

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.6940, -42.2760,  
17.2760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	13317D
RGB	19, 49, 125
RGB Percent	7%, 19%, 49%
CMY	0.9255, 0.8078, 0.5100
CMYK	0.85, 0.61, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	223°, 74%, 28%
HSV	223°, 85%, 49%
XYZ	5.0653, 3.8153, 19.8521
YIQ	48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

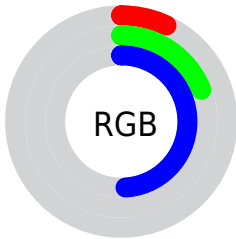
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	19, 42, 125
Decimal	1257853
CIE Lab	23.05, 19.84, -46.08
CIE LCh	23, 50.167, 293.290
Yxy	3.8153, 0.1763, 0.1328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279447933 (0xFF13317D)
YUV	48.6940, 37.6189, -26.0416
Hunter-Lab	19.5327, 12.1067, -46.5866

# Details

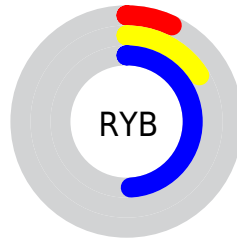
The YIQ color **48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **95.3060, 42.2760, -17.2760**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.8740, -33.7950, 23.2690**, and **10.8980, -25.1750, 21.2330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.8230, -46.9530, 19.4390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.5650, -37.5990, 15.1130**.

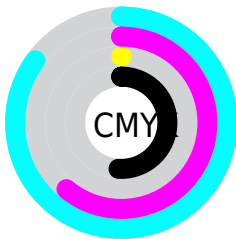
# Distribution



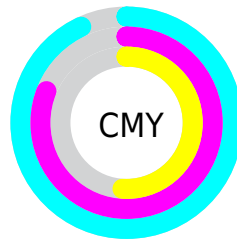
- Red (7%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760 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 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.6940, -42.2760,  
17.2760

■ 48.6940, -42.2760,  
17.2760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 28.3090, -39.7540,  
15.6220

■ 100.8740,  
-33.7950, 23.2690

■ 10.8980, -25.1750,  
21.2330

■ 126.5260,  
-32.6950, 25.3610

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,  
14.0800

■ 153.4660,  
-32.4660, 26.7180

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 179.3800,  
-29.3480, 25.2760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 204.1880,  
-20.3600, 16.5680

■ 229.2950,

-10.7760, 8.0720

254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 48.6940, -42.2760,  
17.2760

■ 48.6940, -42.2760,  
17.2760

■ 39.8230, -46.9530,  
19.4390

■ 57.5650, -37.5990,  
15.1130

■ 34.7950, -49.7500,  
20.5700

■ 66.7350, -32.3260,  
13.1620

■ 75.6060, -27.6490,  
10.9990

■ 84.7760, -22.3760,  
9.0480

■ 93.6470, -17.6990,  
6.8850

■ 102.8170,  
-12.4260, 4.9340

■ 111.6880, -7.7490,  
2.7710

■ 120.8580, -2.4760,  
0.8200

■ 129.7290, 2.2010,  
-1.3430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.9150, -59.3760, 7.7920



48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



52.9850, 14.6650, 37.1050

# Triad

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



48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



49.2820, 51.9920, 4.8880



46.2200, -33.6950, -22.6150

# Complementary

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



48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



95.3060, 42.2760, -17.2760

# 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.



39.4430, -18.7460, -34.7300



48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



52.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

# Square

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



48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



38.1750, 60.7440, 33.5120



48.6530, 7.3860, -23.7340



50.6660, -46.2140, -10.4860



# Rectangle

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



48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



41.3690, 40.2470, 47.0550



48.6530, 7.3860, -23.7340



44.1510, -29.2470, -26.1350

# Sweetspot

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



48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



133.7180, -16.4610, 6.4750



89.8860, -53.5460, -31.8020



63.9590, -9.9500, 4.1140



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760



45.5840, -64.9730, 26.6350



37.9610, -20.3180, 37.8420



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



34.7950, -49.7500, 20.5700



70.9920, -100.6920, 40.7160



# Inverse Universe

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



54.1140, 53.5460, 31.8020



53.9810, 82.3820, 48.8620



106.0390, 20.3180, -37.8420



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.3650, 63.2650, 37.3850



83.5560, 127.0800, 75.8160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760 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 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

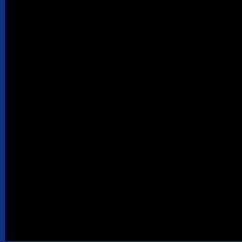
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.6940, -42.2760,



# 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

48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760

### Protanopia

43.9930, -50.8480, 7.4240

### Deuteranopia

44.5170, -46.8120, 0.3560



## Tritanopia

43.2170, -37.6400, -11.6880

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760

## Protanomaly

45.9550, -47.6850, 10.6750

## Deuteranomaly

45.9890, -45.0250, 6.5190

## Tritanomaly

45.4700, -39.4300, -1.2700

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9030, -15.5440, 6.3760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760 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(19, 49, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 49, 125)  
}
```

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(19, 49, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 49, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760 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(19, 49, 125) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 49, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 49, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 49, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 49, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 49,  
125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.6940, -42.2760, 17.2760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 49, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 49,  
125) }
```

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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