

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	253A1F
RGB	37, 58, 31
RGB Percent	15%, 23%, 12%
CMY	0.8550, 0.7725, 0.8784
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.47, 0.77
HSL	107°, 30%, 17%
HSV	107°, 47%, 23%
XYZ	2.5232, 3.5189, 1.8427
YIQ	48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

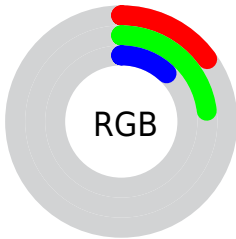
Format	Color
R_YB	31, 58, 52
Decimal	2439711
CIE Lab	22.01, -14.69, 14.19
CIE LCh	22, 20.426, 135.994
Yxy	3.5189, 0.3200, 0.4463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280629791 (0xFF253A1F)
YUV	48.6430, -8.6980, -10.2109
Hunter-Lab	18.7588, -8.8186, 7.3072

Details

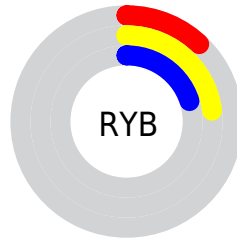
The YIQ color **48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **40.3570, 3.8490, 12.8490**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940**, and **7.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4640, -4.9030, -15.7750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.5230, -3.3910, -10.1350**.

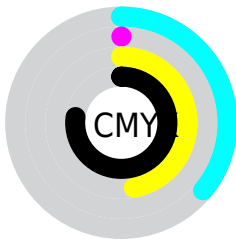
Distribution



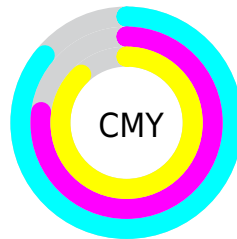
- Red (15%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490 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 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 48.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.1270, -2.3360,
-12.7360

■ 95.0020, -3.4820,
-13.9940

■ 7.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 120.1760, -4.0320,
-15.0400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.0620, -3.7110,
-15.3510

■ 172.6490, -3.9860,
-15.8740

■ 199.6490, -3.9860,
-15.8740

■ 228.1220, -3.9400,

-16.7080

■ 248.6050, -0.6860,
-9.5980

■ 48.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 48.6430, -3.8490,
-12.8490

■ 46.4640, -4.9030,
-15.7750

■ 50.5230, -3.3910,
-10.1350

■ 44.5840, -5.3610,
-18.4890

■ 52.7020, -2.3370,
-7.2090

■ 42.5190, -6.7360,
-21.1040

■ 54.7670, -0.9620,
-4.5940

■ 40.6390, -7.1940,
-23.8180

■ 56.6470, -0.5040,
-1.8800

■ 38.4600, -8.2480,
-26.7440

■ 58.8260, 0.5500,
1.0460

■ 37.9330, -8.2020,
-27.5780

■ 60.7060, 1.0080,
3.7600

■ 62.8850, 2.0620,
6.6860

■ 64.6510, 2.8410,
9.0890

■ 66.8300, 3.8950,
12.0150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410



48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



44.5360, -22.6010, -14.4170

Triad

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



48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



44.6120, -36.9540, -2.0900



53.7150, 23.1520, 9.9360

Complementary

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



48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



40.3570, 3.8490, 12.8490

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.



53.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410



48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



52.1420, -14.7190, 7.9450

Square

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



48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



43.0690, -39.9790, -7.8430



54.5740, 1.7400, 12.5240



52.7980, 24.1160, 3.4760

Rectangle

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



48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



42.0770, -34.4300, -14.7980



54.5740, 1.7400, 12.5240



53.3990, 21.2260, 11.8020

Sweetspot

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



48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



73.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290



51.4000, 10.3170, -5.2590



35.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490



61.9320, -6.4610, -20.5810



47.6470, -9.6720, -11.9440



27.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



59.9840, -13.3800, -43.8760



143.2040, -31.0210, -104.1490

Inverse Universe

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



40.3570, 3.8490, 12.8490



48.7690, 5.8650, 20.3690



41.3530, 9.6720, 11.9440



25.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



31.7170, 12.7840, 43.6640



76.0950, 31.6170, 104.3610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

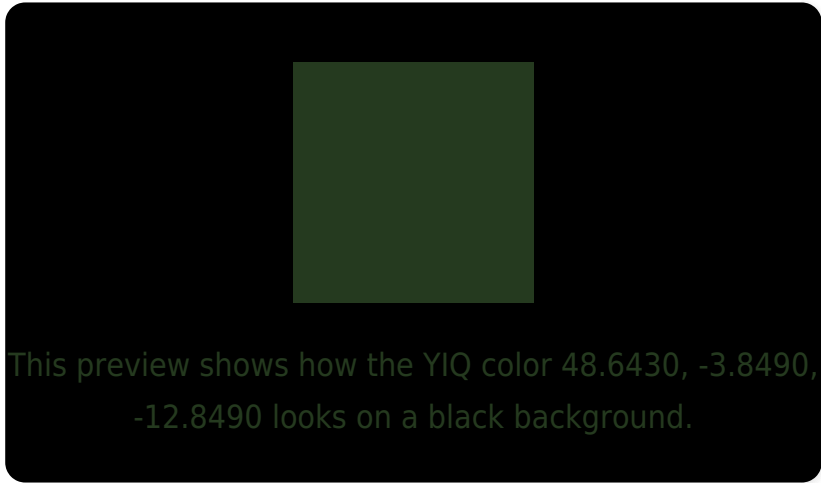
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

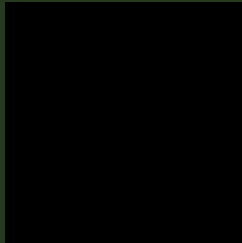
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490.

-12.8490.

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

48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

Protanopia

51.7590, 10.6840, -6.4040

Deuteranopia

52.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



Tritanopia

51.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

Protanomaly

50.6550, 5.0450, -8.8350

Deuteranomaly

50.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190

Tritanomaly

50.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.7670, -0.9620, -4.5940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490 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(37, 58, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 58, 31)  
}
```

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(37, 58, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 58, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490 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(37, 58, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 58, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 58, 31)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 58, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 58, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 58, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.6430, -3.8490, -12.8490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 58, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 58,  
31) }
```

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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