

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(48.0380, -11.1900,  
15.5780)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F2957
RGB	47, 41, 87
RGB Percent	18%, 16%, 34%
CMY	0.8156, 0.8392, 0.6589
CMYK	0.46, 0.53, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	248°, 36%, 25%
HSV	248°, 53%, 34%
XYZ	3.6851, 2.8781, 9.3738
YIQ	48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

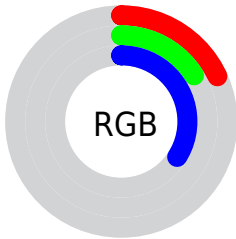
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	47, 41, 87
Decimal	3090775
CIE Lab	19.55, 16.00, -27.02
CIE LCh	20, 31.402, 300.633
Yxy	2.8781, 0.2312, 0.1806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281280855 (0xFF2F2957)
YUV	48.0380, 19.2083, -0.9103
Hunter-Lab	16.9649, 9.0850, -20.8844

# Details

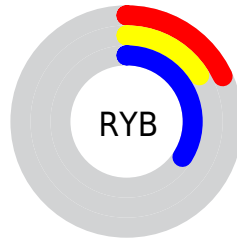
The YIQ color **48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.8040, -10.4110, 17.9810**, and **5.2720, -11.9690, 13.1750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.3630, -13.4830, 18.5890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.7130, -8.8970, 12.5670**.

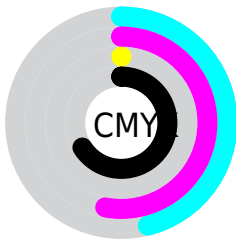
# Distribution



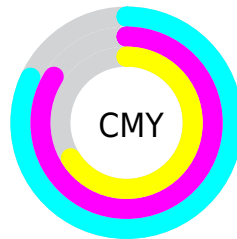
- Red (18%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780 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 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.0380, -11.1900,  
15.5780

■ 48.0380, -11.1900,  
15.5780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.3860, -12.2900,  
13.4860

■ 94.8040, -10.4110,  
17.9810

■ 5.2720, -11.9690,  
13.1750

■ 120.0320,  
-11.0530, 18.6030

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 145.5590,  
-11.0990, 19.4370

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 172.3850,  
-10.5490, 20.4830

■ 199.4990,  
-10.8700, 20.7940

■ 225.5180, -3.8540,

14.7860

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

48.0380, -11.1900,  
15.5780

48.0380, -11.1900,  
15.5780

40.3630, -13.4830,  
18.5890

55.7130, -8.8970,  
12.5670

33.5740, -15.4550,  
21.2890

62.5020, -6.9250,  
9.8670

25.8990, -17.7480,  
24.3000

70.1770, -4.6320,  
6.8560

18.5230, -19.4450,  
27.5230

77.5530, -2.9350,  
3.6330

13.2070, -21.3710,  
29.3890

84.6410, -0.3670,  
1.1450

■ 92.0170, 1.3300,  
-2.0780

■ 99.6920, 3.6230,  
-5.0890

■ 107.0680, 5.3200,  
-8.3120

■ 114.1560, 7.8880,  
-10.8000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.9520, -43.6030, 2.7730



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



48.0150, 13.9800, 21.9800

# Triad

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



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



44.7850, 34.1580, -2.3060



39.4040, -31.0370, -15.7170

# Complementary

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



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



79.9620, 11.1900, -15.5780

# 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.



35.6080, -23.1040, -21.8240



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



44.3440, 21.9180, -11.7620

# Square

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



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



45.0000, 35.5310, 11.3630



41.6900, 5.9640, -19.9880



42.0260, -38.4200, -8.5640



# Rectangle

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



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



46.4740, 25.8090, 22.3610



41.6900, 5.9640, -19.9880



37.9050, -28.1940, -17.6820

# Sweetspot

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



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



96.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340



70.3110, -26.0410, -7.1370



46.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780



52.6710, -17.1060, 23.6780



54.6160, 1.9220, 20.2420



39.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560



16.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



36.0590, -56.9590, 79.6570



# Inverse Universe

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



59.3140, 14.5760, 22.1920



69.8840, 22.1390, 33.8110



73.3840, -1.9220, -20.2420



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



42.5950, 33.9190, 51.6070



93.5210, 74.5760, 113.2640



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

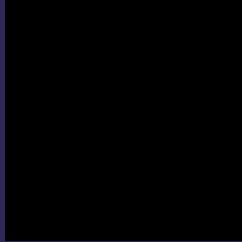
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0380, -11.1900,



# 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

48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780

### Protanopia

43.4700, -30.2620, 8.7940

### Deuteranopia

40.5570, -35.1210, 3.2390



**Tritanopia**

46.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780

## Protanomaly

45.0580, -23.1100, 11.3380

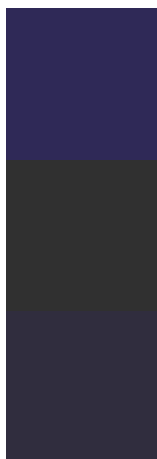
## Deuteranomaly

43.0960, -26.2730, 8.0870

## Tritanomaly

46.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.8350, -3.6690, 5.9230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780 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(47, 41, 87)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 41, 87)  
}
```

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(47, 41, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 41, 87) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780 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(47, 41, 87) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 41, 87) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 41, 87) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 41, 87); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 41, 87);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 41, 87)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.0380, -11.1900, 15.5780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 41, 87) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 41,  
87) }
```

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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