

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.0980, -45.8090,  
31.7510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	182899
RGB	24, 40, 153
RGB Percent	9%, 16%, 60%
CMY	0.9058, 0.8431, 0.4003
CMYK	0.84, 0.74, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	233°, 73%, 35%
HSV	233°, 84%, 60%
XYZ	6.8800, 4.0100, 30.5186
YIQ	48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

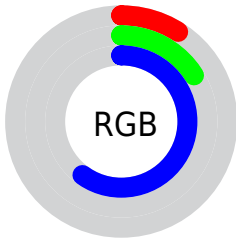
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	24, 38, 153
Decimal	1583257
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	23.70, 37.24, -62.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	24, 72.694, 300.815
Yxy	4.0100, 0.1661, 0.0968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279773337 (0xFF182899)
YUV	48.0980, 51.7167, -21.1339
Hunter-Lab	20.0250, 26.2839, -76.3423

# Details

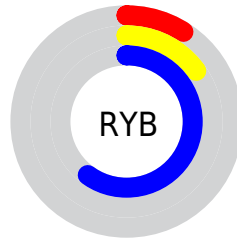
The YIQ color **48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **128.9020, 45.8090, -31.7510**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.5990, -33.7980, 39.8500**, and **11.5140, -32.4210, 31.4110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.9820, -51.1740, 35.3700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.2140, -40.4440, 28.1320**.

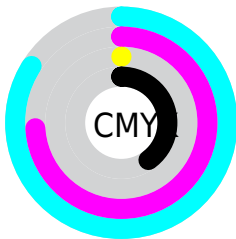
# Distribution



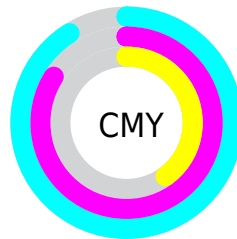
- Red (9%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510 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 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.0980, -45.8090,  
31.7510

■ 48.0980, -45.8090,  
31.7510

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.5170, -45.6710,  
29.2490

■ 102.5990,  
-33.7980, 39.8500

■ 11.5140, -32.4210,  
31.4110

■ 129.2510,  
-32.6980, 41.9420

■ 9.2510, -24.6710,  
23.1130

■ 154.6490,  
-28.0670, 40.6130

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,  
14.0800

■ 179.4680,  
-17.6120, 32.8520

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840

■ 203.9880, -7.7530,  
24.8790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 229.3940, 2.4270,

16.5950

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

48.0980, -45.8090,  
31.7510

48.0980, -45.8090,  
31.7510

35.9820, -51.1740,  
35.3700

60.2140, -40.4440,  
28.1320

28.5950, -54.3380,  
37.6460

73.2160, -34.7580,  
24.2020

85.3320, -29.3930,  
20.5830

98.0350, -24.3030,  
16.4410

110.1510,  
-18.9380, 12.8220

■ 122.5660,  
-12.9770, 9.4150

■ 135.2690, -7.8870,  
5.2730

■ 147.3850, -2.5220,  
1.6540

■ 160.3870, 3.1640,  
-2.2760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.4210, -72.1240, 18.5640



48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



47.9360, 34.6970, 59.5370

# Triad

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



48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



48.1520, 58.4100, 9.7220



50.5230, -38.9220, -21.4980

# Complementary

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



48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



128.9020, 45.8090, -31.7510

# 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.



42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



53.5030, 25.7240, -14.6600

# Square

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



48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



40.9630, 81.6520, 29.0440



39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640



57.3800, -56.8520, -4.9160



# Rectangle

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



48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



50.2250, 58.4480, 53.1040



39.9160, -18.7000, -35.5640



47.6560, -32.2270, -27.1950

# Sweetspot

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



48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



158.2220, -17.7000, 12.4120



112.4910, -71.4270, -32.6350



75.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500



227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



99.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510



37.3610, -70.7540, 48.8140



52.7590, -13.3970, 50.0830



70.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



25.9390, -49.6150, 34.6490



2.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



# Inverse Universe

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



64.3950, 71.7480, 32.3240



62.3510, 110.5790, 49.9630



124.2410, 13.3970, -50.0830



71.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



43.7980, 77.9830, 34.9670

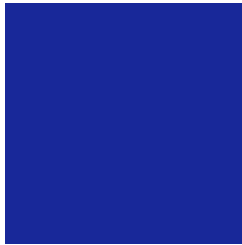


4.1150, 7.1060, 3.3780



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510 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 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

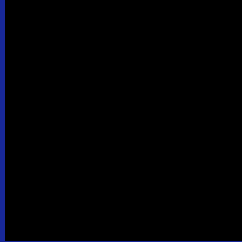
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.0980, -45.8090,



# 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

48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510

### Protanopia

45.3950, -52.0400, 7.0000

### Deuteranopia

45.2180, -47.4080, 0.1440



## Tritanopia

44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510

## Protanomaly

46.7470, -49.7950, 15.8770

## Deuteranomaly

46.0800, -46.5390, 11.9330

## Tritanomaly

46.1480, -41.2190, 3.6210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.8800, -16.7370, 11.4790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510 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(24, 40, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 40, 153)  
}
```

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(24, 40, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 40, 153) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510 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(24, 40, 153) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 40, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(24, 40, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 40, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 40, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 40,  
153) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.0980, -45.8090, 31.7510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 40, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 40,  
153) }
```

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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