

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.5840, -22.5560,
-9.7240)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153D39
RGB	21, 61, 57
RGB Percent	8%, 24%, 22%
CMY	0.9177, 0.7607, 0.7766
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.07, 0.76
HSL	174°, 49%, 16%
HSV	174°, 66%, 24%
XYZ	2.7163, 3.7936, 4.4571
YIQ	48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

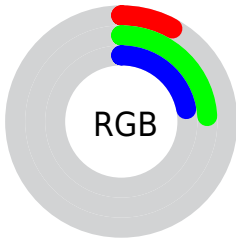
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 42, 61
Decimal	1391929
CIE _{Lab}	22.98, -15.14, -1.73
CIE _{LCh}	23, 15.234, 186.505
Yxy	3.7936, 0.2477, 0.3459
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279582009 (0xFF153D39)
YUV	48.5840, 4.1491, -24.1912
Hunter-Lab	19.4772, -9.1911, 0.0664

Details

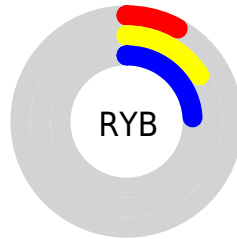
The YIQ color **48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **33.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.4700, -22.2350, -10.0350**, and **12.7490, -9.7190, -5.5830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.4920, -19.3010, -8.1410**.

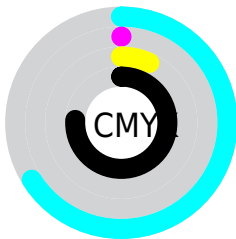
Distribution



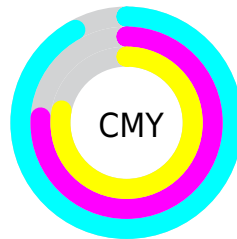
- Red (8%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240 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 48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.5840, -22.5560,
-9.7240

■ 48.5840, -22.5560,
-9.7240

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.9970, -22.2810,
-9.2010

■ 96.4700, -22.2350,
-10.0350

■ 12.7490, -9.7190,
-5.5830

■ 121.4700,
-22.2350, -10.0350

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 147.1710,
-22.8310, -10.2470


■ 173.8720,
-23.4270, -10.4590


■ 201.4590,
-23.7020, -10.9820


■ 230.1600,


-24.2980, -11.1940


 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240


 48.5840, -22.5560,
-9.7240


 48.5840, -22.5560,
-9.7240


 46.6760, -25.8110,
-11.3070


 50.4920, -19.3010,
-8.1410


 44.8820, -29.3870,
-12.5790


 52.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

 42.9740, -32.6420,
-14.1620

 54.1940, -12.4700,
-5.2860

 42.0770, -34.4300,
-14.7980

 55.9880, -8.8940,
-4.0140

 57.8960, -5.6390,
-2.4310

■ 60.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 61.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 63.8050, 5.0430,
2.2190

■ 65.7130, 8.2980,
3.8020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770



48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240



47.4570, -29.3880, -7.0520

Triad

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



48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240



55.9000, -2.2940, 8.5380



54.7430, 16.7810, -1.2590

Complementary

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



48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240



33.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240

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.



55.6880, 18.6140, 4.0700



48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240



56.1140, 8.8470, 10.3750

Square

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



48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240



53.9200, -14.2140, 4.2980



56.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



53.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930

Rectangle

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



48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240



48.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



56.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



55.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220

Sweetspot

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



48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240



73.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



45.9750, -8.0200, -19.8600



37.8960, -5.6390, -2.4310



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.



48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240



59.7780, -35.0260, -15.0100



40.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350



29.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



64.8680, -53.1350, -22.7270



153.0000, -124.9290, -54.2170

Inverse Universe

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



33.4160, 22.5560, 9.7240



36.2220, 35.0260, 15.0100



41.7650, 19.7150, 0.6350



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



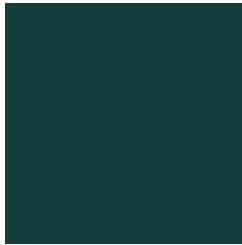
29.2460, 52.8140, 23.0380



68.8860, 125.2500, 53.9060

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

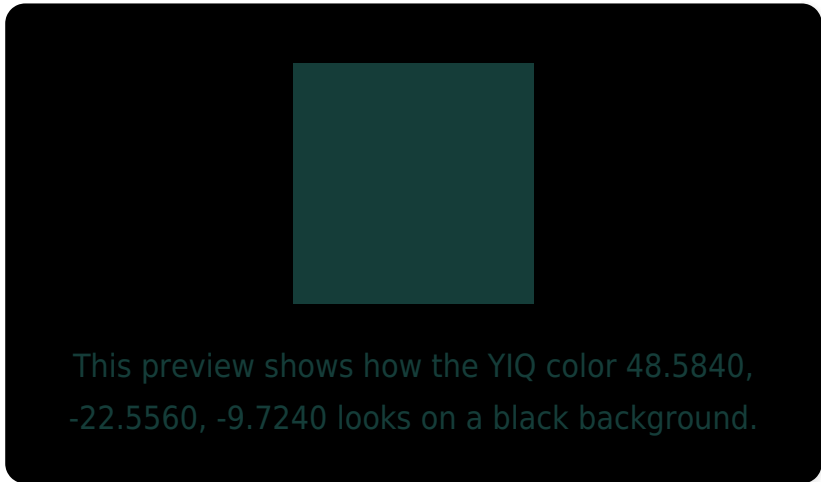
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

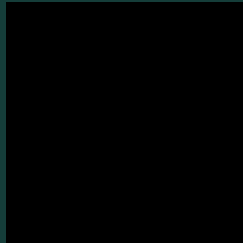
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.5840, -22.5560,

-9.7240.

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

48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

Protanopia

55.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Deuteranopia

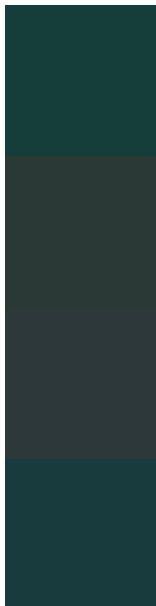
55.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



Tritanopia

50.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

Protanomaly

52.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010

Deuteranomaly

52.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

Tritanomaly

49.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240 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(21, 61, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 61, 57)  
}
```

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(21, 61, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 61, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240 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(21, 61, 57) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 61, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 61, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 61, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 61, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 61, 57)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.5840, -22.5560, -9.7240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 61, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 61,  
57) }
```

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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