

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360)</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> .....	30

# Color

**YIQ(48.1150, -8.9480,  
41.0360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	411880
RGB	65, 24, 128
RGB Percent	25%, 9%, 50%
CMY	0.7449, 0.9060, 0.4982
CMYK	0.49, 0.81, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	264°, 68%, 30%
HSV	264°, 81%, 50%
XYZ	6.4033, 3.3355, 20.7182
YIQ	48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

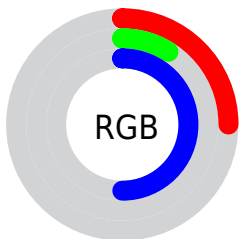
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	65, 24, 128
Decimal	4266112
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.34, 42.50, -50.65
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 66.122, 309.998
Yxy	3.3355, 0.2102, 0.1095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282456192 (0xFF411880)
YUV	48.1150, 39.3833, 14.8081
Hunter-Lab	18.2634, 30.6227, -54.4746

# Details

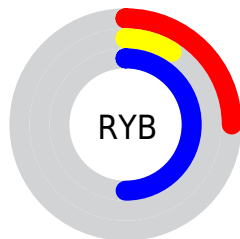
The YIQ color **48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **103.8850, 8.9480, -41.0360**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.4790, -6.9770, 43.8630**, and **10.6860, -21.4620, 25.5300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.0920, -10.1410, 46.1390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.1380, -7.7550, 35.9330**.

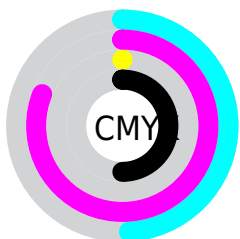
# Distribution



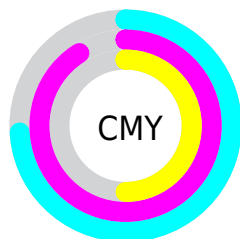
- Red (25%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360 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 48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



48.1150, -8.9480,  
41.0360

48.1150, -8.9480,  
41.0360

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

22.3920, -11.2860,  
39.3540

99.4790, -6.9770,  
43.8630

10.6860, -21.4620,  
25.5300

125.4190, -6.7480,  
45.2200

6.7430, -17.6090,  
16.2710

152.2450, -6.1980,  
46.2660

4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

178.1160, -1.5210,  
44.1030

0.3420, -0.9630,  
0.9330

202.6360, 8.3380,  
36.1300

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

225.6500, 13.7500,

26.1500

■ 242.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 48.1150, -8.9480,  
41.0360

■ 48.1150, -8.9480,  
41.0360

■ 38.0920, -10.1410,  
46.1390

■ 58.1380, -7.7550,  
35.9330

■ 29.8410, -10.6920,  
50.6200

■ 68.1610, -6.5620,  
30.8300

■ 77.2980, -5.6900,  
26.0380

■ 87.3210, -4.4970,  
20.9350

■ 97.3440, -3.3040,  
15.8320

■ 107.3670, -2.1110,  
10.7290

■ 117.0910, -1.5140,  
5.4140

■ 126.5270, -0.0460,  
0.8340

■ 136.5500, 1.1470,  
-4.2690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.9120, -63.3210, 18.7190



48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360



44.7870, 42.1260, 51.5500

# Triad

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



48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360



47.4550, 44.0150, 0.7750



48.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500

# Complementary

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



48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360



103.8850, 8.9480, -41.0360

# 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.



40.8110, -22.5980, -30.9980



48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360



46.9360, 14.0790, -18.3770

# Square

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



48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360



35.2820, 70.3280, 25.0160



36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490



53.4990, -55.5690, -0.6330



# Rectangle

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



48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360



44.7270, 59.5500, 44.1420



36.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490



45.6160, -34.7500, -20.0140

# Sweetspot

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



48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360



135.3440, -3.3040, 15.8320



73.4240, -50.9840, -1.1280



65.4270, -2.3400, 9.3720



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360



40.7180, -14.1790, 64.2610



63.3640, 21.4480, 51.8480



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



29.5420, -11.2880, 50.4080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



62.2780, 41.7610, 41.6410



63.0230, 65.3690, 65.3450



88.6360, -21.4480, -51.8480



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



47.0500, 51.5710, 51.0830

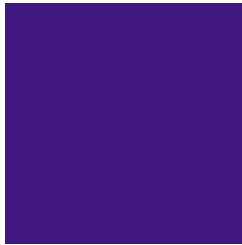


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

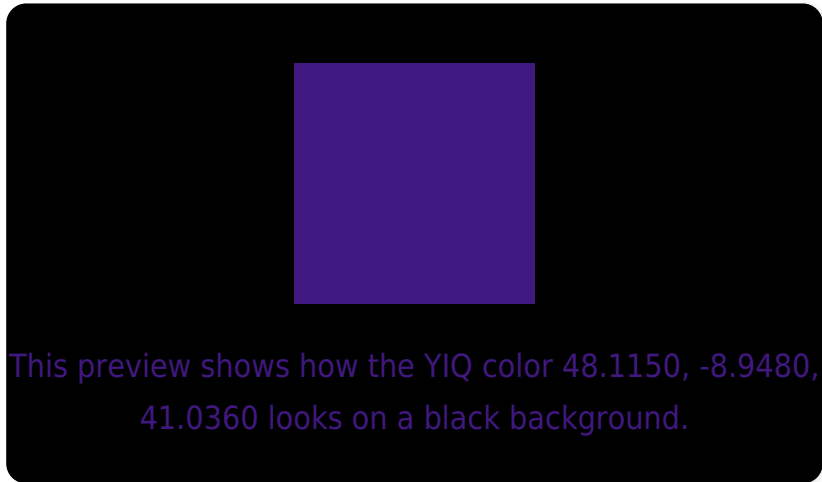
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

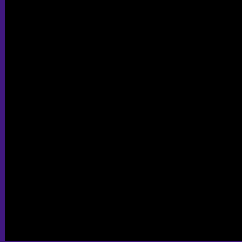
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.1150, -8.9480,



# 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

48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360

### Deuteranopia

42.0720, -44.0610, 0.0590

### Tritanopia

52.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360

## Deuteranomaly

44.2730, -30.9050, 14.9430

## Tritanomaly

50.5500, -6.8800, 14.5600

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.8170, -3.2580, 14.9980

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360 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(65, 24, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 24, 128)  
}
```

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(65, 24, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 24, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360 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(65, 24, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 24, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 24, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 24, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 24, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 24,  
128) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.1150, -8.9480, 41.0360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 24, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 24,  
128) }
```

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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