

# Converting Colors

YIQ(46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(46.9110, -0.8270,  
9.4850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	342940
RGB	52, 41, 64
RGB Percent	20%, 16%, 25%
CMY	0.7960, 0.8392, 0.7490
CMYK	0.19, 0.36, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	269°, 22%, 21%
HSV	269°, 36%, 25%
XYZ	3.1347, 2.6860, 5.2029
YIQ	46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

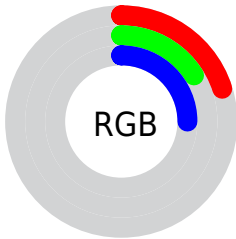
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	52, 41, 64
Decimal	3418432
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	18.74, 10.61, -12.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 16.530, 309.910
Yxy	2.6860, 0.2844, 0.2437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281608512 (0xFF342940)
YUV	46.9110, 8.4249, 4.4631
Hunter-Lab	16.3890, 5.4611, -7.3501

# Details

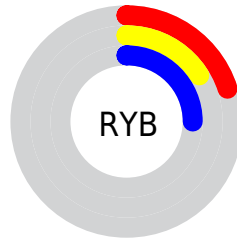
The YIQ color **46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8510, -0.5980, 10.8420**, and **2.8070, -6.4660, 7.0540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.4920, -0.9650, 11.9870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3300, -0.6890, 6.9830**.

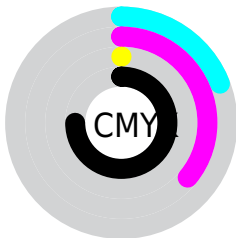
# Distribution



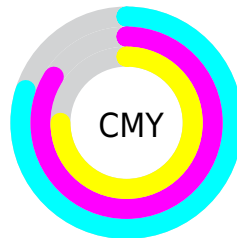
- Red (20%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850 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 46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.9110, -0.8270,  
9.4850

■ 46.9110, -0.8270,  
9.4850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.0850, -1.3770,  
8.4390

■ 92.8510, -0.5980,  
10.8420

■ 2.8070, -6.4660,  
7.0540

■ 117.8510, -0.5980,  
10.8420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 143.3780, -0.6440,  
11.6760

■ 169.7910, -0.3690,  
12.1990

■ 196.7910, -0.3690,  
12.1990

■ 224.9050, -0.6900,

12.5100

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

46.9110, -0.8270,  
9.4850

46.9110, -0.8270,  
9.4850

42.4920, -0.9650,  
11.9870

51.3300, -0.6890,  
6.9830

37.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000

56.6350, -0.2300,  
4.1700

32.7680, -1.5620,  
17.3020

61.0540, -0.0920,  
1.6680

27.7620, -1.4250,  
20.3270

66.0600, -0.2290,  
-1.3570

23.0440, -2.1590,  
22.6170

70.7780, 0.5050,  
-3.6470

■ 18.6250, -2.2970,  
25.1190

■ 75.1970, 0.6430,  
-6.1490

■ 16.5650, -2.0680,  
26.4760

■ 80.2030, 0.5060,  
-9.1740

■ 84.9210, 1.2400,  
-11.4640

■ 89.9270, 1.1030,  
-14.4890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.4470, -14.2600, 5.1320



46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



47.0110, 10.6350, 11.0110

# Triad

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



46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



45.2160, 16.8270, -2.0930



36.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330

# Complementary

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



46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



58.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850

# 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.



40.4340, -13.3860, -10.7140



46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



44.1610, 9.4920, -6.8280

# Square

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



46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



45.8730, 19.5310, 3.9710



42.6050, -0.6860, -9.5980



36.8910, -33.6060, -7.7020



# Rectangle

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



46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



46.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940



42.6050, -0.6860, -9.5980



38.0460, -23.9770, -11.5050

# Sweetspot

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



46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



77.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



50.6660, -10.6830, 0.8770



39.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850



57.1870, -1.4240, 14.8000



50.2000, 5.7290, 11.8170



30.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



24.8120, -3.7210, 39.9190



57.5290, -8.1320, 92.3480



# Inverse Universe

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



49.2450, 9.8560, 8.6080



60.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410



54.8000, -5.7290, -11.8170



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



34.7030, 41.7620, 36.1140



80.3140, 95.9470, 83.8750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

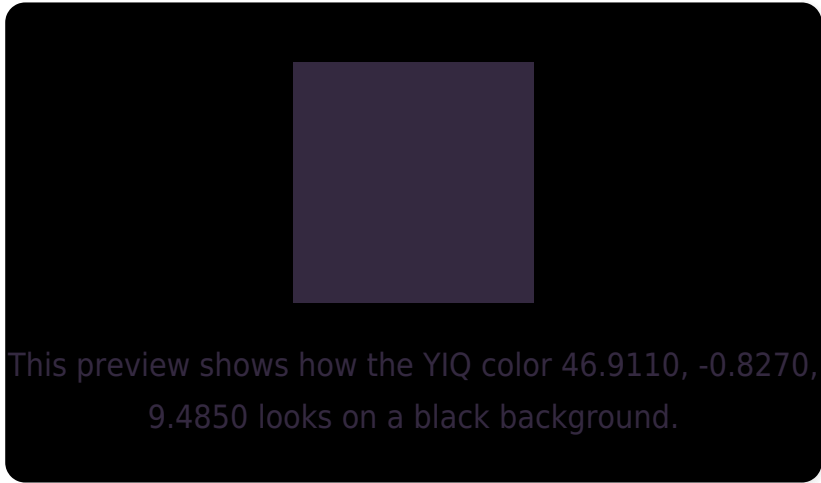
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

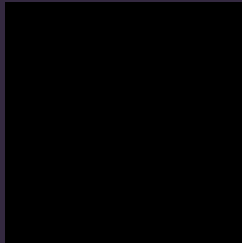
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.9110, -0.8270,

9.4850.

# 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

46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

### Protanopia

45.4150, -11.2340, 5.3580

### Deuteranopia

45.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380



## Tritanopia

45.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

## Protanomaly

46.2090, -7.6580, 6.6300

## Deuteranomaly

46.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

## Tritanomaly

46.3470, 0.6410, 4.9050

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.1080, -0.1840, 3.3360

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850 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(52, 41, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 41, 64)  
}
```

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(52, 41, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 41, 64) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850 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(52, 41, 64) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 41, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 41, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 41, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 41, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 41, 64)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.9110, -0.8270, 9.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 41, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 41,  
64) }
```

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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