

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710)</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(48.4800, 42.8670,  
10.5710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	601E13
RGB	96, 30, 19
RGB Percent	38%, 12%, 7%
CMY	0.6234, 0.8824, 0.9253
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.80, 0.62
HSL	9°, 67%, 23%
HSV	9°, 80%, 38%
XYZ	5.4094, 3.4632, 1.0015
YIQ	48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

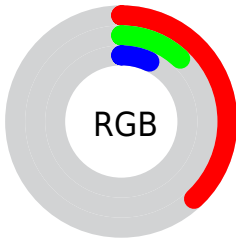
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	96, 32, 19
Decimal	6299155
CIELab	21.81, 29.35, 23.29
CIELCh	22, 37.465, 38.430
Yxy	3.4632, 0.5478, 0.3507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284489235 (0xFF601E13)
YUV	48.4800, -14.5336, 41.6750
Hunter-Lab	18.6096, 19.3191, 9.8360

# Details

The YIQ color **48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.3020, 49.2400, 10.7120**, and **13.4550, 26.8200, 9.5400** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.6440, 48.2770, 11.6450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.3160, 37.4570, 9.4970**.

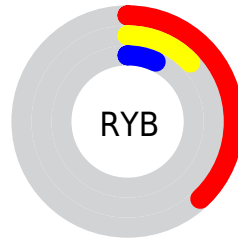
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (12%)

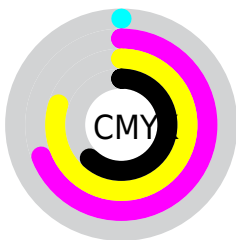
Blue (7%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (13%)

Blue (7%)

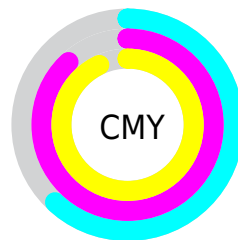


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710 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 48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.4800, 42.8670,  
10.5710

■ 48.4800, 42.8670,  
10.5710

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,  
-3.1100

■ 23.8650, 40.3450,  
12.2250

■ 98.3020, 49.2400,  
10.7120

■ 13.4550, 26.8200,  
9.5400

■ 123.3840, 51.9450,  
11.2490

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.1670, 54.0540,  
11.5740

■ 177.8360, 56.4840,  
11.5880

■ 201.4330, 50.2490,  
8.9450

■ 220.9470, 33.8820,

2.6980

■ 240.5750, 17.1940,  
-3.2380

■ 48.4800, 42.8670,  
10.5710

■ 48.4800, 42.8670,  
10.5710

■ 42.6440, 48.2770,  
11.6450

■ 54.3160, 37.4570,  
9.4970

■ 36.9220, 53.3660,  
13.0300

■ 60.0380, 32.3680,  
8.1120

■ 66.4610, 26.6830,  
6.5150

■ 72.1830, 21.5940,  
5.1300

■ 78.0190, 16.1840,  
4.0560

■ 83.8550, 10.7740,  
2.9820

■ 90.1640, 5.4100,  
1.0740

■ 96.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 101.7220, -5.0890,  
-1.3850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.1830, 39.9300, 25.2580



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



49.4600, 36.4510, -5.3170

# Triad

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



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



40.5150, -27.2760, -23.3080



43.4230, -49.2430, 5.8690

# Complementary

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



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710

# 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.



47.6630, -50.1590, 0.4410



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



44.9950, -37.1350, -15.3350

# Square

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



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



43.4070, -0.7290, -25.3450



47.3720, -45.2060, -6.7260



53.5490, -5.1390, 21.5570



# Rectangle

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



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



49.3830, 26.1820, -11.9460



47.3720, -45.2060, -6.7260



45.1840, -50.0680, 4.3000

# Sweetspot

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



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



106.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680



49.6610, 24.3850, 37.1610



52.4420, 10.4990, 2.4590



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710



50.8590, 66.8450, 16.5490



70.7860, 32.4170, -9.3030



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



42.8800, 62.3520, 15.3760



91.7180, 133.6900, 33.0980



# Inverse Universe

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



66.5200, -42.8670, -10.5710



79.1410, -66.8450, -16.5490



44.2140, -32.4170, 9.3030



46.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.1200, -62.3520, -15.3760

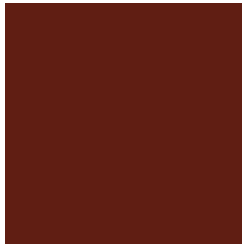


148.2820, -133.6900, -33.0980



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

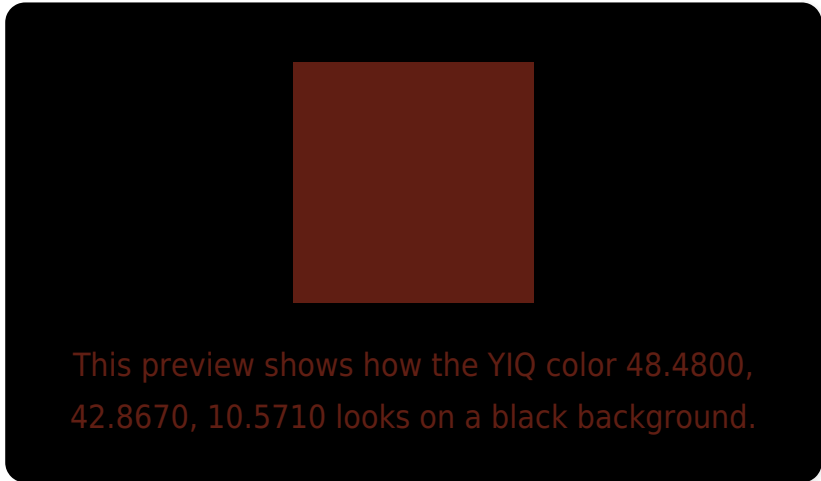
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

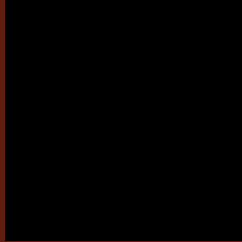
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710.



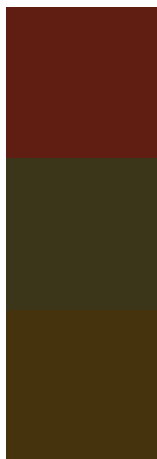
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.4800, 42.8670,



# 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

48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710

### Protanopia

52.3030, 11.9680, -7.6480

### Deuteranopia

51.7510, 22.3300, -8.2140



## Tritanopia

49.1470, 39.6110, 14.5150

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710

## Protanomaly

50.5650, 23.1540, -1.1180

## Deuteranomaly

50.2730, 29.8480, -1.2880

## Tritanomaly

48.6910, 40.8950, 13.2710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710

## Achromatopsia

48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.7200, 15.5880, 3.8440

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710 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(96, 30, 19)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 30, 19)  
}
```

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(96, 30, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 30, 19) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710 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(96, 30, 19) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 30, 19) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 30, 19) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 30, 19); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 30, 19);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 30, 19)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.4800, 42.8670, 10.5710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 30, 19) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 30,  
19) }
```

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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