

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.7580, -13.9380,
-0.7060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	21333D
RGB	33, 51, 61
RGB Percent	13%, 20%, 24%
CMY	0.8706, 0.8000, 0.7608
CMYK	0.46, 0.16, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	201°, 30%, 18%
HSV	201°, 46%, 24%
XYZ	2.6529, 3.0282, 4.8573
YIQ	46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

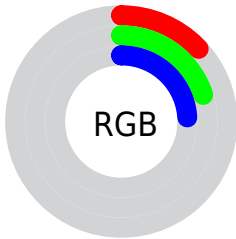
Format	Color
RYB	33, 44, 61
Decimal	2175805
CIELab	20.16, -4.18, -8.59
CIElCh	20, 9.555, 244.071
Yxy	3.0282, 0.2517, 0.2874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280365885 (0xFF21333D)
YUV	46.7580, 7.0213, -12.0658
Hunter-Lab	17.4019, -3.2407, -4.3680

Details

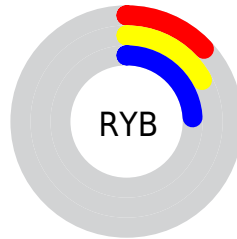
The YIQ color **46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.2420, 13.9380, 0.7060**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950**, and **3.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800**.

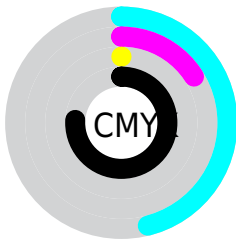
Distribution



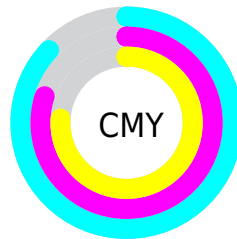
- Red (13%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060 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 46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.7580, -13.9380,
-0.7060

■ 46.7580, -13.9380,
-0.7060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.3450, -14.2130,
-1.2290

■ 92.8720, -14.2590,
-0.3950

■ 3.3400, -6.6490,
4.8630

■ 117.6870,
-15.1760, -0.2960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.6870,
-15.1760, -0.2960

■ 169.8010,
-15.4970, 0.0150

■ 197.3880,
-15.7720, -0.5080

■ 225.2030,

-16.6890, -0.4090

■ 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040

■ 46.7580, -13.9380,
-0.7060

■ 46.7580, -13.9380,
-0.7060

■ 43.7900, -16.9640,
-0.9320

■ 49.7260, -10.9120,
-0.4800

■ 40.8220, -19.9900,
-1.1580

■ 52.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 37.2670, -22.7410,
-0.8610

■ 56.2490, -5.1350,
-0.5510

■ 34.2990, -25.7670,
-1.0870

■ 59.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 31.0320, -29.3890,
-1.5250

■ 62.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 29.8470, -30.3060,
-1.4260

■ 65.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 68.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 71.3880, 10.5910,
0.7910

■ 74.9430, 13.3420,
0.4940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320



46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



48.3890, -8.3450, 2.5590

Triad

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



46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



50.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720



47.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260

Complementary

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



46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



47.2420, 13.9380, 0.7060

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.



48.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830



46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



49.3390, 12.2870, 3.0950

Square

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



46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



49.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



48.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



46.3750, -5.7300, -6.2900

Rectangle

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



46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



48.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660



48.7470, 10.9580, -0.3540



47.8060, 3.3020, -4.7780

Sweetspot

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



46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



73.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400



50.5760, -10.9100, -11.5340



37.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



57.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710



38.5400, -10.0880, 6.6160



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



46.5230, -46.9490, -2.6690



109.2490, -110.5870, -5.7470

Inverse Universe

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



43.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340



52.0490, 16.6400, 17.8240



55.4600, 10.0880, -6.6160



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



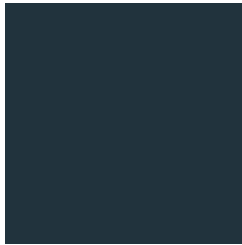
35.0600, 36.4430, 38.8990



82.6800, 86.4090, 91.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

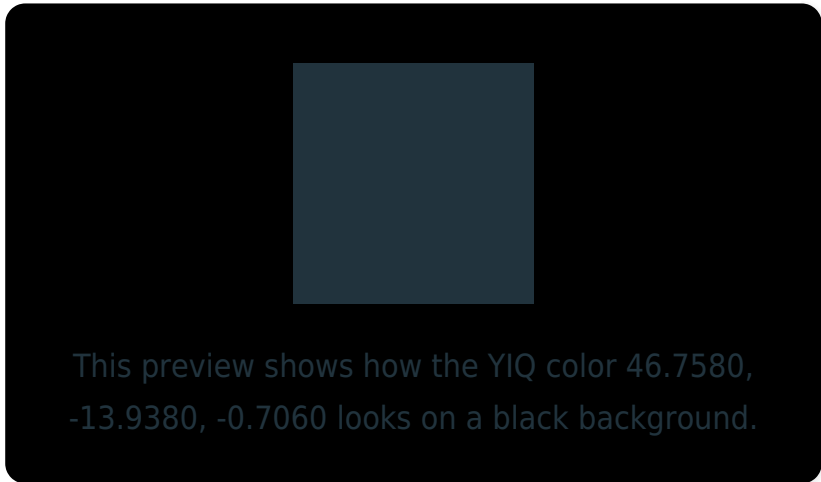
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

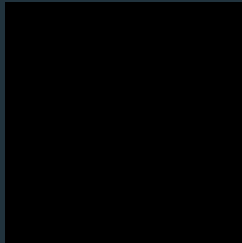
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7580, -13.9380,

-0.7060.

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

46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

Protanopia

48.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

Deuteranopia

48.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



Tritanopia

46.4760, -13.2040, -2.9960

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

Protanomaly

47.8620, -8.2990, 1.7250

Deuteranomaly

48.0900, -8.9410, 2.3470

Tritanomaly

46.7040, -13.8460, -2.3740

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060 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(33, 51, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 51, 61)  
}
```

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(33, 51, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 51, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060 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(33, 51, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 51, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 51, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 51, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 51, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 51, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 51, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 51,  
61) }
```

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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