

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500)
contains.

YIQ(48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(48.2010, -30.4020,
22.3500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	212A78
RGB	33, 42, 120
RGB Percent	13%, 16%, 47%
CMY	0.8705, 0.8353, 0.5296
CMYK	0.72, 0.65, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	234°, 57%, 30%
HSV	234°, 72%, 47%
XYZ	4.8429, 3.3346, 18.1430
YIQ	48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

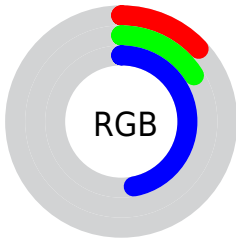
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 41, 120
Decimal	2173560
CIE _{Lab}	21.34, 24.43, -45.68
CIE _{LCh}	21, 51.803, 298.136
Yxy	3.3346, 0.1840, 0.1267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280363640 (0xFF212A78)
YUV	48.2010, 35.3969, -13.3313
Hunter-Lab	18.2609, 15.3826, -46.1246

Details

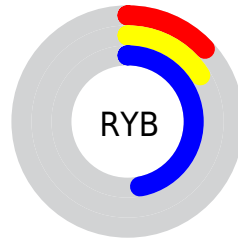
The YIQ color **48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **104.7990, 30.4020, -22.3500**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.7010, -25.8180, 27.3820**, and **8.0940, -22.7910, 22.0810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **38.1560, -34.5290, 25.5590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.2460, -26.2750, 19.1410**.

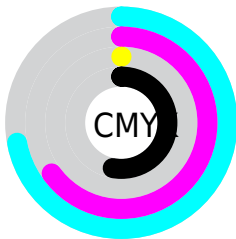
Distribution



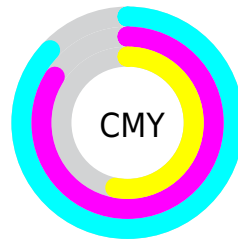
- Red (13%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500 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 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.2010, -30.4020,
22.3500

■ 48.2010, -30.4020,
22.3500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 23.7440, -36.5450,
18.0390

■ 97.7010, -25.8180,
27.3820

■ 8.0940, -22.7910,
22.0810

■ 123.9400,
-24.9930, 28.9510

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

■ 149.8800,
-24.7640, 30.3080

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 176.4780,
-23.5720, 30.7320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.5850,
-13.9880, 22.2360

■ 226.1050, -4.1290,

14.2630

250.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

48.2010, -30.4020,
22.3500

48.2010, -30.4020,
22.3500

38.1560, -34.5290,
25.5590

58.2460, -26.2750,
19.1410

28.1110, -38.6560,
28.7680

68.2910, -22.1480,
15.9320

20.7240, -41.8200,
31.0440

77.7490, -17.7460,
13.2460

87.7940, -13.6190,
10.0370

97.8390, -9.4920,
6.8280

■ 107.8840, -5.3650,
3.6190

■ 117.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 127.3870, 3.1640,
-2.2760

■ 137.4320, 7.2910,
-5.4850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.7520, -57.3590, 9.7850



48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500



44.7520, 22.8710, 42.5750

Triad

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



48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500



46.6020, 48.0950, 3.9270



44.2140, -33.5580, -19.5900

Complementary

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



48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500



104.7990, 30.4020, -22.3500

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.



37.9100, -18.5630, -32.5390



48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500



48.4970, 25.8610, -11.6350

Square

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



48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500



35.5400, 60.9740, 29.3420



43.0050, 0.4630, -24.9210



48.6600, -46.0770, -7.4610

Rectangle

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



48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500



40.3430, 43.1360, 44.2560



43.0050, 0.4630, -24.9210



42.0310, -28.7890, -23.4210

Sweetspot

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



48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500



127.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930



92.8470, -48.6420, -21.5540



62.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500



43.7220, -47.5060, 34.9740



52.7850, -8.2590, 34.0530



56.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



21.8810, -43.7000, 32.0760



43.9900, -88.0420, 64.7740

Inverse Universe

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



60.0390, 48.9630, 21.2430



62.2600, 76.5620, 33.1860



100.2150, 8.2590, -34.0530



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



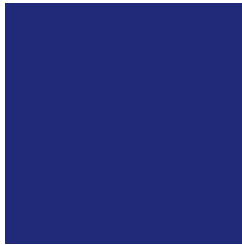
38.8570, 70.3270, 30.5430



78.3120, 141.8460, 61.5100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500 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 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500 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 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.2010, -30.4020,

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

48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500

Protanopia

41.3200, -47.4550, 6.5050

Deuteranopia

41.3710, -43.4650, 0.2710



Tritanopia

40.4130, -35.2560, -10.8400

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500

Protanomaly

43.7170, -41.0830, 12.1730

Deuteranomaly

43.8650, -38.7440, 8.3280

Tritanomaly

43.4600, -33.4700, 0.8500

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.2950, -10.7760, 8.0720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500 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(33, 42, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 42, 120)  
}
```

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(33, 42, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 42, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500 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(33, 42, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 42, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(33, 42, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 42, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 42, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 42,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.2010, -30.4020, 22.3500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 42, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 42,  
120) }
```

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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