

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860)
contains.

YIQ(48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(48.7220, 21.2740,
-0.0860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	452B19
RGB	69, 43, 25
RGB Percent	27%, 17%, 10%
CMY	0.7294, 0.8314, 0.9019
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.64, 0.73
HSL	25°, 47%, 18%
HSV	25°, 64%, 27%
XYZ	3.4944, 3.0629, 1.3282
YIQ	48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

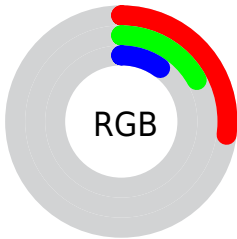
Format	Color
RYB	69, 55, 25
Decimal	4533017
CIELab	20.29, 9.82, 16.54
CIElCh	20, 19.231, 59.306
Yxy	3.0629, 0.4431, 0.3884
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282723097 (0xFF452B19)
YUV	48.7220, -11.6949, 17.7838
Hunter-Lab	17.5012, 5.0130, 7.7514

Details

The YIQ color **48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **45.2780, -21.2740, 0.0860**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710**, and **6.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.5760, 24.6210, -0.1710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010**.

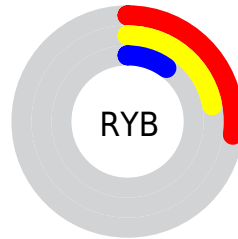
Distribution



Red (27%)

Green (17%)

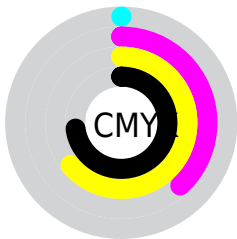
Blue (10%)



Red (27%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (10%)

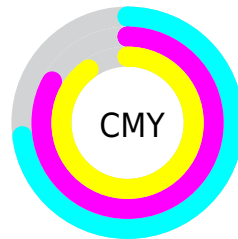


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (64%)

Black (73%)



Cyan (73%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860 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 48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.7220, 21.2740,
-0.0860

■ 48.7220, 21.2740,
-0.0860

■ 254.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 26.6680, 21.3660,
-1.7540

■ 95.5760, 24.6210,
-0.1710

■ 6.5780, 13.1120,
4.6640

■ 120.4730, 26.4090,
0.4650

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.0710, 27.6010,
0.8890

■ 173.1420, 28.8390,
0.4790

■ 200.4410, 29.4350,
0.6910

■ 227.7290, 28.5640,

-0.0440

■ 247.3570, 11.8760,
-5.9800

■ 48.7220, 21.2740,
-0.0860

■ 48.7220, 21.2740,
-0.0860

■ 45.5760, 24.6210,
-0.1710

■ 51.8680, 17.9270,
-0.0010

■ 42.4300, 27.9680,
-0.2560

■ 55.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840

■ 39.2840, 31.3150,
-0.3410

■ 58.1600, 11.2330,
0.1690

■ 37.0670, 33.4240,
-0.0160

■ 61.3060, 7.8860,
0.2540

■ 64.4520, 4.5390,
0.3390

■ 67.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 71.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 74.3630, -5.4560,
-0.2400

■ 77.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.4220, 22.4190, 6.6990



48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



47.7980, 14.9480, -6.5880

Triad

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



48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



38.3440, -30.8080, -14.3600



49.8010, -6.3290, 10.0790

Complementary

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



48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



45.2780, -21.2740, 0.0860

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.



45.6030, -23.5670, 3.0970



48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



39.9400, -35.3020, -10.0060

Square

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



48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



43.9350, -10.5430, -12.6790



40.0200, -38.2830, -5.5390



50.5100, 7.7920, 12.9760

Rectangle

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



48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



47.0960, 8.1170, -9.4430



40.0200, -38.2830, -5.5390



48.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480

Sweetspot

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



48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



81.1920, 8.2070, -0.0570



41.1200, 17.8780, 17.4140



41.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830



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.



48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860



57.7680, 32.8280, -0.2280



61.6360, 15.2240, -11.5920



34.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



53.6680, 47.7290, -0.4550



122.4640, 109.7170, -0.5150

Inverse Universe

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



45.2780, -21.2740, 0.0860



52.8190, -33.1030, -0.2950



32.3640, -15.2240, 11.5920



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



45.9190, -48.0040, -0.0680



104.5360, -109.7170, 0.5150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

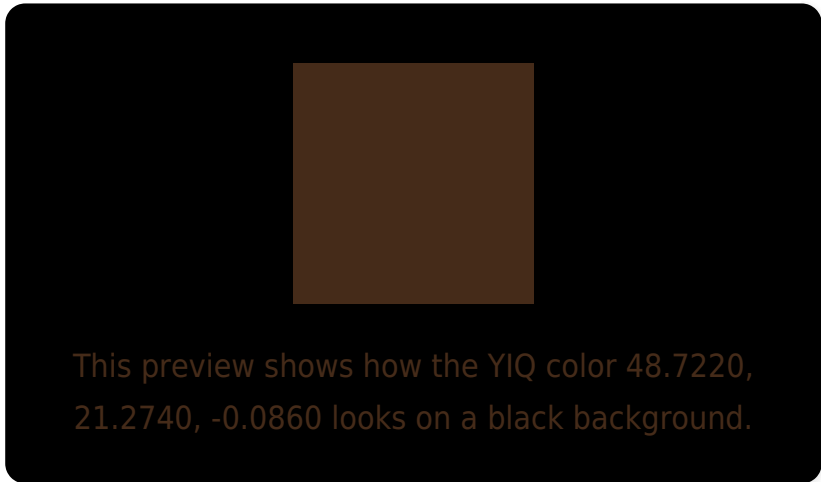
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

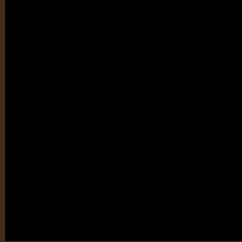
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860.



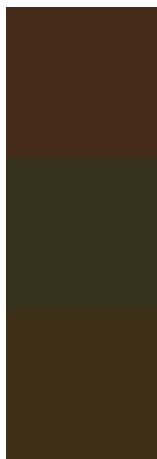
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.7220, 21.2740,

-0.0860.

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

48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

Protanopia

47.9870, 10.0420, -5.7820

Deuteranopia

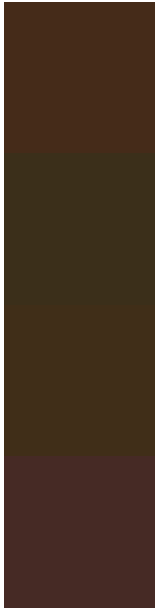
48.5640, 15.7270, -4.1850



Tritanopia

50.0130, 16.3210, 7.0810

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

Protanomaly

48.1940, 13.8930, -3.9870

Deuteranomaly

48.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260

Tritanomaly

49.8020, 18.2930, 4.3810

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860 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(69, 43, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(69, 43, 25)  
}
```

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(69, 43, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(69, 43, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860 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(69, 43, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(69, 43, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(69, 43, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(69, 43, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 43, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(69, 43, 25)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.7220, 21.2740, -0.0860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(69, 43, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(69, 43,  
25) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor