

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.6290, 43.4650,
-0.2710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A2500
RGB	90, 37, 0
RGB Percent	35%, 15%, 0%
CMY	0.6470, 0.8550, 0.9998
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 1.00, 0.65
HSL	25°, 100%, 18%
HSV	25°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	4.8802, 3.4968, 0.4192
YIQ	48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

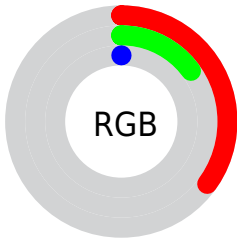
Format	Color
RYB	90, 63, 0
Decimal	5907712
CIELab	21.93, 22.33, 31.82
CIELCh	22, 38.875, 54.934
Yxy	3.4968, 0.5548, 0.3975
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284097792 (0xFF5A2500)
YUV	48.6290, -23.9741, 36.2824
Hunter-Lab	18.6998, 13.8591, 11.7607

Details

The YIQ color **48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **41.3710, -43.4650, 0.2710**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.4340, 48.5080, 1.9480**, and **11.9600, 23.8400, 8.4800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.5900, 39.2010, -0.0870**.

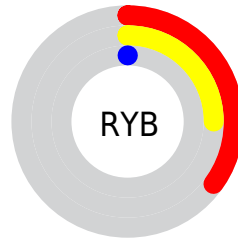
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (15%)

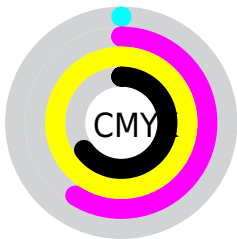
Blue (0%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (0%)

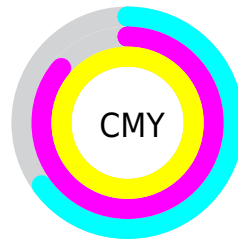


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710 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 48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.6290, 43.4650,
-0.2710

■ 48.6290, 43.4650,
-0.2710

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 27.6420, 33.4230,
5.5110

■ 97.4340, 48.5080,
1.9480

■ 11.9600, 23.8400,
8.4800

■ 123.1030, 50.9380,
1.9620

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.1850, 53.6430,
2.4990

■ 176.8540, 56.0730,
2.5130

■ 202.5440, 54.0100,
1.3540

■ 222.0580, 37.6430,

-4.8930

■ 241.6860, 20.9550,
-10.8290

■ 48.6290, 43.4650,
-0.2710

■ 52.5900, 39.2010,
-0.0870

■ 57.1380, 34.6620,
-0.4260

■ 61.0990, 30.3980,
-0.2420

■ 65.0600, 26.1340,
-0.0580

■ 69.6080, 21.5950,
-0.3970

■ 73.5690, 17.3310,
-0.2130

■ 77.5300, 13.0670,
-0.0290

■ 81.4910, 8.8030,
0.1550

■ 86.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.4190, 44.8370, 18.9250



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



50.2800, 27.9700, -11.3100

Triad

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



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



43.5130, -32.9620, -19.3780



51.2200, -23.3860, 16.3420

Complementary

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



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



41.3710, -43.4650, 0.2710

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.



46.5860, -51.2600, 3.8760



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



46.8190, -42.2710, -10.3590

Square

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



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



38.8050, -22.4610, -27.9730



48.3810, -49.4250, -1.8490



53.1060, 12.4660, 27.3940

Rectangle

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



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



48.7190, 16.1880, -18.0520



48.3810, -49.4250, -1.8490



43.2600, -47.2260, 7.8620

Sweetspot

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



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



101.2700, 16.7350, -0.4250



33.0660, 36.3060, 35.8740



48.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710



63.1590, 56.5320, -0.3000



74.4570, 31.3650, -23.2830



43.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140



59.3050, 53.1850, -0.2150



127.8020, 114.5770, -0.4870

Inverse Universe

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



41.3710, -43.4650, 0.2710



53.8410, -56.5320, 0.3000



15.5430, -31.3650, 23.2830



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



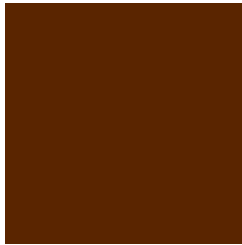
50.6950, -53.1850, 0.2150



109.1980, -114.5770, 0.4870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

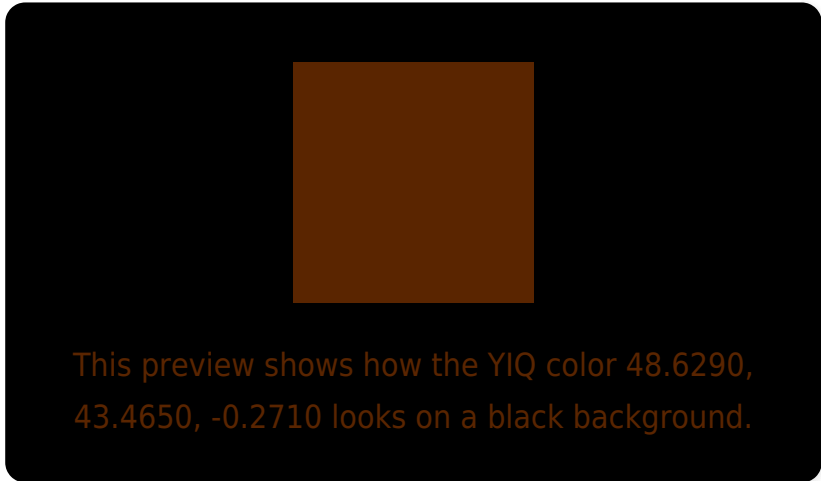
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

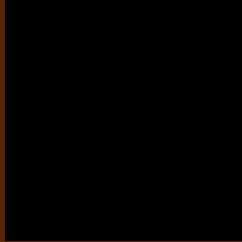
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6290, 43.4650,

-0.2710.

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

48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710

Protanopia

50.9630, 18.6170, -12.5110

Deuteranopia

50.2690, 26.5030, -12.2570



Tritanopia

51.3850, 33.0090, 13.0170

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710

Protanomaly

50.3880, 27.7860, -7.9740

Deuteranomaly

49.7260, 32.6460, -7.9460

Tritanomaly

50.4900, 36.9070, 8.4510

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.0850, 15.8180, -0.3260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710 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(90, 37, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 37, 0)  
}
```

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(90, 37, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 37, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710 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(90, 37, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 37, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 37, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 37, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 37, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 37, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.6290, 43.4650, -0.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 37, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 37,  
0) }
```

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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