

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(46.7300, 0.4600,  
-8.3400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3420
RGB	42, 52, 32
RGB Percent	16%, 20%, 13%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7961, 0.8745
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.38, 0.80
HSL	90°, 24%, 16%
HSV	90°, 38%, 20%
XYZ	2.4434, 3.0527, 1.8273
YIQ	46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

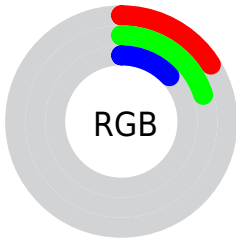
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	32, 52, 42
Decimal	2765856
CIELab	20.25, -8.70, 11.30
CIElCh	20, 14.262, 127.586
Yxy	3.0527, 0.3336, 0.4168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280955936 (0xFF2A3420)
YUV	46.7300, -7.2619, -4.1482
Hunter-Lab	17.4720, -5.6132, 6.0297

# Details

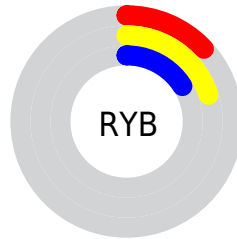
The YIQ color **46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **37.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620**, and **1.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2630, 0.2770, -10.5310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490**.

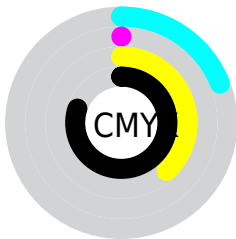
# Distribution



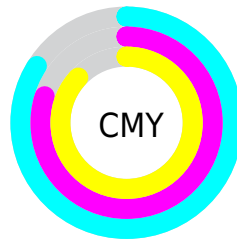
- Red (16%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (16%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (87%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400 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 46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.7300, 0.4600,  
-8.3400

■ 46.7300, 0.4600,  
-8.3400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.8010, 1.6980,  
-8.7500

■ 92.5020, 1.1020,  
-8.9620

■ 1.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

■ 117.0890, 0.8270,  
-9.4850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 142.9750, 1.1480,  
-9.7960

■ 169.5620, 0.8730,  
-10.3190

■ 196.5620, 0.8730,  
-10.3190

■ 224.4480, 1.1940,

-10.6300

■ 250.3990, 2.8900,  
-8.3260

■ 46.7300, 0.4600,  
-8.3400

■ 46.7300, 0.4600,  
-8.3400

■ 45.2630, 0.2770,  
-10.5310

■ 48.1970, 0.6430,  
-6.1490

■ 44.0950, 0.6900,  
-12.5100

■ 49.3650, 0.2300,  
-4.1700

■ 42.5140, 0.8280,  
-15.0120

■ 50.9460, 0.0920,  
-1.6680

■ 41.3460, 1.2410,  
-16.9910

■ 52.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 39.8790, 1.0580,  
-19.1820

■ 53.5810, -0.1380,  
2.5020

■ 38.4120, 0.8750,  
-21.3730

■ 55.0480, 0.0450,  
4.6930

■ 38.2980, 1.1960,  
-21.6840

■ 56.2160, -0.3680,  
6.6720

■ 57.7970, -0.5060,  
9.1740

■ 58.9650, -0.9190,  
11.1530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830



46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



45.3420, -10.1310, -9.1310

# Triad

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



46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



44.8540, -23.0160, -1.3840



50.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

# Complementary

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



46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



37.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400

# 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.



50.2880, 8.2970, 9.3290



46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



48.2900, -12.3800, 4.1000

# Square

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



46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



42.2400, -27.2790, -6.7270



49.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



49.2040, 17.1010, 3.9570



# Rectangle

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



46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



43.4490, -17.7420, -8.8620



49.9710, -1.0560, 8.1280



50.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230

# Sweetspot

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



46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



66.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360



43.8500, 9.1700, -0.9900



34.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910



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.



46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400



60.5680, 0.7360, -13.3440



43.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



25.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



65.6980, 2.3450, -37.0070



159.6710, 4.6930, -90.5950



# Inverse Universe

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



37.2700, -0.4600, 8.3400



45.4320, -0.7360, 13.3440



40.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600



23.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



23.6010, -1.7490, 37.2190

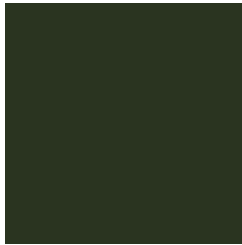


57.3290, -4.6930, 90.5950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

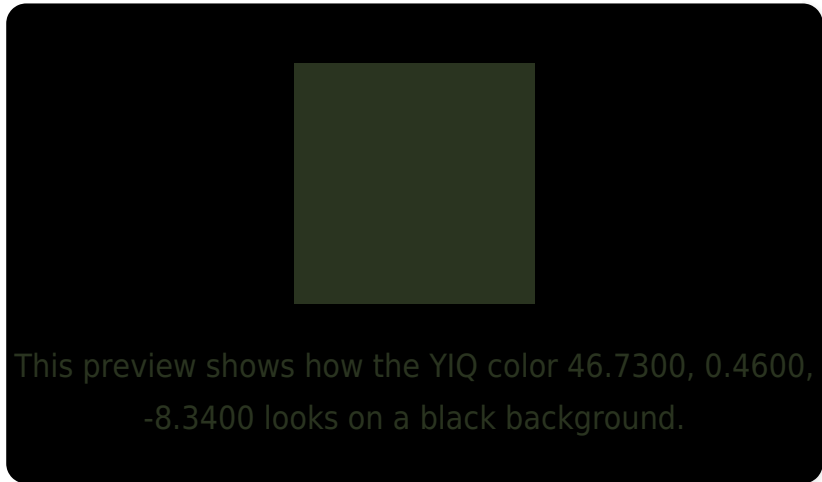
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

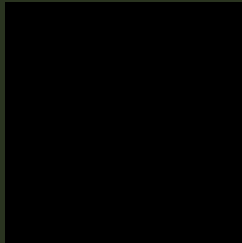
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

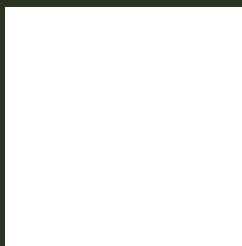
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400.



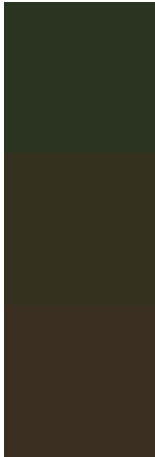
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7300, 0.4600,

-8.3400.

# 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

46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400

### Protanopia

48.1440, 8.1620, -4.7500

### Deuteranopia

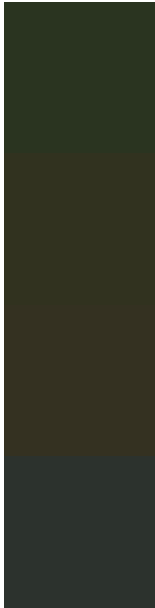
48.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220



## Tritanopia

48.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400

## Protanomaly

47.5350, 5.5030, -6.1210

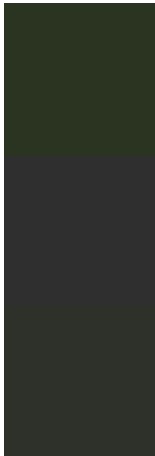
## Deuteranomaly

48.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400

## Tritanomaly

47.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400 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(42, 52, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 52, 32)  
}
```

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(42, 52, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 52, 32) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400 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(42, 52, 32) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 52, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 52, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 52, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 52, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 52, 32)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 52, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 52,  
32) }
```

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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