

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.1840, -46.6450,  
90.9790)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3C02FF
RGB	60, 2, 255
RGB Percent	24%, 1%, 100%
CMY	0.7643, 0.9923, 0.0004
CMYK	0.76, 0.99, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	254°, 100%, 50%
HSV	254°, 99%, 100%
XYZ	19.9238, 8.2197, 95.0622
YIQ	48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

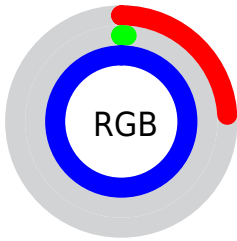
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	60, 2, 255
Decimal	3932927
CIELab	34.44, 79.62, -104.19
CIELCh	34, 131.132, 307.385
Yxy	8.2197, 0.1617, 0.0667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282123007 (0xFF3C02FF)
YUV	48.1840, 101.9603, 10.3626
Hunter-Lab	28.6699, 73.8741, -176.5216

# Details

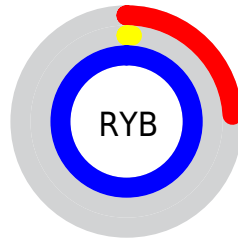
The YIQ color **48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated blue. A complement of this color would be **208.8160, 46.6450, -90.9790**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.9550, -19.0400, 69.7600**, and **22.3440, -62.9160, 60.9560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.7110, -46.6910, 91.8130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.8390, -41.6000, 82.1440**.

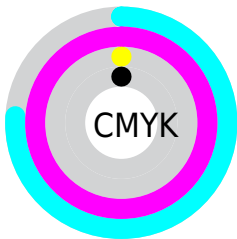
# Distribution



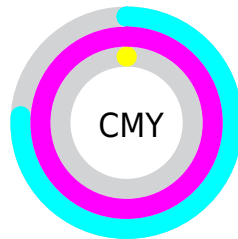
- Red (24%)
- Green (1%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (99%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790 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 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.1840, -46.6450,  
90.9790

■ 48.1840, -46.6450,  
90.9790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.6500, -72.2250,  
69.9750

■ 114.9550,  
-19.0400, 69.7600

■ 22.3440, -62.9160,  
60.9560

■ 141.5570, -6.4760,  
62.3240

■ 19.1520, -53.9280,  
52.2480

■ 167.8600, 5.4920,  
54.6760

■ 15.9600, -44.9400,  
43.5400

■ 194.1630, 17.4600,  
47.0280

■ 19.9260, -39.5730,  
28.8670

■ 215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640


■ 17.0760, -31.5480,  
21.0920


■ 232.1070, 10.7250,


■ 11.2910, -22.1480,


20.3970


15.9320


 249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070


 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710


 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750


 48.1840, -46.6450,  
90.9790


 48.1840, -46.6450,  
90.9790

 46.7110, -46.6910,  
91.8130

 68.8390, -41.6000,  
82.1440

 89.7820, -37.4260,  
72.5740

 110.4370,  
-32.3810, 63.7390

 131.6790,  
-27.6110, 54.3810

■ 152.0350,  
-23.1620, 45.3340

■ 173.2770,  
-18.3920, 35.9760

■ 193.9320,  
-13.3470, 27.1410

■ 214.8750, -9.1730,  
17.5710

■ 235.5300, -4.1280,  
8.7360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.4220, -108.2550, 29.0970



48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790



81.7850, 73.1120, 95.7360

# Triad

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



48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790



65.1510, 86.5140, 18.0180



76.6540, -64.2760, -24.5640

# Complementary

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



48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790



208.8160, 46.6450, -90.9790

# 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.



62.8090, -29.4250, -55.9610



48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790



73.7930, 21.3710, -29.3890

# Square

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



48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790



64.8830, 129.3320, 46.0040



60.4610, -28.3250, -53.8690



90.9720, -99.0810, 5.9990



# Rectangle

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



48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790



82.4050, 111.6280, 80.5240



60.4610, -28.3250, -53.8690



71.8490, -52.1240, -35.5480

# Sweetspot

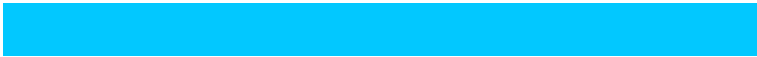
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790



192.7470, -14.2640, 27.2400



147.0680, -135.6630, -24.8710



90.2340, -8.8060, 16.4260



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790



46.7110, -46.6910, 91.8130



84.9610, 26.6630, 117.0550



117.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790



34.9300, -35.0870, 68.7290



11.7810, -11.6040, 23.0840



# Inverse Universe

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



99.8770, 88.1930, 114.2810



98.5890, 89.0640, 115.0160



172.0390, -26.6630, -117.0550



120.0270, 4.5380, 5.8660



73.8670, 66.6490, 86.2090

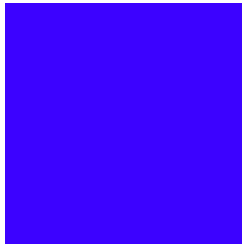


24.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

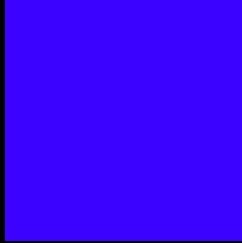
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790 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 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.1840, -46.6450,



# 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

48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790

### Protanopia

65.1830, -74.6900, 9.9980

### Deuteranopia

65.2680, -68.0400, -0.3920



## Tritanopia

64.2470, -55.5200, -18.0480

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790

## Protanomaly

59.0870, -64.4710, 39.5690

## Deuteranomaly

59.0240, -60.1600, 33.0240

## Tritanomaly

58.6530, -52.2260, 21.3900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.7670, -17.0160, 33.0640

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790 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(60, 2, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 2, 255)  
}
```

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(60, 2, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 2, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790 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(60, 2, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 2, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 2, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 2, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 2, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 2, 255)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.1840, -46.6450, 90.9790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 2, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 2,  
255) }
```

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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