

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D3B1E
RGB	29, 59, 30
RGB Percent	11%, 23%, 12%
CMY	0.8864, 0.7686, 0.8824
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.49, 0.77
HSL	122°, 34%, 17%
HSV	122°, 51%, 23%
XYZ	2.3050, 3.4838, 1.7791
YIQ	46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

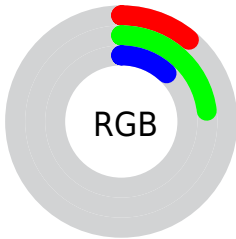
Format	Color
RYB	29, 58, 59
Decimal	1915678
CIELab	21.89, -18.58, 14.57
CIELCh	22, 23.608, 141.890
Yxy	3.4838, 0.3046, 0.4603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280105758 (0xFF1D3B1E)
YUV	46.7240, -8.2449, -15.5439
Hunter-Lab	18.6650, -10.6205, 7.4143




Details

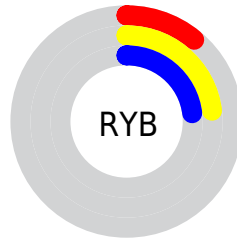
The YIQ color **46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **41.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.6700, -8.4790, -17.0470**, and **7.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.2460, -10.2210, -18.5170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.2020, -6.9210, -12.2410**.

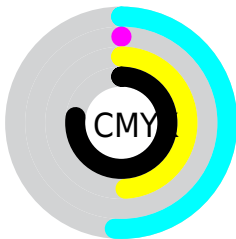
Distribution







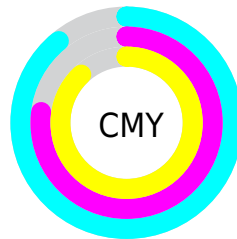
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (23%)
-  Blue (12%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (23%)
-  Blue (23%)



-  Cyan (51%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (49%)
-  Black (77%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (77%)
-  Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790 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 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790

■ 46.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.9090, -7.6540,
-15.4780

■ 93.6700, -8.4790,
-17.0470

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 118.2570, -8.7540,
-17.5700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 144.1430, -8.4330,
-17.8810

■ 170.7300, -8.7080,
-18.4040

■ 198.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

■ 226.2030, -8.6620,

-19.2380

■ 245.9850, -4.8120,
-11.9160

■ 46.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790

■ 46.7240, -8.5710,
-15.3790

■ 44.2460, -10.2210,
-18.5170

■ 49.2020, -6.9210,
-12.2410

■ 41.8820, -12.1920,
-21.3440

■ 51.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 39.4040, -13.8420,
-24.4820

■ 54.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 36.9260, -15.4920,
-27.6200

■ 56.5220, -1.6500,
-3.1380

■ 34.8610, -16.8670,
-30.2350

■ 58.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 61.0650, 1.3750,
2.6150

■ 63.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 66.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

■ 68.3850, 6.6460,
11.7180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.2870, 8.8970, -12.5670



46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



41.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Triad

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



46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



42.7900, -43.3270, -2.2310



52.2810, 27.3700, 10.5860

Complementary

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



46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



41.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790

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.



53.4360, 19.8040, 15.5480



46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



52.7940, -13.6190, 10.0370

Square

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



46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



43.7530, -41.9050, -5.9770



54.3080, 5.5450, 15.1530



51.7120, 27.2340, 2.0340

Rectangle

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



46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



42.5330, -35.7140, -13.5540



54.3080, 5.5450, 15.1530



52.3780, 25.7190, 12.9750

Sweetspot

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



46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



72.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



55.2810, 9.0340, -9.5420



35.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790



57.7030, -13.2460, -24.2700



48.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



55.5200, -26.8130, -48.2290



131.2260, -63.6180, -113.6180

Inverse Universe

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



41.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790



49.1830, 13.5670, 23.9590



39.5660, 13.3860, 10.7140



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



38.4800, 26.8130, 48.2290



90.7740, 63.6180, 113.6180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

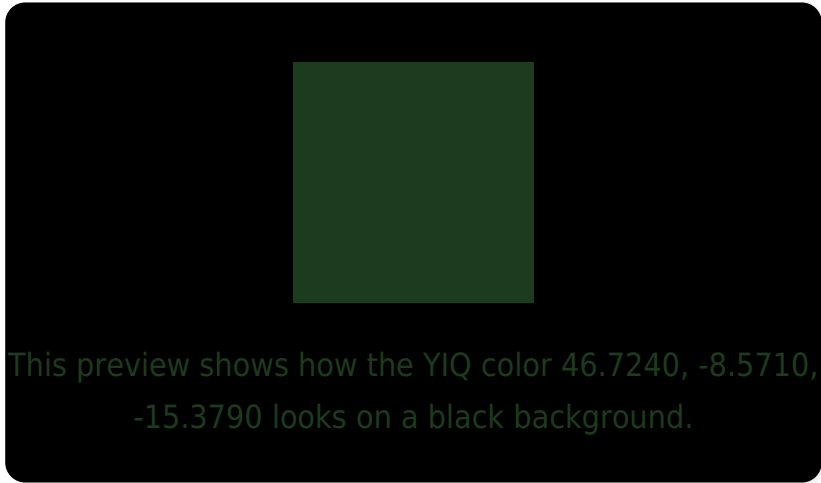
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

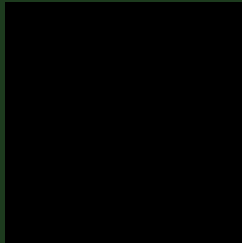
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790.

-15.3790.

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

46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790

Protanopia

51.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920

Deuteranopia

51.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



Tritanopia

50.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790

Protanomaly

49.6440, 3.5780, -9.7820

Deuteranomaly

49.8940, 5.8700, -7.2660

Tritanomaly

48.9120, -11.7360, -7.5760

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790 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(29, 59, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 59, 30)  
}
```

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(29, 59, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 59, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790 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(29, 59, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 59, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 59, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 59, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 59, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 59, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 59, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 59,  
30) }
```

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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