

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.6510, -41.8580,
-12.3380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.6510, -41.8580,
-12.3380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01444A
RGB	1, 68, 74
RGB Percent	0%, 27%, 29%
CMY	0.9962, 0.7332, 0.7100
CMYK	0.99, 0.08, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	185°, 97%, 15%
HSV	185°, 99%, 29%
XYZ	3.3154, 4.6377, 7.1913
YIQ	48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

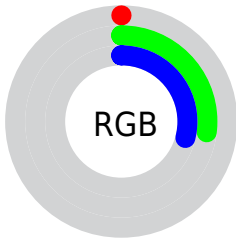
Format	Color
R_{YB}	1, 36, 74
Decimal	83018
CIE Lab	25.68, -16.27, -8.99
CIE LCh	26, 18.588, 208.914
Yxy	4.6377, 0.2189, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278273098 (0xFF01444A)
YUV	48.6510, 12.4971, -41.7899
Hunter-Lab	21.5353, -10.2062, -4.7241

Details

The YIQ color **48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **26.3490, 41.8580, 12.3380**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710**, and **18.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3520, -42.4540, -12.5500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3310, -37.9610, -11.3770**.

Distribution



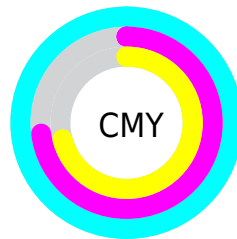
- Red (0%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380 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 48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.6510, -41.8580,
-12.3380

■ 48.6510, -41.8580,
-12.3380

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 32.8160, -29.0210,
-8.1970

■ 100.6520,
-34.4310, -9.2710

■ 18.6820, -16.7800,
-4.2680

■ 126.5380,
-34.1100, -9.5820

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 153.2390,
-34.7060, -9.7940

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 180.2390,
-34.7060, -9.7940

■ 207.9400,
-35.3020, -10.0060

■ 236.1850,

-34.6140, -11.4620

■ 246.0300,
-17.8800, -6.3600

■ 48.6510, -41.8580,
-12.3380

■ 48.6510, -41.8580,
-12.3380

■ 48.3520, -42.4540,
-12.5500

■ 51.3310, -37.9610,
-11.3770

■ 53.7230, -33.1930,
-9.6810

■ 56.4030, -29.2960,
-8.7200

■ 58.7950, -24.5280,
-7.0240

■ 61.4750, -20.6310,
-6.0630

■ 64.1550, -16.7340,
-5.1020

■ 66.5470, -11.9660,
-3.4060

■ 69.2270, -8.0690,
-2.4450

■ 71.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.7360, -26.0400, -12.6640



48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



52.3190, -37.6870, -5.3270

Triad

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



48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



62.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760



60.0970, 15.5440, -6.3760

Complementary

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



48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



26.3490, 41.8580, 12.3380

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.



61.0210, 21.8700, 0.1260



48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



62.4310, 18.2000, 11.5760

Square

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



48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



61.6870, -6.0080, 9.7680



61.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110



58.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040

Rectangle

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



48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



56.8690, -27.3720, 0.4680



61.7210, 23.0150, 6.9110



60.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710

Sweetspot

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



48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



87.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020



44.4210, -21.6800, -36.6240



42.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380



63.3010, -55.6120, -16.3800



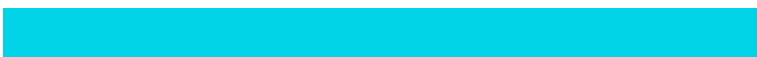
28.1060, -32.2330, 5.9670



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



66.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400



150.0770, -131.8550, -38.8230

Inverse Universe

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



30.4650, 22.0010, 36.3130



39.1490, 29.2430, 48.2430



46.8940, 32.2330, -5.9670



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



41.2140, 30.6180, 50.8580



92.8240, 69.3490, 114.3810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

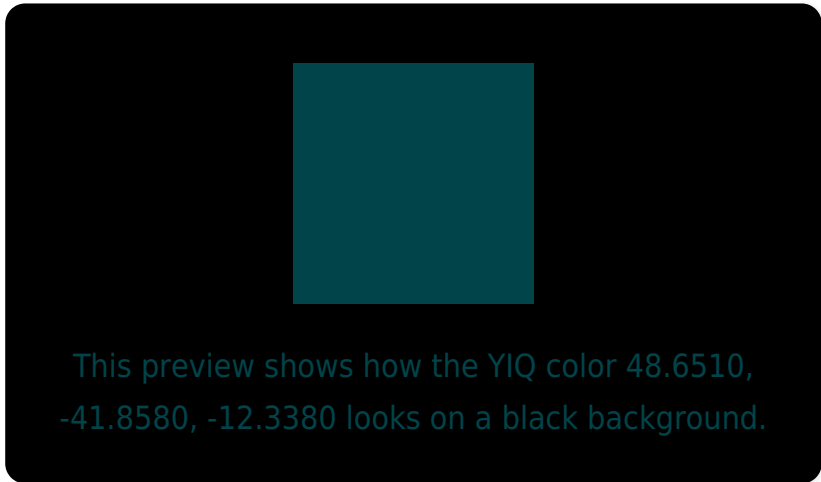
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

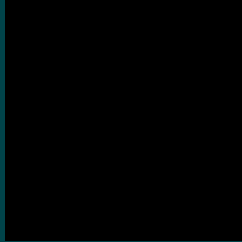
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6510, -41.8580,

-12.3380.

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

48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380

Protanopia

61.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Deuteranopia

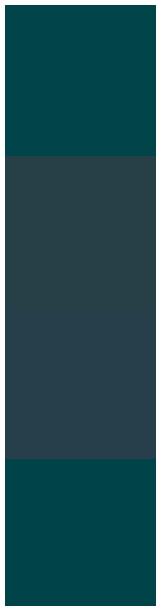
61.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760



Tritanopia

48.3520, -42.4540, -12.5500

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380

Protanomaly

57.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230

Deuteranomaly

57.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560

Tritanomaly

48.3520, -42.4540, -12.5500

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.0520, -14.9460, -4.4660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380 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(1, 68, 74)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 68, 74)  
}
```

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(1, 68, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 68, 74) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380 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(1, 68, 74) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 68, 74) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 68, 74) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 68, 74); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 68, 74); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 68, 74) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.6510, -41.8580, -12.3380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 68, 74) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 68,  
74) }
```

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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