

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030)
contains.

YIQ(46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(46.7590, -15.6790,
-7.7030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B3833
RGB	27, 56, 51
RGB Percent	11%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.8942, 0.7803, 0.8001
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.09, 0.78
HSL	170°, 35%, 16%
HSV	170°, 52%, 22%
XYZ	2.4635, 3.3012, 3.6376
YIQ	46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

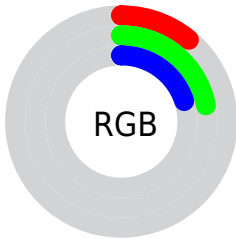
Format	Color
RYB	27, 43, 56
Decimal	1783859
CIELab	21.21, -12.43, -0.26
CIELCh	21, 12.428, 181.180
Yxy	3.3012, 0.2620, 0.3511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279973939 (0xFF1B3833)
YUV	46.7590, 2.0908, -17.3286
Hunter-Lab	18.1691, -7.5938, 0.8481




Details

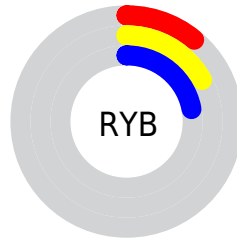
The YIQ color **46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.3460, -15.9540, -8.2260**, and **5.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.8510, -18.9340, -9.2860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.6670, -12.4240, -6.1200**.

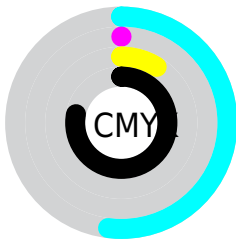
Distribution







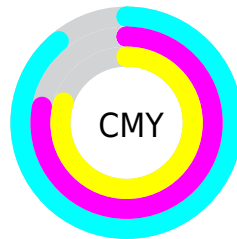
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (20%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (17%)
-  Blue (22%)



-  Cyan (52%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (9%)
-  Black (78%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030 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 46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.7590, -15.6790,
-7.7030

■ 46.7590, -15.6790,
-7.7030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.8730, -16.0000,
-7.3920

■ 93.3460, -15.9540,
-8.2260

■ 5.8530, -4.0800,
-3.1520

■ 118.0470,
-16.5500, -8.4380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 143.7480,
-17.1460, -8.6500


■ 170.3350,
-17.4210, -9.1730


■ 198.0360,
-18.0170, -9.3850


■ 226.0360,


-18.0170, -9.3850


 247.8240,
-14.3040, -5.0880


 46.7590, -15.6790,
-7.7030


 46.7590, -15.6790,
-7.7030


 44.8510, -18.9340,
-9.2860


 48.6670, -12.4240,
-6.1200


 43.2420, -21.5930,
-10.6570


 50.2760, -9.7650,
-4.7490


 41.3340, -24.8480,
-12.2400

 52.1840, -6.5100,
-3.1660

 39.7250, -27.5070,
-13.6110

 53.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

 38.1160, -30.1660,
-14.9820

 55.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 57.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 59.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

■ 61.1260, 8.5730,
4.3250

■ 62.7350, 11.2320,
5.6960

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590



46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



46.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640

Triad

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



46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



51.6610, -3.1190, 6.9690



51.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840

Complementary

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



46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



36.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030

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.



51.8340, 15.2670, 4.1550



46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



52.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580

Square

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



46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



50.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430



52.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770



50.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030

Rectangle

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



46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



47.1700, -21.0900, -3.2500



52.2730, 12.6530, 7.4770



51.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530

Sweetspot

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



46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



70.1840, -6.5100, -3.1660



45.5180, -4.9950, -14.1070



35.7930, -3.8510, -1.7950



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.



46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030



59.3340, -24.8480, -12.2400



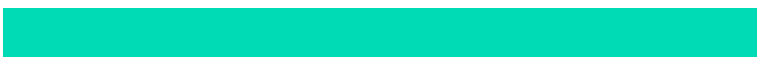
42.0460, -14.8090, -1.4410



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



62.6680, -49.6960, -24.4800



149.1870, -118.3260, -58.2460

Inverse Universe

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



36.2410, 15.6790, 7.7030



42.6660, 24.8480, 12.2400



40.9540, 14.8090, 1.4410



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



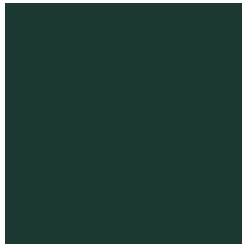
29.3320, 49.6960, 24.4800



69.8130, 118.3260, 58.2460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

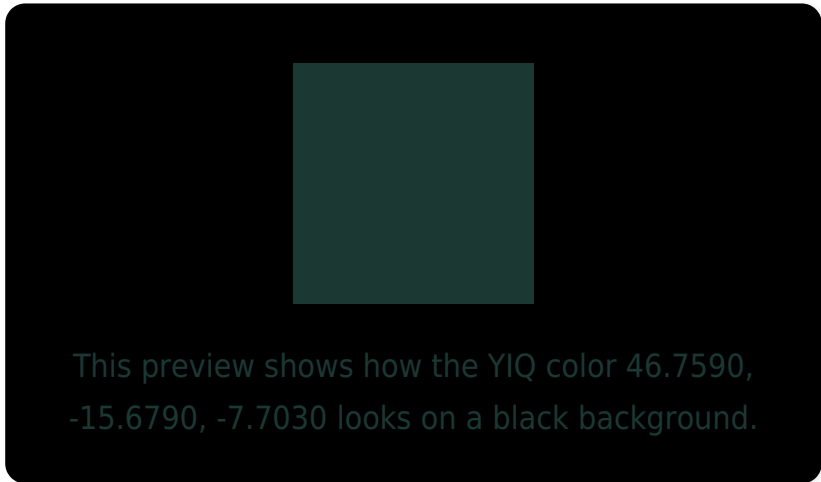
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

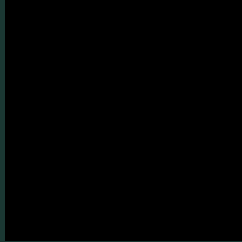
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.7590, -15.6790,

-7.7030.

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

46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030

Protanopia

50.9570, 1.5590, -0.7210

Deuteranopia

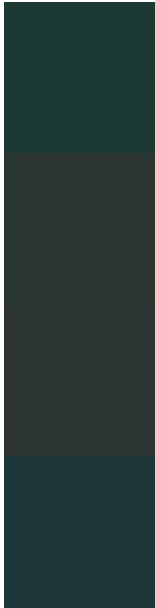
51.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



Tritanopia

47.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030

Protanomaly

49.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640

Deuteranomaly

49.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840

Tritanomaly

47.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

46.7820, -5.3180, -2.7420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030 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(27, 56, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 56, 51)  
}
```

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(27, 56, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 56, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030 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(27, 56, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 56, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 56, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 56, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 56, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 56, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.7590, -15.6790, -7.7030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 56, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 56,  
51) }
```

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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