

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	253824
RGB	37, 56, 36
RGB Percent	15%, 22%, 14%
CMY	0.8550, 0.7804, 0.8588
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.36, 0.78
HSL	117°, 22%, 18%
HSV	117°, 36%, 22%
XYZ	2.4954, 3.3495, 2.1840
YIQ	48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

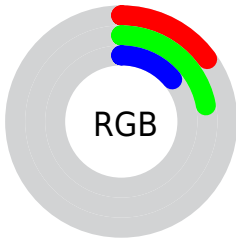
Format	Color
RYB	36, 56, 55
Decimal	2439204
CIELab	21.39, -12.57, 10.13
CIELCh	21, 16.142, 141.135
Yxy	3.3495, 0.3108, 0.4172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280629284 (0xFF253824)
YUV	48.0390, -5.9352, -9.6812
Hunter-Lab	18.3017, -7.6899, 5.7360

Details

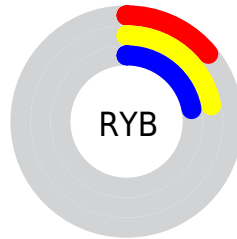
The YIQ color **48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **43.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.2130, -5.4540, -11.2940**, and **5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.8600, -5.9580, -13.1740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220**.

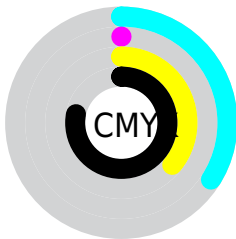
Distribution



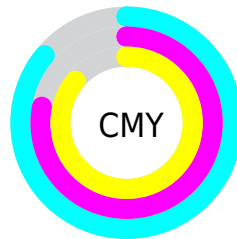
- Red (15%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480 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 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

■ 48.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.4520, -4.6290,
-9.7250

■ 94.2130, -5.4540,
-11.2940

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 119.0990, -5.1330,
-11.6050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 144.6860, -5.4080,
-12.1280

■ 171.2730, -5.6830,
-12.6510

■ 198.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

■ 226.8600, -5.9580,

-13.1740

■ 249.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 48.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

■ 48.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

■ 45.8600, -5.9580,
-13.1740

■ 50.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 43.4960, -7.9290,
-16.0010

■ 52.5820, -1.8790,
-4.4950

■ 41.3170, -8.9830,
-18.9270

■ 54.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 39.2520, -10.3580,
-21.5420

■ 56.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 36.7740, -12.0080,
-24.6800

■ 59.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

■ 34.5950, -13.0620,
-27.6060

■ 61.4830, 3.2540,
7.1100

■ 33.7690, -13.6120,
-28.6520

■ 63.5480, 4.6290,
9.7250

■ 66.0260, 6.2790,
12.8630

■ 68.0910, 7.6540,
15.4780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.6660, 6.5120, -7.8880



48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480



45.9820, -17.9250, -11.0530

Triad

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



48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480



48.6200, -22.2370, 1.0190



51.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070

Complementary

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



48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480



43.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480

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.



52.4520, 13.7070, 10.4030



48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480



52.0240, -8.5750, 6.7290

Square

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



48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480



43.2440, -33.1020, -5.8220



52.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



51.4060, 19.3480, 1.7800

Rectangle

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



48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480



43.7190, -27.3700, -10.5860



52.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



52.4370, 18.0630, 8.5510

Sweetspot

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



48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480



70.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



53.1330, 6.6950, -5.6970



36.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480



61.3820, -7.6080, -16.3120



48.7660, -8.3890, -7.6610



26.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



55.4990, -22.3200, -47.0560



131.8420, -53.6690, -112.2050

Inverse Universe

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



43.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480



54.6180, 7.6080, 16.3120



43.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



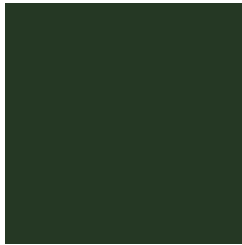
36.5010, 22.3200, 47.0560



87.1580, 53.6690, 112.2050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

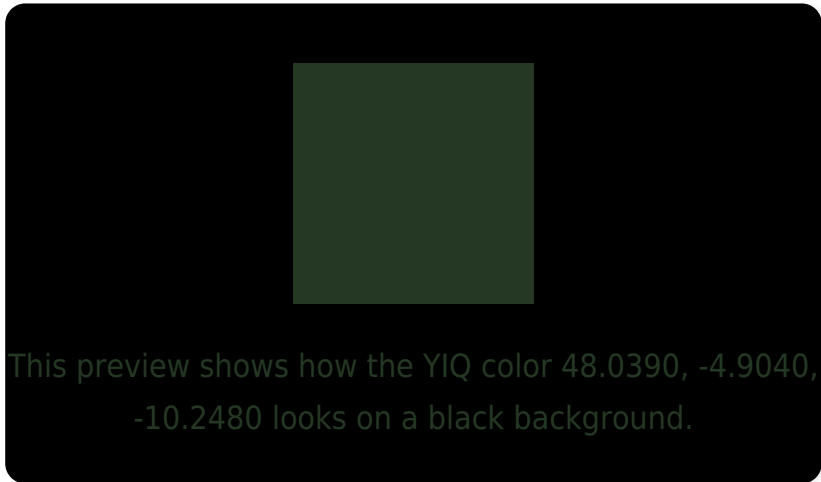
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

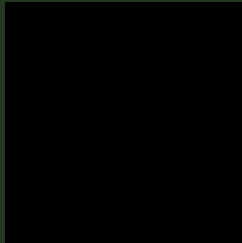
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480.

-10.2480.

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

48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480

Protanopia

50.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

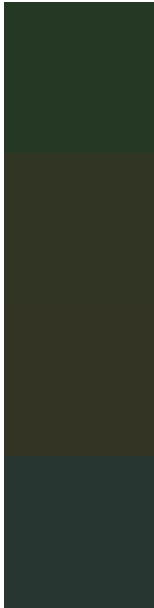
51.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



Tritanopia

49.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480

Protanomaly

49.7520, 3.3940, -6.4460

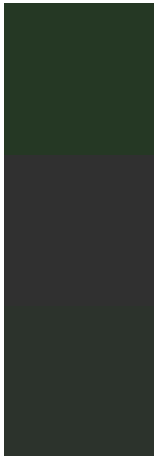
Deuteranomaly

50.2900, 4.8150, -4.6650

Tritanomaly

49.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480 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(37, 56, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 56, 36)  
}
```

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(37, 56, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 56, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480 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(37, 56, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 56, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 56, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 56, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 56, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 56, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.0390, -4.9040, -10.2480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 56, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 56,  
36) }
```

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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