

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.7100, 4.3530,  
14.7290)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E2645
RGB	62, 38, 69
RGB Percent	24%, 15%, 27%
CMY	0.7568, 0.8510, 0.7294
CMYK	0.10, 0.45, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	286°, 29%, 21%
HSV	286°, 45%, 27%
XYZ	3.7547, 2.8400, 5.9802
YIQ	48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

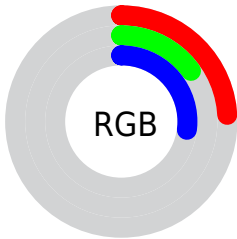
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	62, 38, 69
Decimal	4073029
CIE Lab	19.39, 17.74, -15.00
CIE LCh	19, 23.233, 319.775
Yxy	2.8400, 0.2986, 0.2258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282263109 (0xFF3E2645)
YUV	48.7100, 10.0030, 11.6553
Hunter-Lab	16.8523, 10.2789, -9.2431

# Details

The YIQ color **48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **58.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9490, 5.1780, 16.2980**, and **8.9440, 3.5740, 12.3260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.0030, 5.0860, 17.9660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.4170, 3.6200, 11.4920**.

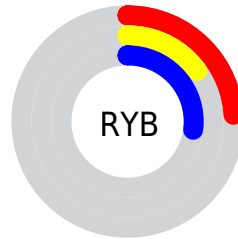
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (15%)

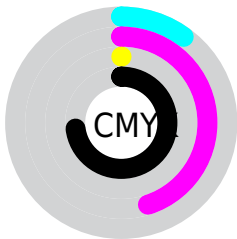
Blue (27%)



Red (24%)

Yellow (15%)

Blue (27%)

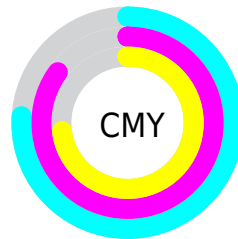


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (85%)

Yellow (73%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290 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 48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.7100, 4.3530,  
14.7290

■ 48.7100, 4.3530,  
14.7290

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 27.2970, 4.0780,  
14.2060

■ 94.9490, 5.1780,  
16.2980

■ 8.9440, 3.5740,  
12.3260

■ 120.3620, 5.4530,  
16.8210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.8890, 5.4070,  
17.6550

■ 173.1880, 6.0030,  
17.8670

■ 200.3020, 5.6820,  
18.1780

■ 228.0140, 6.5530,

18.9130

247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

48.7100, 4.3530,  
14.7290

48.7100, 4.3530,  
14.7290

44.0030, 5.0860,  
17.9660

53.4170, 3.6200,  
11.4920

39.5950, 6.4150,  
21.4150

57.8250, 2.2910,  
8.0430

34.8880, 7.1480,  
24.6520

62.5320, 1.5580,  
4.8060

30.4800, 8.4770,  
28.1010

66.9400, 0.2290,  
1.3570

25.7730, 9.2100,  
31.3380

71.0600, -0.2290,  
-1.3570

■ 23.7130, 9.4390,  
32.6950

■ 75.4680, -1.5580,  
-4.8060

■ 80.1750, -2.2910,  
-8.0430

■ 84.5830, -3.6200,  
-11.4920

■ 89.2900, -4.3530,  
-14.7290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



46.7830, -15.0860, 9.0900



48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



47.9520, 18.2910, 15.4350

# Triad

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



48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



45.7340, 21.0000, -6.1360



38.8970, -33.7430, -10.7270

# Complementary

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



48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



58.2900, -4.3530, -14.7290

# 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.



36.8450, -27.9650, -16.3250



48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



43.9990, 9.7680, -11.8320

# Square

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



48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



46.6410, 25.9960, 2.4440



41.6210, -6.7830, -14.7430



39.9060, -37.9620, -5.8500



# Rectangle

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



48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



46.8940, 24.2060, 12.8620



41.6210, -6.7830, -14.7430



38.2130, -31.8170, -12.5930

# Sweetspot

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



48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



81.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



45.6430, -11.8760, 5.9800



41.2930, 0.7330, 3.2370



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290



57.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



49.8910, 11.0930, 13.7250



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



34.3090, 14.1130, 47.1130



78.5020, 32.0290, 107.9090



# Inverse Universe

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



48.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



56.6060, 25.0770, 13.5970



57.1090, -11.0930, -13.7250



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



32.1090, 51.9420, 27.8300



73.6870, 118.9210, 63.9850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

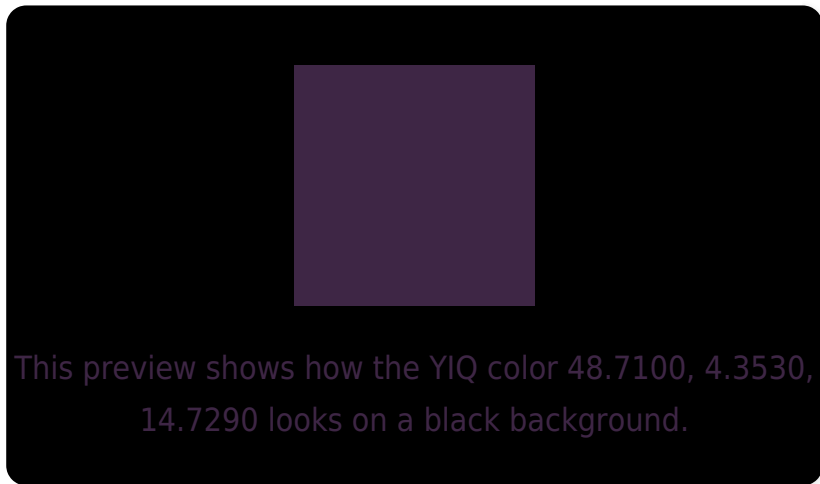
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

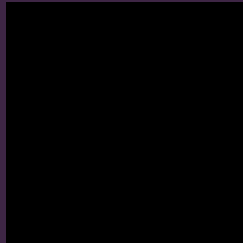
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.7100, 4.3530,



# 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

48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290

### Protanopia

46.4300, -15.5900, 7.2100

### Deuteranopia

47.1870, -10.5920, 4.7360



## Tritanopia

48.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290

## Protanomaly

47.0180, -8.4380, 9.7540

## Deuteranomaly

47.9320, -5.3200, 8.3120

## Tritanomaly

48.1630, 7.1510, 8.0710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290 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(62, 38, 69)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 38, 69)  
}
```

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(62, 38, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 38, 69) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290 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(62, 38, 69) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 38, 69) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 38, 69) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 38, 69); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 38, 69);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 38, 69)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.7100, 4.3530, 14.7290 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 38, 69) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 38,  
69) }
```

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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