

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.0130, -0.8740,  
15.8460)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	39264C
RGB	57, 38, 76
RGB Percent	22%, 15%, 30%
CMY	0.7764, 0.8510, 0.7020
CMYK	0.25, 0.50, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	270°, 33%, 22%
HSV	270°, 50%, 30%
XYZ	3.6854, 2.7778, 7.1779
YIQ	48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

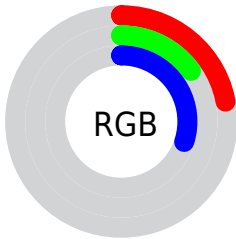
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	57, 38, 76
Decimal	3745356
CIE Lab	19.13, 17.81, -20.22
CIE LCh	19, 26.945, 311.365
Yxy	2.7778, 0.2702, 0.2036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281935436 (0xFF39264C)
YUV	48.0130, 13.7976, 7.8816
Hunter-Lab	16.6667, 10.3041, -13.8679

# Details

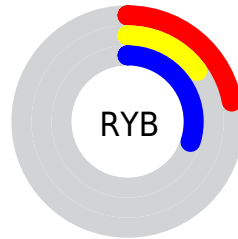
The YIQ color **48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **65.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.3660, -0.3700, 17.7260**, and **7.8340, -1.9280, 12.9200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.1210, -1.0580, 19.1820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9050, -0.6900, 12.5100**.

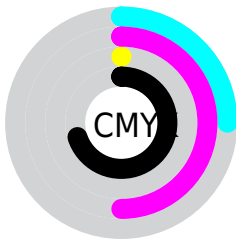
# Distribution



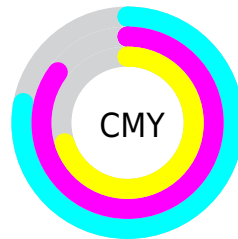
- Red (22%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460 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 48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.0130, -0.8740,  
15.8460

■ 48.0130, -0.8740,  
15.8460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.1870, -1.4240,  
14.8000

■ 94.3660, -0.3700,  
17.7260

■ 7.8340, -1.9280,  
12.9200

■ 119.7790, -0.0950,  
18.2490

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,  
1.2440

■ 145.3060, -0.1410,  
19.0830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 171.7190, 0.1340,  
19.6060

■ 199.2460, 0.0880,  
20.4400

■ 226.4480, 2.3350,

18.2630

247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

48.0130, -0.8740,  
15.8460

48.0130, -0.8740,  
15.8460

42.1210, -1.0580,  
19.1820

53.9050, -0.6900,  
12.5100

36.8160, -1.5170,  
21.9950

59.2100, -0.2310,  
9.6970

31.2230, -1.1050,  
25.5430

64.8030, -0.6430,  
6.1490

25.9180, -1.5640,  
28.3560

70.1080, -0.1840,  
3.3360

20.0260, -1.7480,  
31.6920

76.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 81.8920, 0.1840,  
-3.3360

■ 87.1970, 0.6430,  
-6.1490

■ 92.7900, 0.2310,  
-9.6970

■ 98.0950, 0.6900,  
-12.5100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



42.9710, -27.4190, 6.8290



48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



47.0600, 18.1070, 18.7710

# Triad

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



48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



44.6700, 27.0520, -5.6840



39.0280, -32.7340, -12.4940

# Complementary

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



48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



65.9870, 0.8740, -15.8460

# 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.



36.0470, -25.7180, -18.5020



48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



43.3540, 15.9580, -13.8820

# Square

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



48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



45.0870, 30.6720, 5.8080



40.6060, -2.4270, -16.5950



40.4930, -38.2370, -6.3730



# Rectangle

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



48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



45.8990, 25.8100, 16.8340



40.6060, -2.4270, -16.5950



38.2300, -30.4870, -14.6710

# Sweetspot

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



48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



88.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380



53.4850, -17.4230, 1.8810



44.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460



55.6960, -1.0590, 24.7090



53.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740



35.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



26.8770, -2.3460, 42.5340



60.6050, -5.2900, 95.9100



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5280, 16.5490, 13.9650



61.0610, 25.5340, 21.8380



60.3060, -10.4500, -19.8740



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



36.3120, 44.4210, 37.4850



81.8800, 100.1650, 84.5250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

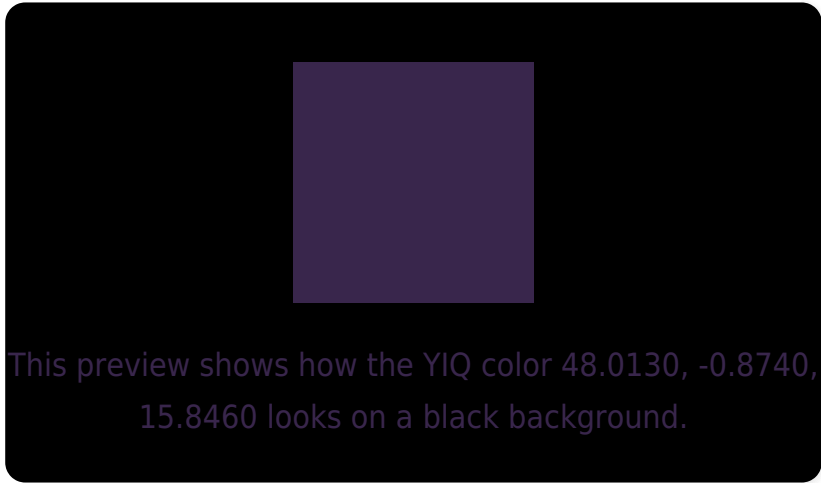
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

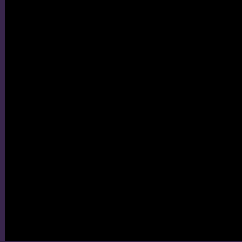
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0130, -0.8740,



# 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

48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460

### Protanopia

45.1350, -22.0090, 7.9030

### Deuteranopia

45.2940, -18.2030, 5.0050



## Tritanopia

47.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460

## Protanomaly

46.0220, -14.2610, 10.6590

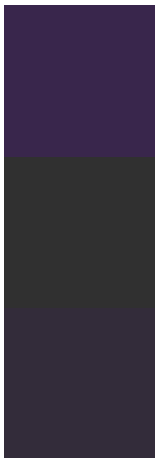
## Deuteranomaly

46.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930

## Tritanomaly

47.4120, 2.0160, 7.5200

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.6890, -0.3220, 5.8380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460 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(57, 38, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(57, 38, 76)  
}
```

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(57, 38, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(57, 38, 76) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460 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(57, 38, 76) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(57, 38, 76) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(57, 38, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(57, 38, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 38, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(57, 38, 76)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.0130, -0.8740, 15.8460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(57, 38, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(57, 38,  
76) }
```

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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