

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D3136
RGB	45, 49, 54
RGB Percent	18%, 19%, 21%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8078, 0.7883
CMYK	0.17, 0.09, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	213°, 9%, 19%
HSV	213°, 17%, 21%
XYZ	2.8462, 3.0209, 3.9225
YIQ	48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

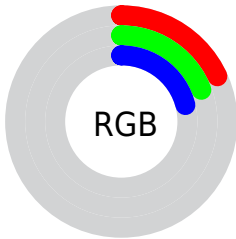
Format	Color
RYB	45, 48, 54
Decimal	2961718
CIELab	20.13, -0.45, -3.76
CIElCh	20, 3.792, 263.121
Yxy	3.0209, 0.2907, 0.3086
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281151798 (0xFF2D3136)
YUV	48.3740, 2.7736, -2.9590
Hunter-Lab	17.3808, -1.1856, -1.2140

Details

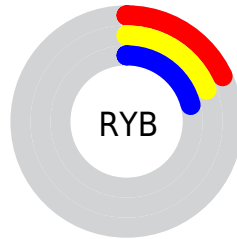
The YIQ color **48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180**, and **1.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980**.

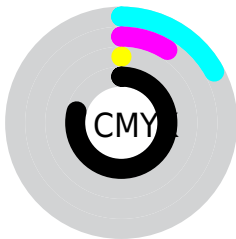
Distribution



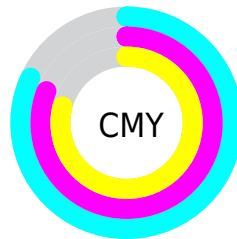
- Red (18%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (21%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (79%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070 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 48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 48.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 94.4880, -4.3100,
1.0180

■ 1.7270, -3.4850,
2.5870

■ 119.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 144.4880, -4.3100,
1.0180

■ 171.1890, -4.9060,
0.8060

■ 198.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 226.3030, -5.2270,

1.1170

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 48.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 48.3740, -3.9890,
0.7070

■ 45.1180, -6.1440,
1.2160

■ 51.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 41.5630, -8.8950,
1.5130

■ 55.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 38.3070, -11.0500,
2.0220

■ 58.4410, 3.0720,
-0.6080

■ 34.7520, -13.8010,
2.3190

■ 61.9960, 5.8230,
-0.9050

■ 31.4960, -15.9560,
2.8280

■ 65.2520, 7.9780,
-1.4140

■ 28.2400, -18.1110,
3.3370

■ 68.5080, 10.1330,
-1.9230

■ 24.6850, -20.8620,
3.6340

■ 72.0630, 12.8840,
-2.2200

■ 21.4290, -23.0170,
4.1430

■ 75.3190, 15.0390,
-2.7290

■ 20.2440, -23.9340,
4.2420

■ 78.8740, 17.7900,
-3.0260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



48.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Triad

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



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



49.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



47.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

Complementary

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



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



50.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

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.



48.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



48.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510

Square

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



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



49.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



48.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



47.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Rectangle

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



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



49.4670, 0.1830, 2.1910



48.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070



48.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140

Sweetspot

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



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



68.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



50.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



34.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990



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.



48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



62.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160



46.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990



25.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



34.5550, -40.8070, 7.1690



82.4920, -97.2490, 16.8550

Inverse Universe

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



48.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



61.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



52.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



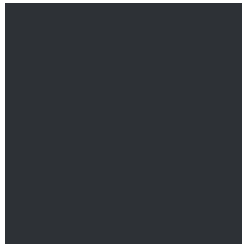
32.1820, 41.6710, 32.2550



76.6530, 99.0660, 76.9060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

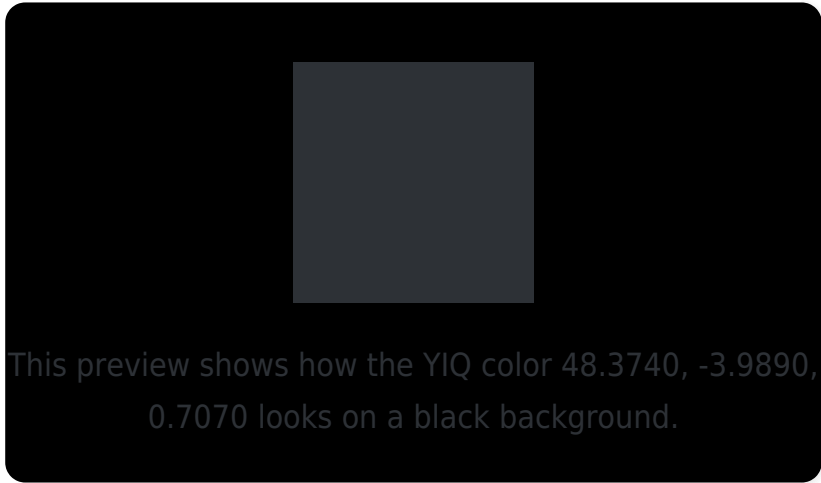
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

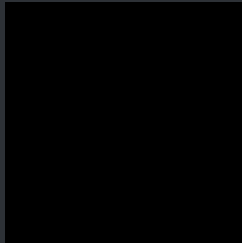
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

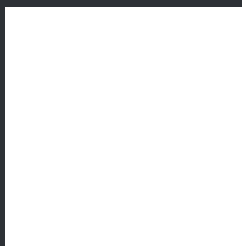
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070.

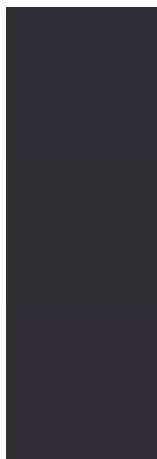


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3740, -3.9890,

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

48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Protanopia

48.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

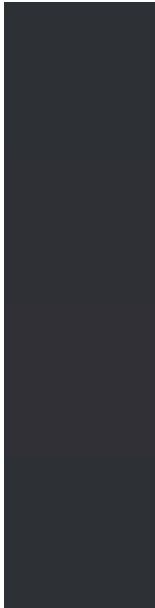
48.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



Tritanopia

48.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Protanomaly

48.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430

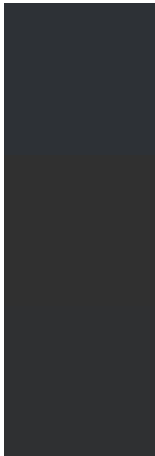
Deuteranomaly

48.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Tritanomaly

48.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

47.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070 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(45, 49, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 49, 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(45, 49, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 49, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070 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(45, 49, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 49, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 49, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 49, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 49, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 49, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 49, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 49,  
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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