

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.5010, 2.8430,  
-1.9650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	32312A
RGB	50, 49, 42
RGB Percent	20%, 19%, 16%
CMY	0.8039, 0.8078, 0.8353
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.16, 0.80
HSL	52°, 9%, 18%
HSV	53°, 16%, 20%
XYZ	2.8317, 3.0419, 2.6288
YIQ	48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

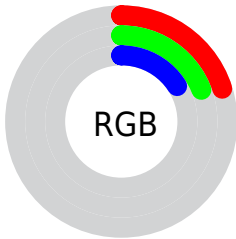
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	43, 50, 42
Decimal	3289386
CIE Lab	20.21, -1.08, 4.63
CIE LCh	20, 4.752, 103.127
Yxy	3.0419, 0.3330, 0.3578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281479466 (0xFF32312A)
YUV	48.5010, -3.2050, 1.3146
Hunter-Lab	17.4410, -1.5411, 3.2722

# Details

The YIQ color **48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.3870, 3.1640, -2.2760**, and **0.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330**.

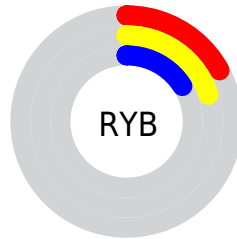
# Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (19%)

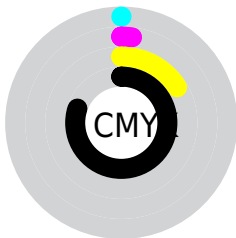
Blue (16%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (16%)

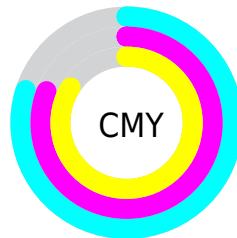


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650 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 48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.5010, 2.8430,  
-1.9650

■ 48.5010, 2.8430,  
-1.9650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 27.6150, 2.5220,  
-1.6540

■ 94.3870, 3.1640,  
-2.2760

■ 0.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

■ 119.3870, 3.1640,  
-2.2760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 144.6860, 3.7600,  
-2.0640

■ 171.2730, 3.4850,  
-2.5870

■ 198.5720, 4.0810,  
-2.3750

■ 226.5720, 4.0810,

-2.3750

254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

48.5010, 2.8430,  
-1.9650

48.5010, 2.8430,  
-1.9650

47.3440, 4.7230,  
-2.9970

49.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

46.7740, 6.3280,  
-4.5520

50.2280, -0.6420,  
0.6220

45.6170, 8.2080,  
-5.5840

51.3850, -2.5220,  
1.6540

45.0470, 9.8130,  
-7.1390

51.9550, -4.1270,  
3.2090

43.8900, 11.6930,  
-8.1710

53.1120, -6.0070,  
4.2410

■ 42.7330, 13.5730,  
-9.2030

■ 54.2690, -7.8870,  
5.2730

■ 42.1630, 15.1780,  
-10.7580

■ 54.8390, -9.4920,  
6.8280

■ 41.0060, 17.0580,  
-11.7900

■ 55.9960, -11.3720,  
7.8600

■ 40.7780, 17.7000,  
-12.4120

■ 57.1530, -13.2520,  
8.8920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



48.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140

# Triad

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



48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



47.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870



49.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

# Complementary

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



48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



43.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

# 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.



48.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



48.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

# Square

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



48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



47.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



49.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



49.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



# Rectangle

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



48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



48.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510



49.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



49.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

# Sweetspot

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



48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



63.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



44.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



32.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650



61.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860



48.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



25.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



72.3970, 31.5940, -21.9260



176.4130, 77.0820, -53.3660



# Inverse Universe

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



43.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650



53.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090



43.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



23.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



16.6030, -31.5940, 21.9260

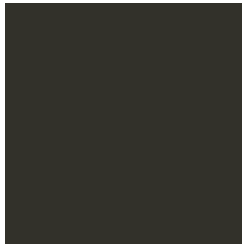


40.5870, -77.0820, 53.3660



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

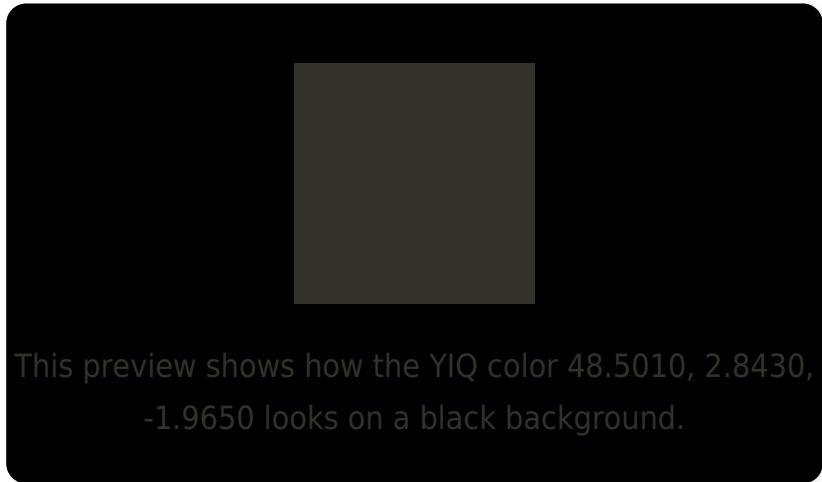
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

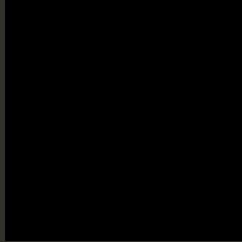
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.5010, 2.8430,

-1.9650.

# 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

48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650

### Protanopia

48.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

### Deuteranopia

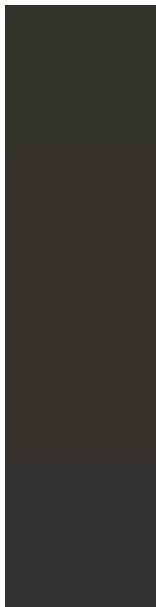
49.1210, 6.9690, 0.3530



## Tritanopia

49.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650

## Protanomaly

48.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

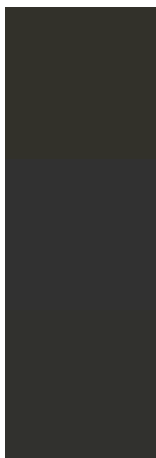
## Deuteranomaly

49.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

## Tritanomaly

48.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.6580, 0.9630, -0.9330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650 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(50, 49, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 49, 42)  
}
```

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(50, 49, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 49, 42) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650 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(50, 49, 42) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 49, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 49, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 49, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 49, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 49, 42)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 49, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 49,  
42) }
```

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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