

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	253536
RGB	37, 53, 54
RGB Percent	15%, 21%, 21%
CMY	0.8549, 0.7921, 0.7883
CMYK	0.31, 0.02, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	183°, 19%, 18%
HSV	183°, 31%, 21%
XYZ	2.7016, 3.2062, 3.9652
YIQ	48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

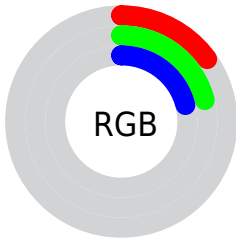
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	37, 45, 54
Decimal	2438454
CIELab	20.85, -6.25, -2.76
CIELCh	21, 6.831, 203.793
Yxy	3.2062, 0.2736, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280628534 (0xFF253536)
YUV	48.3300, 2.7953, -9.9364
Hunter-Lab	17.9059, -4.4033, -0.5956

# Details

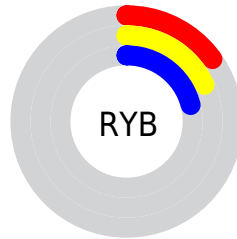
The YIQ color **48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **42.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7320, -11.0490, -3.5050**, and **4.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210**.

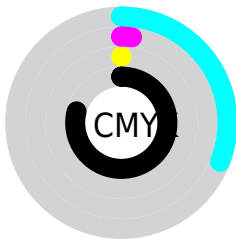
# Distribution



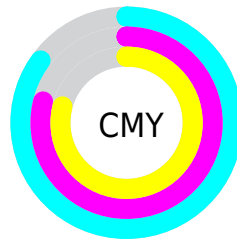
- Red (15%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (79%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

■ 48.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 27.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

■ 94.7320, -11.0490,  
-3.5050

■ 4.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

■ 119.1450,  
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 144.7320,  
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 171.4330,  
-11.6450, -3.7170

■ 198.5470,  
-11.9660, -3.4060

■ 227.1340,

-12.2410, -3.9290

250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

48.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

48.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

46.8350, -12.8370,  
-4.1410

49.8250, -6.8770,  
-2.0210

44.4540, -16.1380,  
-4.8900

52.2060, -3.5760,  
-1.2720

42.9590, -19.1180,  
-5.9500

53.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

41.1650, -22.6940,  
-7.2220

55.4950, 2.9800,  
1.0600

39.0830, -25.3990,  
-7.7590

57.5770, 5.6850,  
1.5970

■ 37.5880, -28.3790,  
-8.8190

■ 59.0720, 8.6650,  
2.6570

■ 36.0930, -31.3590,  
-9.8790

■ 60.8660, 12.2410,  
3.9290

■ 62.9480, 14.9460,  
4.4660

■ 64.7420, 18.5220,  
5.7380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120



48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



48.4980, -10.2700, -1.1020

# Triad

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



48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



51.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



49.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

# Complementary

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



48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



42.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

# 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.



50.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



51.3430, 6.4640, 4.0000

# Square

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



48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



50.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



51.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



49.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220



# Rectangle

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



48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



49.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



51.0720, 8.6650, 2.6570



50.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920

# Sweetspot

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



48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



69.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



47.0930, -4.9960, -8.5800



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



62.3400, -15.8170, -5.2010



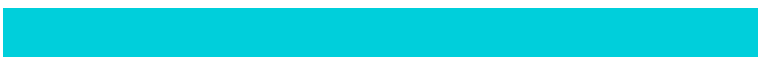
43.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



60.9700, -53.1820, -16.3660



146.4750, -127.2240, -40.1520



# Inverse Universe

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



43.9070, 4.9960, 8.5800



55.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100



47.3660, 7.6570, -1.1030



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



37.3120, 27.2260, 46.2500

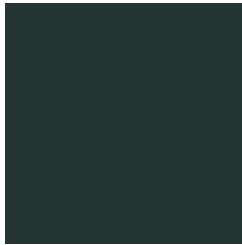


89.0790, 64.0770, 110.8050



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

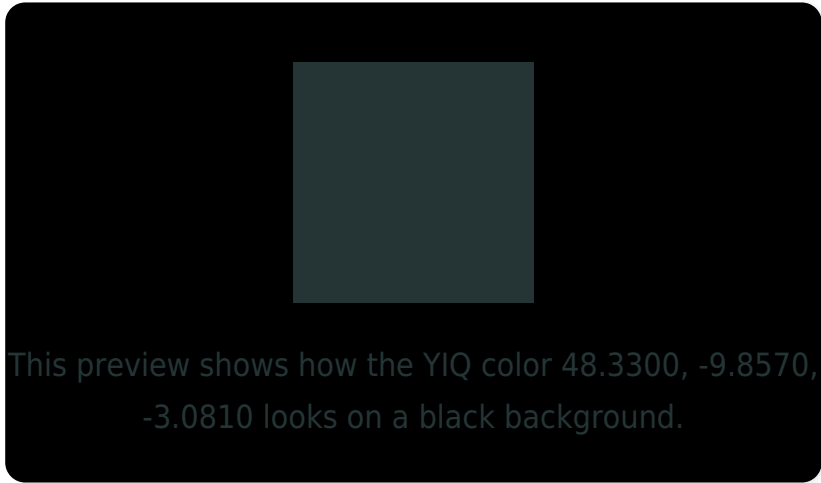
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

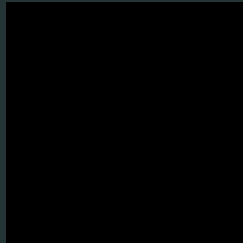
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810.

-3.0810.

# 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

48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

### Protanopia

50.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

### Deuteranopia

50.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



**Tritanopia**

48.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

## Protanomaly

49.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500

## Deuteranomaly

49.6730, -3.3930, 0.9190

## Tritanomaly

48.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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, 53, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 53, 54)  
}
```

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, 53, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 53, 54) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 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, 53, 54) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 53, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 53, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 53, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 53, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 53, 54)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 53, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 53,  
54) }
```

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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