

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	273727
RGB	39, 55, 39
RGB Percent	15%, 22%, 15%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7843, 0.8471
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.29, 0.78
HSL	120°, 17%, 18%
HSV	120°, 29%, 22%
XYZ	2.5689, 3.3106, 2.4230
YIQ	48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

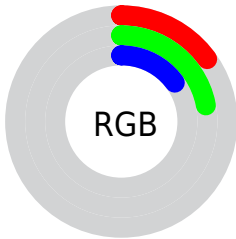
Format	Color
R_YB	39, 55, 55
Decimal	2570023
CIE Lab	21.25, -10.50, 7.96
CIE LCh	21, 13.176, 142.808
Yxy	3.3106, 0.3094, 0.3987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280760103 (0xFF273727)
YUV	48.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368
Hunter-Lab	18.1950, -6.6391, 4.8411

Details

The YIQ color **48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **45.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140**, and **5.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.0280, -6.3710, -11.1950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530**.

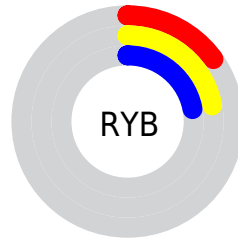
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (22%)

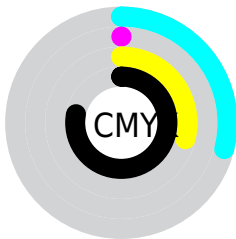
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (22%)

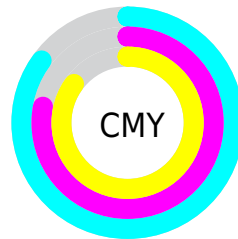


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 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 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 48.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.5060, -4.7210,
-8.0570

■ 94.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 5.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 119.4520, -4.6290,
-9.7250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

■ 171.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 198.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 226.6260, -5.1790,

-10.7710

250.3430, -2.7040,
-6.0640

48.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

48.3920, -4.4000,
-8.3680

46.0280, -6.3710,
-11.1950

50.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

43.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

52.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

41.4850, -9.3960,
-16.9480

55.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

39.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

57.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

36.9420, -12.4210,
-22.7010

59.5430, 3.0250,
5.7530

■ 34.7630, -13.4750,
-25.6270

■ 62.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

■ 32.3990, -15.4460,
-28.4540

■ 64.0860, 6.0500,
11.5060

■ 32.2850, -15.1250,
-28.7650

■ 66.5640, 7.7000,
14.6440

■ 68.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.8230, 4.6320, -6.8560



48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



46.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240

Triad

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



48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



49.5560, -16.1850, 1.4710



51.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120

Complementary

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



48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



45.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

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.



52.6150, 11.6900, 8.4100



48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



51.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200

Square

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



48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



46.6860, -22.6030, -3.3630



52.4230, 3.4830, 8.4670



51.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420

Rectangle

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



48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



45.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190



52.4230, 3.4830, 8.4670



52.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450

Sweetspot

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



48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



68.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



53.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



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.



48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



60.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750



49.3040, -6.9680, -5.8800



26.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



128.5530, -60.2250, -114.5370

Inverse Universe

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



45.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



56.3250, 6.8750, 13.0750



44.6960, 6.9680, 5.8800



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



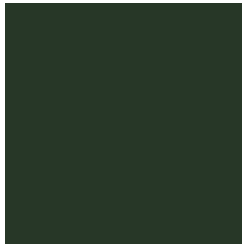
37.9960, 25.3000, 48.1160



90.4470, 60.2250, 114.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

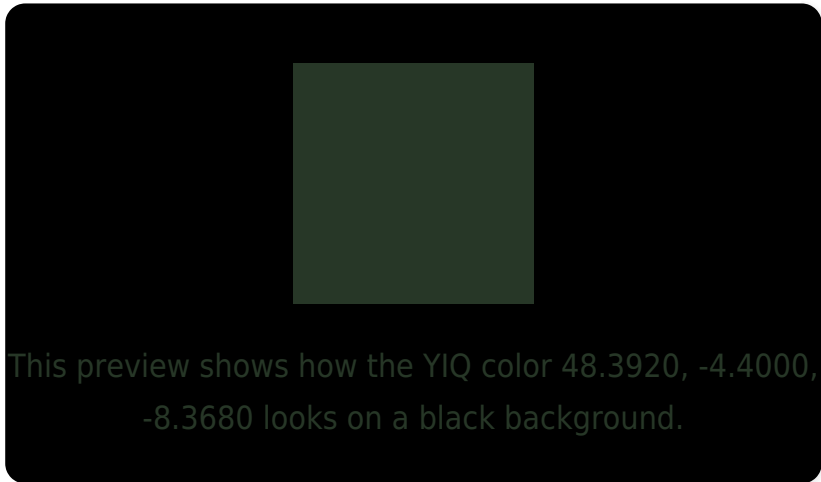
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680.



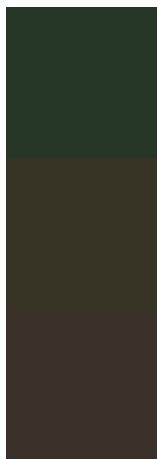
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680.

-8.3680.

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

48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

Protanopia

50.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Deuteranopia

50.9640, 8.8490, -0.6790



Tritanopia

50.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

Protanomaly

49.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

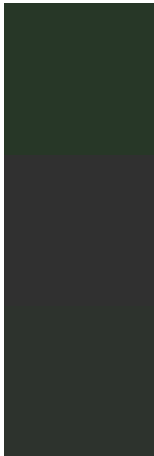
Deuteranomaly

50.0450, 4.1270, -3.2090

Tritanomaly

49.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 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(39, 55, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 55, 39)  
}
```

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(39, 55, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 55, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 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(39, 55, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 55, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 55, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 55, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 55, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 55, 39)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 55, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 55,  
39) }
```

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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