

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.4200, -37.1340,
-20.8620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.4200, -37.1340,
-20.8620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004836
RGB	0, 72, 54
RGB Percent	0%, 28%, 21%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7175, 0.7884
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.25, 0.72
HSL	165°, 100%, 14%
HSV	165°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	2.9844, 4.9047, 4.2752
YIQ	48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

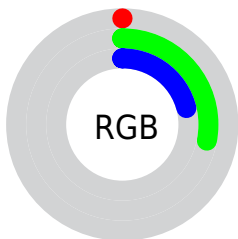
Format	Color
RYB	0, 41, 72
Decimal	18486
CIELab	26.46, -25.28, 5.23
CIELCh	26, 25.819, 168.308
Yxy	4.9047, 0.2453, 0.4032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278208566 (0xFF004836)
YUV	48.4200, 2.7509, -42.4643
Hunter-Lab	22.1465, -14.7023, 4.0570

Details

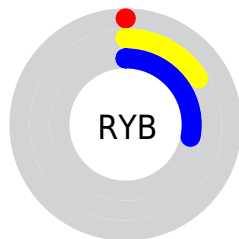
The YIQ color **48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **23.5800, 37.1340, 20.8620**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.4810, -29.9360, -19.1520**, and **18.7500, -11.4600, -12.5800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.7410, -33.6040, -18.7560**.

Distribution



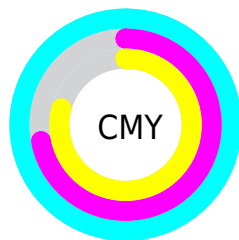
- Red (0%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620 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 48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.4200, -37.1340,
-20.8620

■ 48.4200, -37.1340,
-20.8620

■ 253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 32.5250, -24.0680,
-15.3640

■ 100.4810,
-29.9360, -19.1520

■ 18.7500, -11.4600,
-12.5800

■ 126.0680,
-30.2110, -19.6750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.5410,
-30.1650, -20.5090


■ 180.1280,
-30.4400, -21.0320


■ 207.8290,
-31.0360, -21.2440


■ 234.0680,


-30.2110, -19.6750


 244.8340,
-20.2640, -7.2080


 48.4200, -37.1340,
-20.8620

 50.7410, -33.6040,
-18.7560

 53.0620, -30.0740,
-16.6500

 55.5680, -25.6270,
-14.6430

 57.8890, -22.0970,
-12.5370

 60.2100, -18.5670,
-10.4310

■ 62.5310, -15.0370,
-8.3250

■ 64.8520, -11.5070,
-6.2190

■ 67.3580, -7.0600,
-4.2120

■ 69.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



50.7000, -43.5540, -14.6420

Triad

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



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



61.8690, -18.2040, 10.5320



62.5060, 30.8100, 3.3060

Complementary

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



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



23.5800, 37.1340, 20.8620

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.



62.7160, 30.5790, 13.0030



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



64.8780, 3.9400, 16.7080

Square

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



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



50.8430, -50.8460, -3.6300



64.0880, 20.9040, 17.6400



61.4740, 24.6680, -6.5320

Rectangle

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



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



52.0680, -47.4060, -10.9100



64.0880, 20.9040, 17.6400



62.2120, 31.8180, 7.0660

Sweetspot

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



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



84.8300, -14.4410, -8.1130



47.9450, -8.4760, -33.6280



42.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620



63.2720, -48.6410, -27.0810



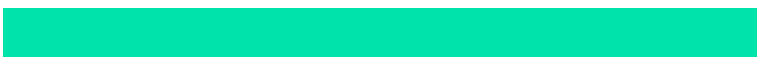
40.4930, -38.2370, -6.3730



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



66.6630, -51.3000, -28.4520



152.6290, -116.9950, -65.8510

Inverse Universe

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



23.5800, 37.1340, 20.8620



30.8420, 48.3200, 27.3920



31.5070, 38.2370, 6.3730



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.4510, 50.9790, 28.7630



74.3710, 116.9950, 65.8510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

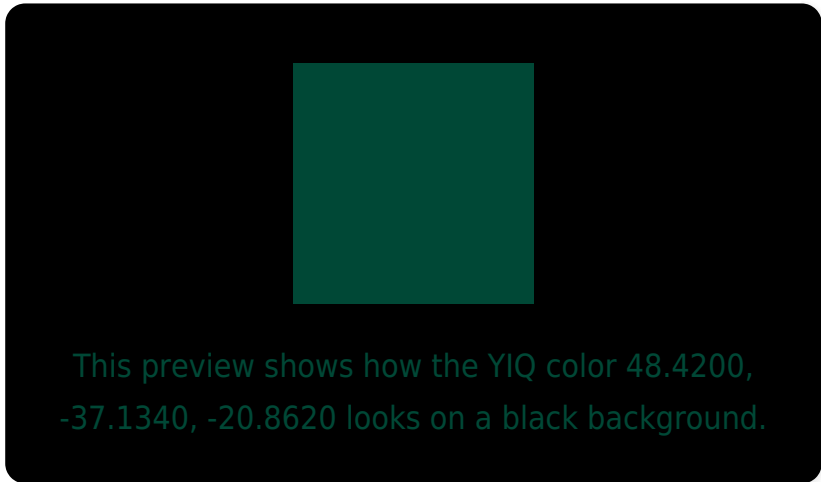
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4200, -37.1340,

-20.8620.

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

48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620

Protanopia

62.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

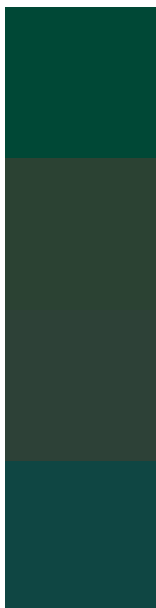
63.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



Tritanopia

55.9300, -29.3420, -7.8860

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620

Protanomaly

57.4130, -8.8930, -9.5410

Deuteranomaly

57.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500

Tritanomaly

53.2130, -31.8170, -12.5930

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620

Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.4280, -13.2490, -7.6890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620 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(0, 72, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 72, 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(0, 72, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 72, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620 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(0, 72, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 72, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 72, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 72, 54); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 72, 54); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 72, 54) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.4200, -37.1340, -20.8620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 72, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 72,  
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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