

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.4100, -31.1740,  
-18.7420)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(48.4100, -31.1740,  
-18.7420)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	074533
RGB	7, 69, 51
RGB Percent	3%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.9727, 0.7293, 0.8001
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.26, 0.73
HSL	163°, 82%, 15%
HSV	163°, 90%, 27%
XYZ	2.8138, 4.5431, 3.8573
YIQ	48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

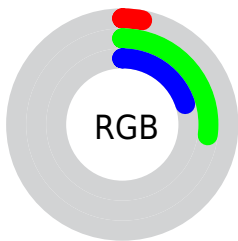
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	7, 43, 69
Decimal	476467
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.39, -23.74, 5.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 24.406, 166.546
Yxy	4.5431, 0.2509, 0.4051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278666547 (0xFF074533)
YUV	48.4100, 1.2769, -36.3166
Hunter-Lab	21.3146, -13.7366, 4.1904

# Details

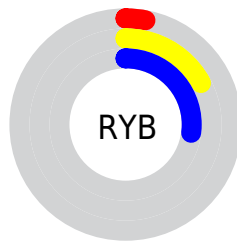
The YIQ color **48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **27.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.8620, -26.6350, -18.4030**, and **17.0060, -9.3050, -13.0890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.0890, -34.7040, -20.8480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.7310, -27.6440, -16.6360**.

# Distribution



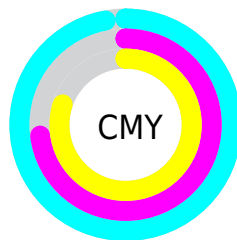
- Red (3%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420 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 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.4100, -31.1740,  
-18.7420

■ 48.4100, -31.1740,  
-18.7420

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

■ 30.4220, -22.2800,  
-14.7280

■ 98.8620, -26.6350,  
-18.4030

■ 17.0060, -9.3050,  
-13.0890

■ 124.4490,  
-26.9100, -18.9260

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 150.4490,  
-26.9100, -18.9260


■ 177.9220,  
-26.8640, -19.7600


■ 205.6230,  
-27.4600, -19.9720


■ 233.9110,


-28.3310, -20.7070


 245.4320,  
-19.0720, -6.7840


 48.4100, -31.1740,  
-18.7420


 48.4100, -31.1740,  
-18.7420


 46.0890, -34.7040,  
-20.8480

 50.7310, -27.6440,  
-16.6360

 53.0520, -24.1140,  
-14.5300

 55.3730, -20.5840,  
-12.4240

 57.6940, -17.0540,  
-10.3180

 59.7160, -14.1200,  
-8.4240

■ 62.0370, -10.5900,  
-6.3180

■ 64.3580, -7.0600,  
-4.2120

■ 66.6790, -3.5300,  
-2.1060

■ 69.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.1650, -5.4990, -15.9870



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



49.0700, -41.7200, -14.8400

# Triad

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



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



59.9290, -18.4330, 9.1750



59.5490, 29.2510, 4.0270

# Complementary

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



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



27.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

# 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.



60.6340, 27.8740, 12.4660



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



62.1660, 3.0690, 15.9730

# Square

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



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



49.0990, -48.6910, -4.1390



61.7780, 18.8410, 16.4810



58.9300, 23.3840, -5.2880



# Rectangle

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



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



49.8510, -45.2970, -10.5850



61.7780, 18.8410, 16.4810



60.4290, 29.7090, 6.7410

# Sweetspot

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



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



81.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650



49.0750, -5.7260, -28.3980



41.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420



59.4250, -44.6980, -26.9540



43.4180, -33.6520, -6.8680



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



66.2070, -50.0160, -29.6960



151.6030, -114.1060, -68.6500



# Inverse Universe

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



27.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420



29.5750, 44.6980, 26.9540



32.5820, 33.6520, 6.8680



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.9070, 49.6950, 30.0070



75.3970, 114.1060, 68.6500



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

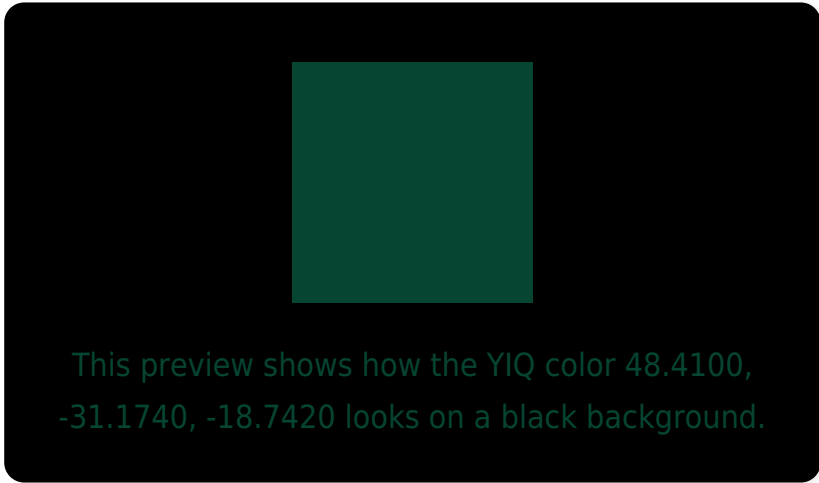
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420.



# 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

48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

### Protanopia

59.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

### Deuteranopia

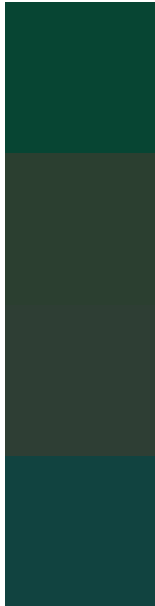
60.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



## Tritanopia

53.8270, -27.5540, -7.2500

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

## Protanomaly

55.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050

## Deuteranomaly

56.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

## Tritanomaly

51.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.3250, -11.4610, -7.0530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420 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(7, 69, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(7, 69, 51)  
}
```

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(7, 69, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(7, 69, 51) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420 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(7, 69, 51) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(7, 69, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(7, 69, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(7, 69, 51); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 69, 51); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(7, 69, 51) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(7, 69, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(7, 69,  
51) }
```

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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