

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.6420, -53.6930,
20.4430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0A328F
RGB	10, 50, 143
RGB Percent	4%, 20%, 56%
CMY	0.9607, 0.8039, 0.4395
CMYK	0.93, 0.65, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	222°, 87%, 30%
HSV	222°, 93%, 56%
XYZ	6.2188, 4.3281, 26.4654
YIQ	48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

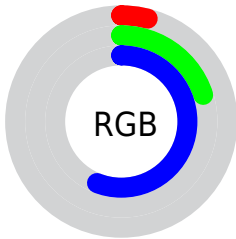
Format	Color
R_{YB}	10, 41, 143
Decimal	668303
CIE _{Lab}	24.73, 25.93, -54.60
CIE _{LCh}	25, 60.439, 295.402
Yxy	4.3281, 0.1680, 0.1169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278858383 (0xFF0A328F)
YUV	48.6420, 46.5185, -33.8890
Hunter-Lab	20.8041, 16.9505, -60.8614

Details

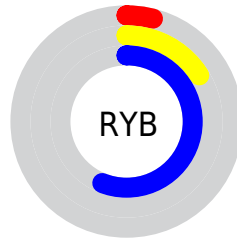
The YIQ color **48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **104.3580, 53.6930, -20.4430**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.3390, -39.2980, 29.3900**, and **15.6570, -31.6860, 23.5940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.5430, -57.7280, 21.9840**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6980, -48.0990, 18.1810**.

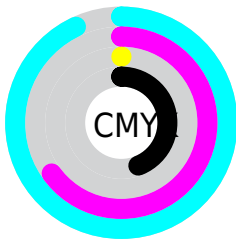
Distribution



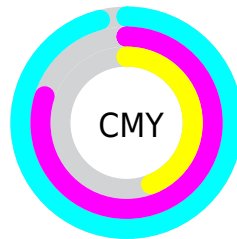
- Red (4%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430 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 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.6420, -53.6930,
20.4430

■ 48.6420, -53.6930,
20.4430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.9480, -45.8070,
20.6970

■ 104.3390,
-39.2980, 29.3900

■ 15.6570, -31.6860,
23.5940

■ 131.1760,
-37.2810, 31.3830

■ 10.5730, -22.8820,
18.2220

■ 157.5290,
-36.7770, 33.2630

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 182.0490,
-26.9180, 25.2900

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 206.5690,
-17.0590, 17.3170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 231.9750, -6.8790,

■ 48.6420, -53.6930,
20.4430

■ 48.6420, -53.6930,
20.4430

■ 41.5430, -57.7280,
21.9840

■ 58.6980, -48.0990,
18.1810

■ 69.0530, -41.9090,
16.1310

■ 79.1090, -36.3150,
13.8690

■ 89.1650, -30.7210,
11.6070

■ 99.2210, -25.1270,
9.3450

■ 109.5760,
-18.9370, 7.2950

■ 119.6320,
-13.3430, 5.0330

■ 129.6880, -7.7490,
2.7710

■ 140.0430, -1.5590,
0.7210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.2440, -67.4920, 11.7080



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



50.2070, 23.3280, 50.8160

Triad

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



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



51.0980, 58.5020, 8.0540



50.3120, -36.9500, -24.1980

Complementary

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



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



104.3580, 53.6930, -20.4430

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.



42.8510, -20.0750, -38.1790



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



55.9060, 31.9590, -12.0170

Square

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



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



41.7910, 70.6930, 34.9250



49.4950, 1.8390, -27.8330



55.6700, -52.0370, -9.5810

Rectangle

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



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



47.1360, 48.4530, 52.5250



49.4950, 1.8390, -27.8330



47.9010, -31.5390, -28.6510

Sweetspot

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



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



149.3200, -21.0920, 7.8040



98.4450, -65.7860, -41.2580



71.5180, -13.0220, 4.7220



222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



94.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430



54.0760, -75.1060, 28.5580



32.3380, -28.3890, 46.4510



65.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



39.4570, -54.6100, 20.5420



2.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Inverse Universe

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



54.3270, 66.4280, 40.6360



61.9980, 92.8800, 56.8480



120.6620, 28.3890, -46.4510



66.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



45.0390, 67.2990, 41.3710



2.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

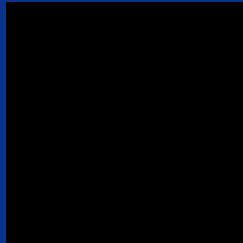
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6420, -53.6930,

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

48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430

Protanopia

47.1390, -54.1950, 7.5090

Deuteranopia

47.5490, -49.8380, 0.1300



Tritanopia

46.6080, -40.2990, -13.0590

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430

Protanomaly

47.4860, -53.5540, 12.4140

Deuteranomaly

48.1070, -51.1690, 7.7350

Tritanomaly

47.3600, -44.9320, -0.6760

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.6900, -19.2580, 7.6060

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430 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(10, 50, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(10, 50, 143)  
}
```

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(10, 50, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(10, 50, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430 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(10, 50, 143) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(10, 50, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(10, 50, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(10, 50, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 50, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(10, 50,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.6420, -53.6930, 20.4430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(10, 50, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(10, 50,  
143) }
```

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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