


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720 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 46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 46.6440, 92.9760,  
33.0720


 46.6440, 92.9760,  
33.0720


 252.1500, 8.0250,  
-7.7750


 37.3750, 74.5000,  
26.5000


 114.3910, 94.7660,  
22.6540


 28.1060, 56.0240,  
19.9280

 142.4300, 99.0300,  
22.4700


 19.9620, 38.6940,  
14.6140

 162.9120, 85.6890,  
16.4490

 10.5790, 20.5390,  
7.7310

 182.1980, 69.9640,  
9.5800

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 201.5980, 53.9180,  
3.0220

 221.6990, 37.2760,

-3.7480

■ 241.9140, 20.3130,  
-10.2070

■ 46.6440, 92.9760,  
33.0720

■ 57.8600, 83.4400,  
29.6800

■ 68.3750, 74.5000,  
26.5000

■ 79.5910, 64.9640,  
23.1080

■ 90.2200, 55.7030,  
20.2390

■ 101.3220, 46.4880,  
16.5360

■ 112.5380, 36.9520,  
13.1440

■ 123.0530, 28.0120,  
9.9640

■ 134.2690, 18.4760,  
6.5720

■ 145.4850, 8.9400,  
3.1800

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.3710, 81.4640, 54.4880



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



70.2360, 57.6330, -3.7350

# Triad

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



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



59.4130, -36.3970, -39.7330



67.4460, -82.4400, 18.2960

# Complementary

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



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



109.3560, -92.9760, -33.0720

# 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.



74.8660, -84.0430, 8.7970



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



67.5410, -56.5280, -21.8080

# Square

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



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



73.6970, -73.8620, -5.0140



74.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390



# Rectangle

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



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



70.9570, 35.9490, -18.2510



73.6970, -73.8620, -5.0140



71.0820, -84.4110, 15.4690

# Sweetspot

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



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



161.2390, 36.3560, 12.9320



63.5310, 41.1120, 80.9520



76.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440



230.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



102.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



60.9960, 121.5840, 43.2480



90.6690, 72.3510, -6.1530



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Inverse Universe

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



46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720



60.9960, 121.5840, 43.2480



65.3310, -72.3510, 6.1530



73.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



42.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160



4.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720 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

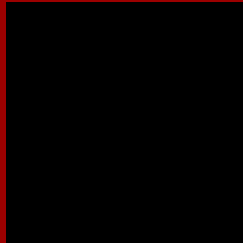
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.6440, 92.9760,



# 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

46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720

### Protanopia

74.9650, 24.3030, -16.4410

### Deuteranopia

73.6260, 38.3790, -18.2370



## Tritanopia

54.5630, 88.5300, 25.5380

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720

## Protanomaly

64.6190, 49.4250, 1.8490

## Deuteranomaly

64.0560, 58.3200, 0.3360

## Tritanomaly

51.6280, 89.9050, 28.1530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.0430, 33.9720, 12.0840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720 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(156, 0, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 0, 0)  
}
```

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(156, 0, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 0, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720 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(156, 0, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 0, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 0, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 0, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 0, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.6440, 92.9760, 33.0720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 0, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 0,  
0) }
```

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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