

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.4220, 24.7010,  
64.4850)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	700083
RGB	112, 0, 131
RGB Percent	44%, 0%, 51%
CMY	0.5604, 1.0000, 0.4863
CMYK	0.14, 1.00, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	291°, 100%, 26%
HSV	291°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	10.7901, 5.0892, 21.8860
YIQ	48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

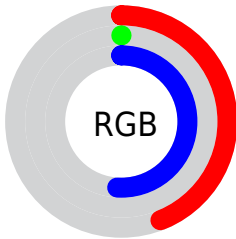
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 0, 131
Decimal	7340163
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.99, 56.81, -43.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 71.274, 322.853
Yxy	5.0892, 0.2857, 0.1348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285530243 (0xFF700083)
YUV	48.4220, 40.7110, 55.7579
Hunter-Lab	22.5593, 45.8972, -41.7289

# Details

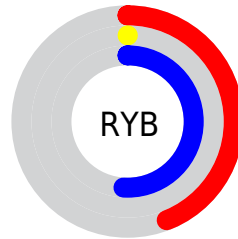
The YIQ color **48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660099**. A complement of this color would be **82.5780, -24.7010, -64.4850**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.5260, 21.1720, 56.8520**, and **26.5760, 8.5670, 37.4870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.6510, 22.3180, 58.1100**.

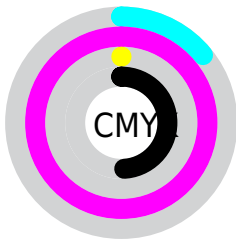
# Distribution



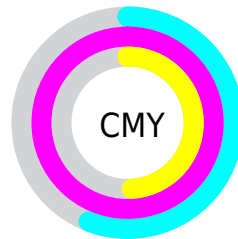
- Red (44%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850 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 48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



48.4220, 24.7010,  
64.4850

48.4220, 24.7010,  
64.4850

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

37.3850, 16.9550,  
50.6750

111.8250, 21.7680,  
57.0640

26.8750, 9.1630,  
37.6990

139.2380, 22.0430,  
57.5870

16.6640, 1.9670,  
24.9350

166.9500, 22.9140,  
58.3220

5.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

193.9520, 28.6000,  
54.3920

0.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880


210.3880, 20.9000,  
39.7480


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


226.8240, 13.2000,


25.1040


 243.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370


 48.4220, 24.7010,  
64.4850

 56.6510, 22.3180,  
58.1100

 64.8800, 19.9350,  
51.7350

 73.1090, 17.5520,  
45.3600

 81.3380, 15.1690,  
38.9850

 90.1540, 12.5110,  
32.0870

■ 98.0840, 9.5320,  
25.5000

■ 106.3130, 7.1490,  
19.1250

■ 114.5420, 4.7660,  
12.7500

■ 122.7710, 2.3830,  
6.3750

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.9100, -69.0070, 22.6490



48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850



53.2580, 62.8490, 55.9450

# Triad

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



48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850



60.3690, 37.9650, -10.7310



61.2780, -56.8050, -11.2770

# Complementary

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



48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850



82.5780, -24.7010, -64.4850

# 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.



54.3070, -38.5540, -28.1700



48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850



53.9140, 1.9770, -30.3350

# Square

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



48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850



51.1860, 70.2380, 15.6300



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



66.0490, -71.6170, 3.8630



# Rectangle

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



48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850



50.4640, 76.4680, 45.9080



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



59.2260, -51.0270, -16.8750

# Sweetspot

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



48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850



138.6710, 9.2570, 24.9770



26.6740, -47.5510, 30.2810



66.7210, 5.8200, 15.6760



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850



63.1480, 32.1250, 84.1330



48.8590, 50.7910, 54.2070



62.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



48.0090, 24.4260, 63.9620



0.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



# Inverse Universe

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



41.3350, 71.9770, 33.6810



53.9790, 93.8910, 44.0270



82.1410, -50.7910, -54.2070



61.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



41.0360, 71.3810, 33.4690



0.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

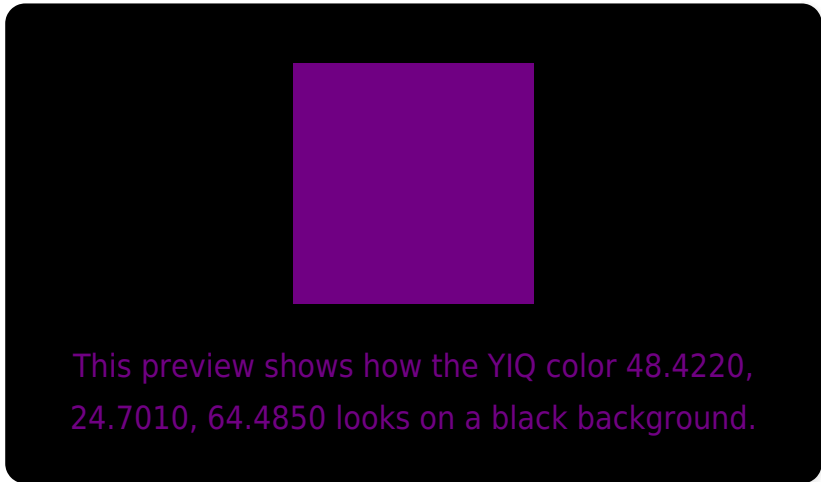
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

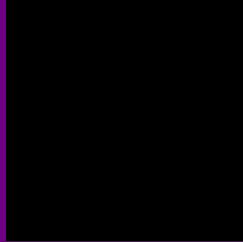
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4220, 24.7010,



# 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

48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850

### Protanopia

53.7730, -61.8520, 8.6120

### Deuteranopia

53.7100, -57.5410, 2.0670



## Tritanopia

66.7050, 29.1120, 12.0560

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850

## Protanomaly

51.7160, -30.1740, 29.2340

## Deuteranomaly

51.7500, -27.5140, 25.0780

## Tritanomaly

59.9400, 27.7330, 31.5490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.3180, 8.7530, 23.0970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850 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(112, 0, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 0, 131)  
}
```

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(112, 0, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 0, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850 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(112, 0, 131) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 0, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(112, 0, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 0, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 0, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 0,  
131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.4220, 24.7010, 64.4850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 0, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112, 0,  
131) }
```

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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