

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.0120, 16.9210,
-14.8150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	373504
RGB	55, 53, 4
RGB Percent	22%, 21%, 2%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7922, 0.9842
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.93, 0.78
HSL	58°, 86%, 12%
HSV	58°, 93%, 22%
XYZ	2.8703, 3.3670, 0.6142
YIQ	48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

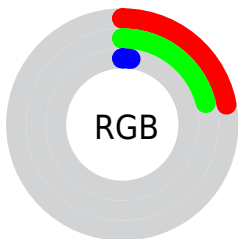
Format	Color
RYB	6, 55, 4
Decimal	3618052
CIELab	21.46, -5.75, 28.21
CIELCh	21, 28.790, 101.522
Yxy	3.3670, 0.4189, 0.4914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281808132 (0xFF373504)
YUV	48.0120, -21.6979, 6.1285
Hunter-Lab	18.3493, -4.1893, 10.8598

Details

The YIQ color **48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **10.9880, -16.9210, 14.8150**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9090, 18.7090, -14.1790**, and **5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.5560, 18.2050, -16.0590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.6960, 14.9950, -12.9490**.

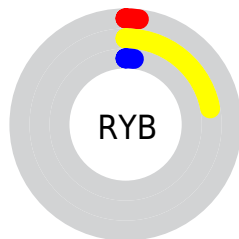
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (21%)

Blue (2%)



Red (2%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (2%)

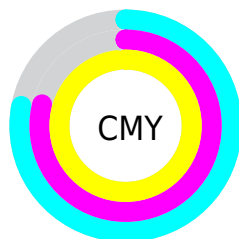


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150 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 48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.0120, 16.9210,
-14.8150

■ 48.0120, 16.9210,
-14.8150

■ 252.3780, 7.3830,
-7.1530

■ 28.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 94.9090, 18.7090,
-14.1790

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 120.0940, 19.6260,
-14.2780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.8660, 20.2680,
-14.9000

■ 172.9370, 21.5060,
-15.3100

■ 200.1220, 22.4230,
-15.4090

■ 228.0080, 22.7440,

-15.7200

■ 249.1860, 16.3710,
-15.8610

■ 48.0120, 16.9210,
-14.8150

■ 48.0120, 16.9210,
-14.8150

■ 47.5560, 18.2050,
-16.0590

■ 48.6960, 14.9950,
-12.9490

■ 49.2660, 13.3900,
-11.3940

■ 50.5370, 11.1890,
-10.0510

■ 51.1070, 9.5840,
-8.4960

■ 51.7910, 7.6580,
-6.6300

■ 52.3610, 6.0530,
-5.0750

■ 53.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 54.2020, 2.2470,
-2.1770

■ 54.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.7410, 28.2900, -6.0940



48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



45.2530, -2.9310, -18.4750

Triad

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



48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



44.8130, -42.1340, -7.3340



52.1850, 19.2530, 20.0290

Complementary

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



48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



10.9880, -16.9210, 14.8150

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.



52.9530, -0.6450, 17.2030



48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



43.9470, -45.2070, -1.1990

Square

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



48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



43.1200, -35.9890, -14.0770



47.7150, -29.5740, 7.3380



50.1230, 30.9910, 16.5510

Rectangle

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



48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



40.1350, -23.1500, -20.9900



47.7150, -29.5740, 7.3380



52.6620, 13.4760, 20.1000

Sweetspot

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



48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



68.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200



19.5910, 29.4330, 11.7450



34.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090



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.



48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150



61.7320, 23.3410, -21.0350



42.3090, 2.6630, -20.7370



27.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330



79.1640, 30.6320, -26.5200



189.3380, 72.4990, -63.9250

Inverse Universe

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



10.9880, -16.9210, 14.8150



9.8550, -23.6160, 20.5120



16.6910, -2.6630, 20.7370



25.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



12.8360, -30.6320, 26.5200



30.2490, -72.7740, 63.4020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

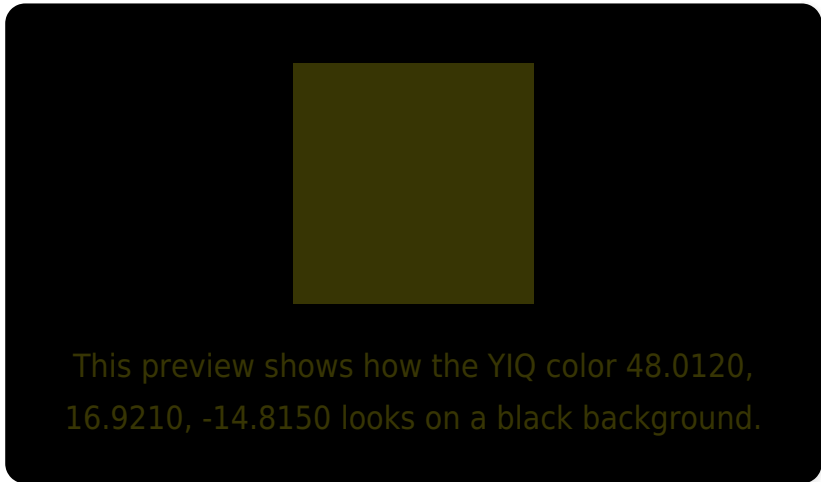
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

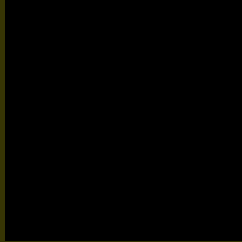
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0120, 16.9210,

-14.8150.

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

48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150

Protanopia

48.2080, 19.3050, -13.9670

Deuteranopia

49.1100, 22.6970, -9.3590



Tritanopia

52.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150

Protanomaly

47.9090, 18.7090, -14.1790

Deuteranomaly

48.3870, 20.3590, -11.0410

Tritanomaly

50.3830, 8.9870, -3.1810

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.2470, 6.3740, -5.3860

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150 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(55, 53, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 53, 4)  
}
```

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(55, 53, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 53, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150 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(55, 53, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 53, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(55, 53, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 53, 4); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 53, 4); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 53, 4) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.0120, 16.9210, -14.8150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 53, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 53,  
4) }
```

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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