

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.5480, 3.4880,
-19.1680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283C0C
RGB	40, 60, 12
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 5%
CMY	0.8432, 0.7647, 0.9529
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.80, 0.76
HSL	85°, 67%, 14%
HSV	85°, 80%, 24%
XYZ	2.5570, 3.7099, 0.9296
YIQ	48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

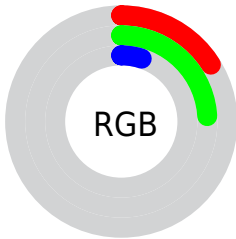
Format	Color
RYB	12, 60, 32
Decimal	2636812
CIELab	22.69, -16.94, 25.82
CIELCh	23, 30.882, 123.265
Yxy	3.7099, 0.3553, 0.5155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280826892 (0xFF283C0C)
YUV	48.5480, -18.0182, -7.4966
Hunter-Lab	19.2611, -10.0097, 10.6214

Details

The YIQ color **48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **23.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.3200, 4.1300, -19.7900**, and **9.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9670, 3.6260, -21.6700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.8300, 2.7540, -16.8780**.

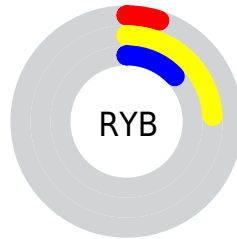
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (24%)

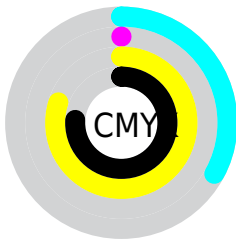
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (13%)

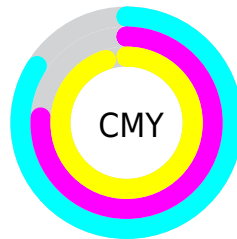


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (95%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680 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 48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

48.5480, 3.4880,
-19.1680

48.5480, 3.4880,
-19.1680

253.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

27.9870, 0.8740,
-15.8460

95.3200, 4.1300,
-19.7900

9.9790, -4.6750,
-8.8910

120.6790, 4.4970,
-20.9350

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

146.5650, 4.8180,
-21.2460

173.3370, 5.4600,
-21.8680

200.9240, 5.1850,
-22.3910

228.8100, 5.5060,

-22.7020

■ 248.3040, 10.2270,
-14.6450

■ 48.5480, 3.4880,
-19.1680

■ 48.5480, 3.4880,
-19.1680

■ 46.9670, 3.6260,
-21.6700

■ 49.8300, 2.7540,
-16.8780

■ 45.6850, 4.3600,
-23.9600

■ 51.4110, 2.6160,
-14.3760

■ 52.6930, 1.8820,
-12.0860

■ 54.2740, 1.7440,
-9.5840

■ 55.8550, 1.6060,
-7.0820

■ 57.1370, 0.8720,
-4.7920

■ 58.7180, 0.7340,
-2.2900

■ 60.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 61.5810, -0.1380,
2.5020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.0620, 22.6520, -14.0520



48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680



41.2160, -27.8720, -23.5200

Triad

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



48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680



47.2240, -47.5450, -2.8810



53.2310, 30.8070, 19.8870

Complementary

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



48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680



23.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680

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.



55.3850, 15.8140, 21.7820



48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680



44.2720, -47.5000, 1.8120

Square

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



48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680



47.1610, -43.2340, -9.4260



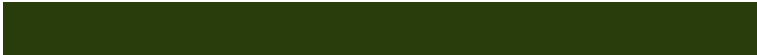
55.5330, -8.2100, 16.6380



52.3590, 35.8980, 10.2180

Rectangle

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



48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680



43.6270, -33.2830, -19.0670



55.5330, -8.2100, 16.6380



54.0180, 27.0930, 21.1170

Sweetspot

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



48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680



74.4420, 1.3310, -7.6050



38.0920, 23.1080, -0.2840



38.1370, 0.8720, -4.7920



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680



60.7680, 5.3240, -30.4200



41.3720, -10.8160, -24.2560



30.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



71.6230, 6.9300, -37.5020



168.8850, 15.8340, -88.7580

Inverse Universe

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



23.4520, -3.4880, 19.1680



21.2320, -5.3240, 30.4200



30.6280, 10.8160, 24.2560



28.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



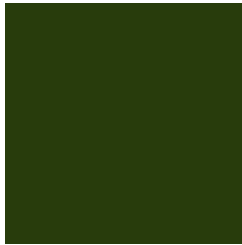
22.3770, -6.9300, 37.5020



53.1150, -15.8340, 88.7580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

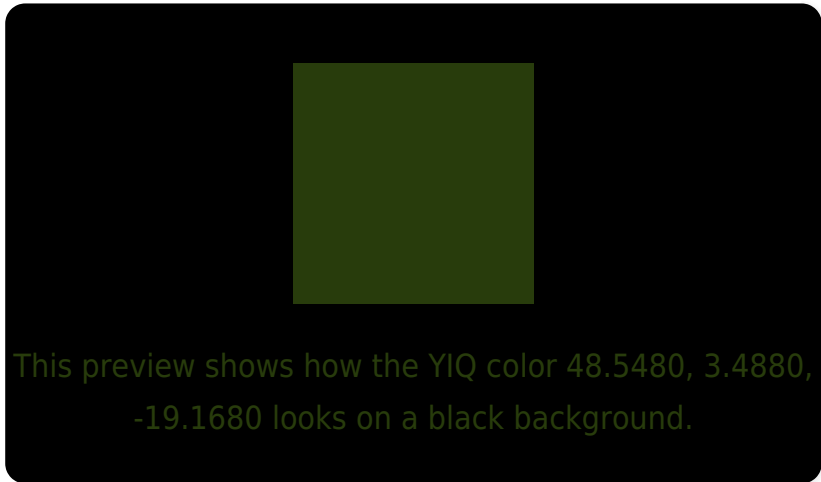
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.5480, 3.4880,

-19.1680.

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

48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680

Protanopia

51.1910, 17.9750, -11.8890

Deuteranopia

52.0930, 21.3670, -7.2810



Tritanopia

53.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680

Protanomaly

49.9730, 12.6570, -14.6310

Deuteranomaly

50.7500, 14.9030, -11.2810

Tritanomaly

51.5170, -3.2540, -7.1100

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.9690, 1.2850, -6.7710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680 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(40, 60, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 60, 12)  
}
```

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(40, 60, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 60, 12) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680 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(40, 60, 12) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 60, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 60, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 60, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 12)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.5480, 3.4880, -19.1680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 60, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 60,  
12) }
```

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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