

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.4580, -63.2370,  
61.2670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1A1ADF
RGB	26, 26, 223
RGB Percent	10%, 10%, 87%
CMY	0.8978, 0.8981, 0.1259
CMYK	0.88, 0.88, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	240°, 79%, 49%
HSV	240°, 88%, 87%
XYZ	14.1016, 6.2810, 70.2084
YIQ	48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

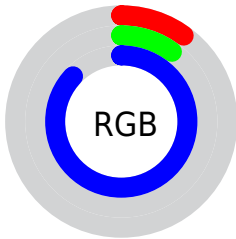
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	26, 26, 223
Decimal	1710815
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	30.11, 65.94, -93.28
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	30, 114.238, 305.257
Yxy	6.2810, 0.1557, 0.0693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279900895 (0xFF1A1ADF)
YUV	48.4580, 86.0492, -19.6957
Hunter-Lab	25.0619, 56.5784, -148.5516

# Details

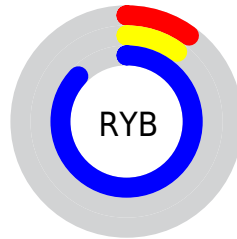
The YIQ color **48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **200.5420, 63.2370, -61.2670**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.7140, -34.7190, 62.0570**, and **18.9240, -53.2860, 51.6260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.9660, -70.2990, 68.1090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9500, -56.1750, 54.4250**.

# Distribution



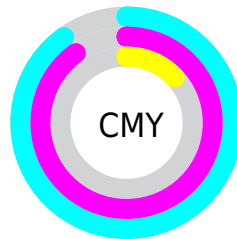
- Red (10%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670 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 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.4580, -63.2370,  
61.2670

■ 48.4580, -63.2370,  
61.2670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 22.1160, -62.2740,  
60.3340

■ 110.7140,  
-34.7190, 62.0570

■ 18.9240, -53.2860,  
51.6260

■ 136.1420,  
-21.6050, 55.6670

■ 15.8460, -44.6190,  
43.2290

■ 160.9720, -9.6830,  
48.8530

■ 14.5290, -36.7770,  
33.2630

■ 186.9760, 1.6890,  
40.9930

■ 16.8480, -30.9060,  
20.4700

■ 212.3930, 13.3360,  
33.6560


■ 10.5900, -21.5520,  
16.1440


■ 232.1070, 10.7250,


■ 6.2070, -13.3440,


20.3970


10.5600


 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300


 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 48.4580, -63.2370,  
61.2670


 48.4580, -63.2370,  
61.2670


 28.9660, -70.2990,  
68.1090

 67.9500, -56.1750,  
54.4250

 25.4220, -71.5830,  
69.3530

 88.3280, -48.7920,  
47.2720

 107.8200,  
-41.7300, 40.4300

 127.3120,  
-34.6680, 33.5880

■ 146.8040,  
-27.6060, 26.7460

■ 167.1820,  
-20.2230, 19.5930

■ 186.6740,  
-13.1610, 12.7510

■ 206.1660, -6.0990,  
5.9090

■ 226.5440, 1.2840,  
-1.2440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.9650, -105.2300, 34.8500



48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670



70.0940, 58.5800, 83.7640

# Triad

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



48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670



55.0840, 79.4530, 19.3330



66.1560, -54.0060, -23.4620

# Complementary

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



48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670



200.5420, 63.2370, -61.2670

# 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.



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620



48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670



65.5640, 23.7540, -23.0140

# Square

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



48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670



56.8100, 113.2400, 40.2800



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



78.6500, -83.6750, 2.1250



# Rectangle

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



48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670



71.5550, 93.2900, 71.4500



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



62.5080, -43.7340, -33.4140

# Sweetspot

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



48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670



193.8660, -22.1490, 21.4590



164.0970, -117.4120, -41.7640



91.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670



29.0700, -81.8550, 79.3050



77.7600, -4.8290, 82.0430



102.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



20.0640, -56.4960, 54.7360



5.4720, -15.4080, 14.9280



# Inverse Universe

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



107.3610, 54.1750, 103.0310



105.3150, 70.1250, 133.3650



170.9410, 4.2330, -82.2550



105.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



72.6880, 48.4000, 92.0480

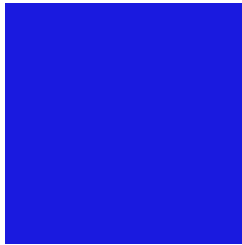


19.8240, 13.2000, 25.1040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

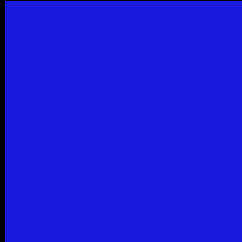
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

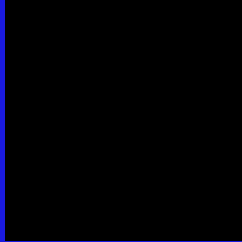
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4580, -63.2370,



# 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

48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670

### Protanopia

56.2180, -64.6030, 8.9090

### Deuteranopia

56.7590, -59.2370, -0.2370



## Tritanopia

55.7210, -48.0470, -15.8150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670

## Protanomaly

53.4100, -64.4230, 27.6810

## Deuteranomaly

53.6890, -61.0750, 22.0690

## Tritanomaly

53.0730, -53.8290, 11.8910

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.2080, -23.1120, 22.3920

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670 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(26, 26, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 26, 223)  
}
```

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(26, 26, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 26, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670 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(26, 26, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 26, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 26, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 26, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 26, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 26,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.4580, -63.2370, 61.2670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 26, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 26,  
223) }
```

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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