

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.3410, -17.5580,
-12.1980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.3410, -17.5580,
-12.1980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	183D2F
RGB	24, 61, 47
RGB Percent	9%, 24%, 18%
CMY	0.9060, 0.7607, 0.8157
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.23, 0.76
HSL	157°, 44%, 17%
HSV	157°, 61%, 24%
XYZ	2.5585, 3.7381, 3.2744
YIQ	48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

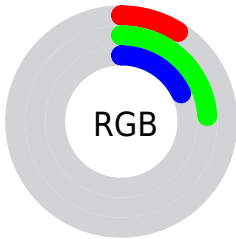
Format	Color
R_{YB}	24, 47, 61
Decimal	1588527
CIE Lab	22.79, -17.33, 4.68
CIE LCh	23, 17.954, 164.898
Yxy	3.7381, 0.2673, 0.3906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279778607 (0xFF183D2F)
YUV	48.3410, -0.6611, -21.3471
Hunter-Lab	19.3343, -10.2145, 3.4927

Details

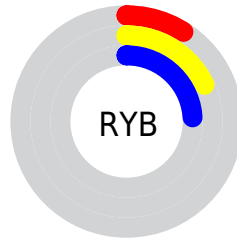
The YIQ color **48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.6590, 17.5580, 12.1980**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.8140, -17.5120, -13.0320**, and **9.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.3190, -20.4920, -14.0920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.3630, -14.6240, -10.3040**.

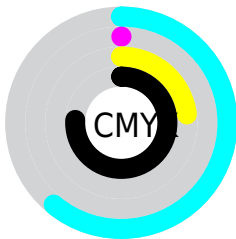
Distribution



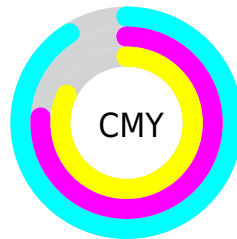
- Red (9%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980 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 48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.3410, -17.5580,
-12.1980

■ 48.3410, -17.5580,
-12.1980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.1560, -18.4750,
-12.0990

■ 95.8140, -17.5120,
-13.0320

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

■ 120.4010,
-17.7870, -13.5550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 146.4010,
-17.7870, -13.5550


■ 173.6890,
-18.6580, -14.2900


■ 200.6890,
-18.6580, -14.2900


■ 228.9770,


-19.5290, -15.0250


 247.2970,
-14.2580, -5.9220


 48.3410, -17.5580,
-12.1980


 48.3410, -17.5580,
-12.1980


 46.3190, -20.4920,
-14.0920


 50.3630, -14.6240,
-10.3040


 44.1830, -23.1050,
-16.2970


 52.4990, -12.0110,
-8.0990

 42.1610, -26.0390,
-18.1910

 54.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050

 40.1390, -28.9730,
-20.0850

 56.5430, -6.1430,
-4.3110

 58.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 61.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 63.0220, 2.9340,
1.8940

■ 65.0440, 5.8680,
3.7880

■ 67.1800, 8.4810,
5.9930

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.8820, -3.0240, -11.2800



48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



43.3590, -35.1640, -12.5080

Triad

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



48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



53.9850, -12.8390, 6.9130



55.0150, 22.0070, 3.1510

Complementary

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



48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



36.6590, 17.5580, 12.1980

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.



55.2200, 20.1720, 8.8760



48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



55.6340, 1.5110, 11.1670

Square

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



48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



49.7440, -28.5180, -0.7900



56.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



53.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260

Rectangle

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



48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



43.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440



56.2070, 13.0190, 11.8590



55.1830, 21.5940, 5.1300

Sweetspot

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



48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



74.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



49.9050, -1.8310, -16.3830



37.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980



59.1500, -27.5060, -19.1380



47.5890, -20.9520, -5.7520



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



61.9040, -44.7890, -30.8130



146.0460, -105.3480, -73.1880

Inverse Universe

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



36.6590, 17.5580, 12.1980



40.8500, 27.5060, 19.1380



37.4110, 20.9520, 5.7520



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



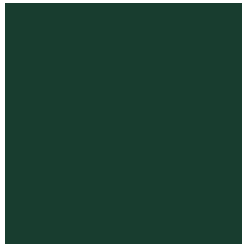
32.2100, 44.4680, 31.1240



75.9540, 105.3480, 73.1880

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

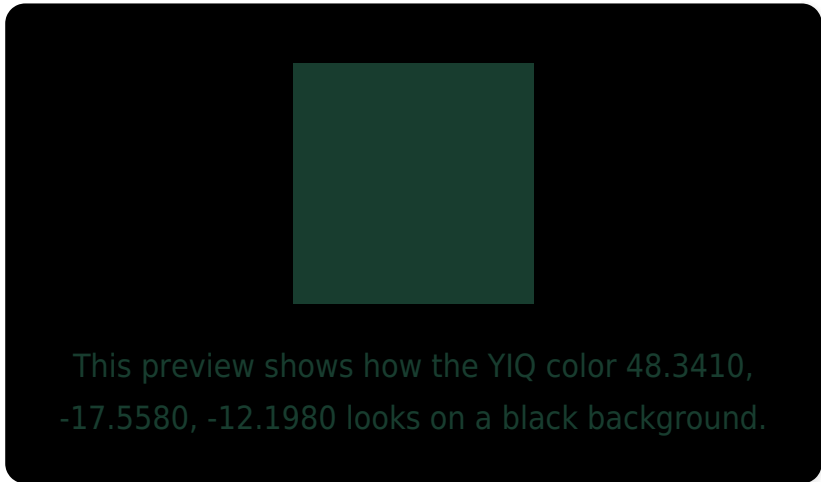
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3410, -17.5580,

-12.1980.

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

48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980

Protanopia

54.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

54.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



Tritanopia

50.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980

Protanomaly

52.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640

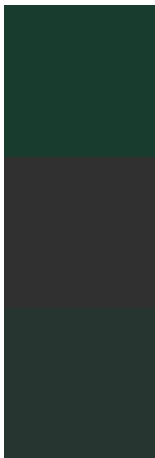
Deuteranomaly

52.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610

Tritanomaly

50.2040, -18.4300, -7.4060

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980 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, 61, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 61, 47)  
}
```

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, 61, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 61, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980 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, 61, 47) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 61, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 61, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 61, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 61, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 61, 47)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.3410, -17.5580, -12.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 61, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 61,  
47) }
```

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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