

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(48.7410, -66.8530,  
27.6670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0231AA
RGB	2, 49, 170
RGB Percent	1%, 19%, 67%
CMY	0.9921, 0.8078, 0.3337
CMYK	0.99, 0.71, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	223°, 98%, 34%
HSV	223°, 99%, 67%
XYZ	8.3711, 5.1100, 38.5299
YIQ	48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

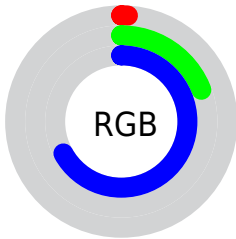
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	2, 39, 170
Decimal	143786
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.05, 36.92, -67.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 76.713, 298.766
Yxy	5.1100, 0.1609, 0.0982
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278333866 (0xFF0231AA)
YUV	48.7410, 59.7807, -40.9919
Hunter-Lab	22.6052, 26.5425, -85.2343

# Details

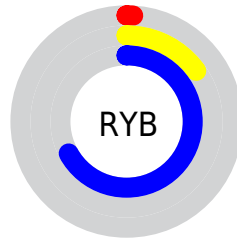
The YIQ color **48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **123.2590, 66.8530, -27.6670**, and the grayscale version is **48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.3360, -43.2430, 40.3170**, and **19.0940, -39.9860, 30.8460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.5560, -67.7700, 27.7660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.8680, -60.0210, 24.9950**.

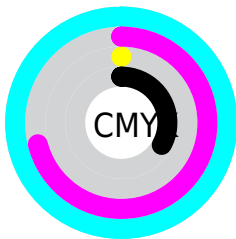
# Distribution



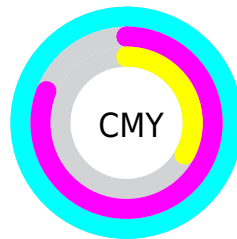
- Red (1%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670 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 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.7410, -66.8530,  
27.6670

■ 48.7410, -66.8530,  
27.6670

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 32.7380, -53.6030,  
29.8290

■ 109.0370,  
-43.8390, 40.1050

■ 19.0940, -39.9860,  
30.8460

■ 136.2870,  
-41.5470, 42.6210

■ 10.3740, -29.2110,  
28.3010

■ 160.5190,  
-30.8170, 35.3830

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,  
16.8650

■ 185.3380,  
-20.3620, 27.6220

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 210.4560, -9.3110,  
20.0730

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 235.8620, 0.8690,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

11.7890

0.0000

■ 48.7410, -66.8530,  
27.6670

■ 48.7410, -66.8530,  
27.6670

■ 47.5560, -67.7700,  
27.7660

■ 60.8680, -60.0210,  
24.9950

■ 72.9950, -53.1890,  
22.3230

■ 85.7090, -46.6320,  
19.1280

■ 97.8360, -39.8000,  
16.4560

■ 109.9630,  
-32.9680, 13.7840

■ 122.0900,  
-26.1360, 11.1120

■ 134.8040,  
-19.5790, 7.9170

■ 146.9310,  
-12.7470, 5.2450

■ 159.0580, -5.9150,  
2.5730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.1150, -80.0100, 18.3100



48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670



52.3370, 35.2460, 66.1100

# Triad

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



48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670



53.8110, 66.8000, 11.8560



56.1480, -42.3600, -25.2720

# Complementary

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



48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670



123.2590, 66.8530, -27.6670

# 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.



48.1340, -22.5500, -42.8860



48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670



60.6130, 31.2260, -15.2540

# Square

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



48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670



46.8160, 86.7400, 35.9560



47.0040, -16.1320, -38.0520



63.5750, -61.8950, -7.1350



# Rectangle

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



48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670



55.2950, 61.4270, 59.6910



47.0040, -16.1320, -38.0520



53.1670, -35.3440, -31.2800

# Sweetspot

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



48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670



173.7910, -26.7320, 10.9000



114.2960, -84.7200, -50.5440



83.0170, -15.8650, 6.6870



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670



61.7020, -88.3120, 36.6160



31.9160, -32.4720, 59.8800



78.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



40.9390, -58.7830, 24.5850



5.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820



# Inverse Universe

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



57.5900, 85.0410, 50.2330



73.4460, 112.4100, 66.3460



140.0840, 32.4720, -59.8800



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



48.9260, 75.0470, 44.1270



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670 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 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

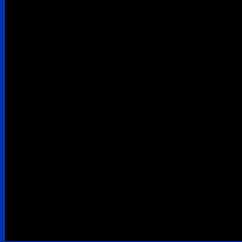
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.7410, -66.8530,



# 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

48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670

### Protanopia

51.3280, -59.1010, 8.3150

### Deuteranopia

51.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030



## Tritanopia

50.8140, -43.8750, -14.3310

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670

## Protanomaly

50.2880, -61.6240, 15.4960

## Deuteranomaly

50.5670, -58.2760, 9.8840

## Tritanomaly

50.4070, -52.3140, 0.9500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9330, -24.2560, 10.0800

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670 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(2, 49, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 49, 170)  
}
```

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(2, 49, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 49, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670 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(2, 49, 170) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 49, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 49, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 49, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 49, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 49, 170)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.7410, -66.8530, 27.6670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 49, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 49,  
170) }
```

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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