

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	243431
RGB	36, 52, 49
RGB Percent	14%, 20%, 19%
CMY	0.8589, 0.7960, 0.8079
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.06, 0.80
HSL	169°, 18%, 17%
HSV	169°, 31%, 20%
XYZ	2.5097, 3.0532, 3.3619
YIQ	46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

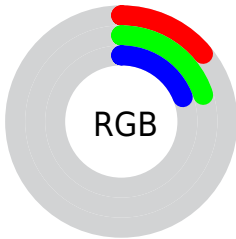
Format	Color
RYB	36, 45, 52
Decimal	2372657
CIELab	20.26, -7.38, -0.23
CIElCh	20, 7.388, 181.817
Yxy	3.0532, 0.2812, 0.3421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280562737 (0xFF243431)
YUV	46.8740, 1.0481, -9.5365
Hunter-Lab	17.4733, -4.9401, 0.8238

Details

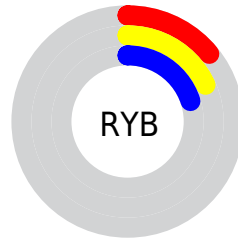
The YIQ color **46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **41.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5750, -9.1690, -4.5370**, and **1.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2650, -11.2320, -5.6960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.4830, -5.9140, -2.9540**.

Distribution



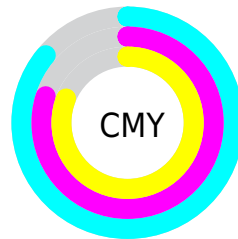
- Red (14%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250 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 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 46.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 92.5750, -9.1690,
-4.5370

■ 1.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 117.2760, -9.7650,
-4.7490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 143.1620, -9.4440,
-5.0600

■ 169.8630,
-10.0400, -5.2720

■ 196.8630,
-10.0400, -5.2720

■ 224.5640,

-10.6360, -5.4840

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 46.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 46.8740, -8.5730,
-4.3250

■ 45.2650, -11.2320,
-5.6960

■ 48.4830, -5.9140,
-2.9540

■ 43.6560, -13.8910,
-7.0670

■ 50.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 41.7480, -17.1460,
-8.6500

■ 52.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.1390, -19.8050,
-10.0210

■ 53.6090, 2.6590,
1.3710

■ 38.5300, -22.4640,
-11.3920

■ 55.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

■ 36.9210, -25.1230,
-12.7630

■ 56.8270, 7.9770,
4.1130

■ 35.3120, -27.7820,
-14.1340

■ 58.4360, 10.6360,
5.4840

■ 60.3440, 13.8910,
7.0670

■ 61.9530, 16.5500,
8.4380

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



46.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940

Triad

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



46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



49.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



49.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550

Complementary

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



46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



41.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250

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.



49.2570, 9.5820, 2.5580



46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



49.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080

Square

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



46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



48.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490



49.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



48.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730

Rectangle

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



46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



47.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



49.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



49.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

Sweetspot

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



46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



67.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830



46.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



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.



46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250



60.6560, -13.8910, -7.0670



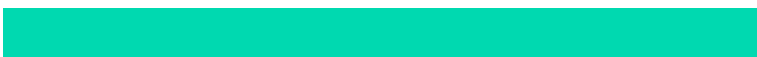
44.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770



24.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



60.4510, -47.5870, -24.1550



147.4430, -116.1710, -58.7550

Inverse Universe

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



41.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250



51.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670



43.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



23.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



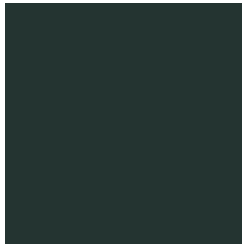
28.5490, 47.5870, 24.1550



69.5570, 116.1710, 58.7550

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

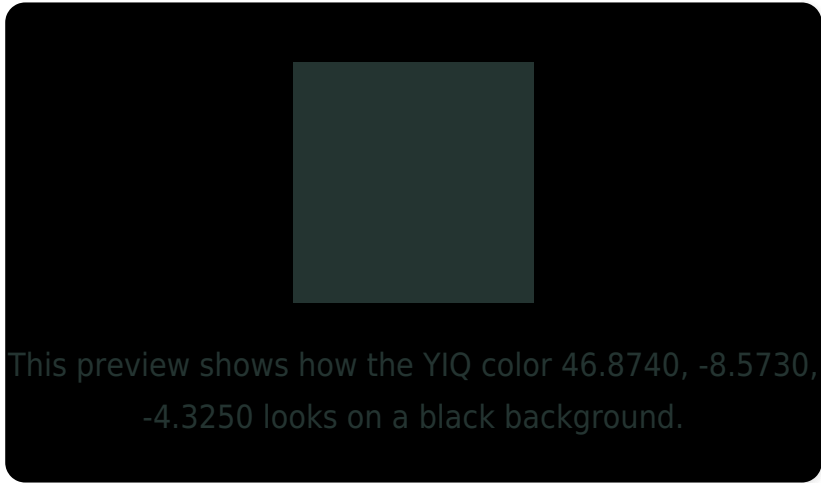
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

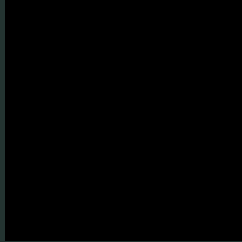
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

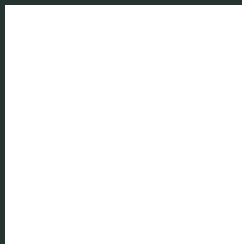
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250.



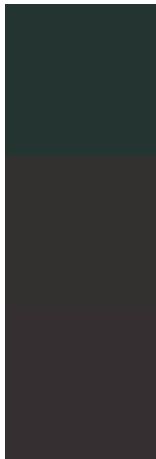
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250.

-4.3250.

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

46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

Protanopia

49.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Deuteranopia

49.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



Tritanopia

47.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

Protanomaly

48.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

Deuteranomaly

48.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130

Tritanomaly

47.0420, -8.9860, -2.3460

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.0920, -3.2550, -1.5830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250 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(36, 52, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 52, 49)  
}
```

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(36, 52, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 52, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250 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(36, 52, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 52, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 52, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 52, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 52, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 52, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 52, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 52,  
49) }
```

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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