

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203E15
RGB	32, 62, 21
RGB Percent	13%, 24%, 8%
CMY	0.8746, 0.7568, 0.9176
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.66, 0.76
HSL	104°, 49%, 16%
HSV	104°, 66%, 24%
XYZ	2.4536, 3.8074, 1.3152
YIQ	48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

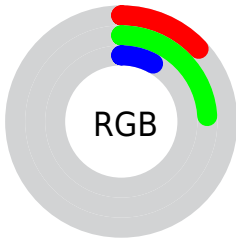
Format	Color
RYB	21, 62, 51
Decimal	2113045
CIELab	23.02, -20.44, 21.39
CIElCh	23, 29.587, 133.689
Yxy	3.8074, 0.3239, 0.5025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280303125 (0xFF203E15)
YUV	48.3560, -13.4865, -14.3442
Hunter-Lab	19.5127, -11.7020, 9.6625

Details

The YIQ color **48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **34.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.6010, -4.0310, -20.5670**, and **10.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.1770, -5.7730, -22.0370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5350, -3.6650, -16.1850**.

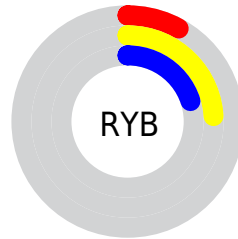
Distribution



Red (13%)

Green (24%)

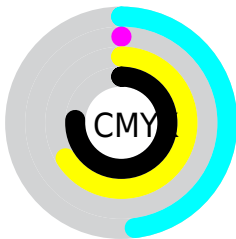
Blue (8%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (20%)

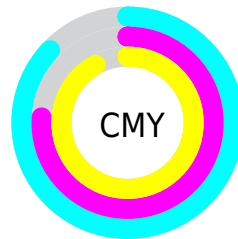


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (87%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (92%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 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 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 48.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 27.0680, -3.8480,
-18.3760

■ 95.6010, -4.0310,
-20.5670

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 120.4870, -3.7100,
-20.8780

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.6610, -4.2600,
-21.9240

■ 173.4330, -3.6180,
-22.5460

■ 201.0200, -3.8930,
-23.0690

■ 228.9060, -3.5720,

-23.3800

■ 246.3400, 1.3780,
-13.9660

■ 48.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 48.3560, -4.7190,
-19.1110

■ 46.1770, -5.7730,
-22.0370

■ 50.5350, -3.6650,
-16.1850

■ 44.2970, -6.2310,
-24.7510

■ 52.4150, -3.2070,
-13.4710

■ 42.0040, -6.9640,
-27.9880

■ 54.7080, -2.4740,
-10.2340

■ 41.4770, -6.9180,
-28.8220

■ 56.5880, -2.0160,
-7.5200

■ 58.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 60.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 62.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 64.8200, 0.6870,
4.0710

■ 66.9990, 1.7410,
6.9970

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.3000, 16.0500, -15.5500



48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



42.9430, -31.3570, -20.9330

Triad

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



48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



46.8650, -47.9120, -1.7360



53.6070, 32.5040, 16.6640

Complementary

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



48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



34.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110

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.



55.4950, 21.3160, 21.1880



48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



52.1390, -27.8320, 8.8080

Square

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



48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



47.2580, -44.8850, -7.0370



56.9640, 0.8220, 18.1500



53.8270, 34.3400, 5.4120

Rectangle

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



48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



44.6530, -36.1720, -16.2680



56.9640, 0.8220, 18.1500



54.1060, 29.6610, 18.6290

Sweetspot

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



48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



76.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



50.2820, 16.4610, -6.4750



37.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940



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.



48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110



60.2380, -7.7430, -30.3910



46.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



62.6530, -10.9500, -43.8620



147.9550, -25.8860, -103.5980

Inverse Universe

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



34.6440, 4.7190, 19.1110



38.4630, 7.1470, 30.1790



36.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



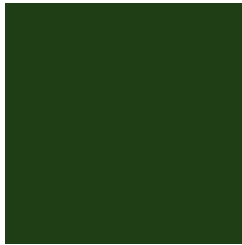
31.3470, 10.9500, 43.8620



74.0450, 25.8860, 103.5980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

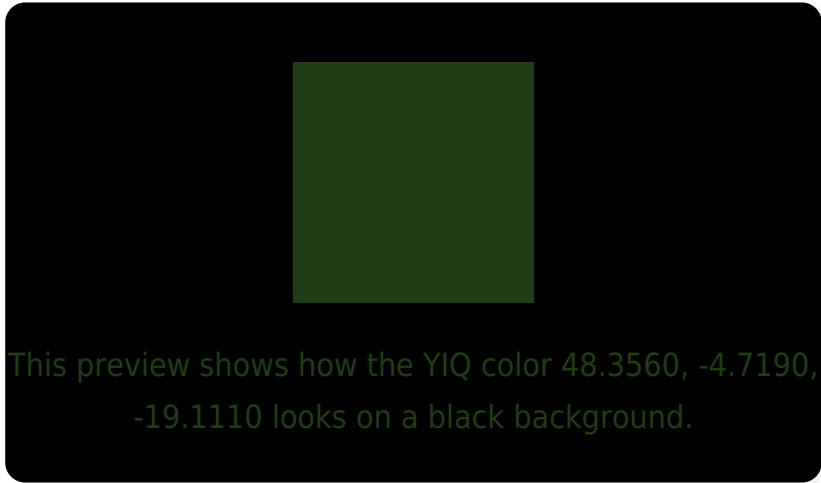
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

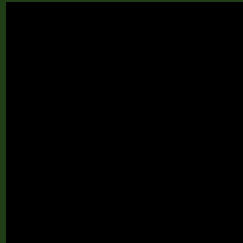
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110.

-19.1110.

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

48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Protanopia

52.6900, 15.1320, -9.9240

Deuteranopia

53.5920, 18.5240, -5.3160



Tritanopia

52.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Protanomaly

51.2760, 7.4300, -13.5140

Deuteranomaly

51.9390, 9.9970, -10.4750

Tritanomaly

50.8690, -10.1770, -8.2970

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.0010, -1.7410, -6.9970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 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(32, 62, 21)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 62, 21)  
}
```

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(32, 62, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 62, 21) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 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(32, 62, 21) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 62, 21) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 62, 21) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 62, 21); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 62, 21);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 62, 21)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 62, 21) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 62,  
21) }
```

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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