

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.7760, 3.9870,  
10.3470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3B293E
RGB	59, 41, 62
RGB Percent	23%, 16%, 24%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8392, 0.7569
CMYK	0.05, 0.34, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	291°, 20%, 20%
HSV	291°, 34%, 24%
XYZ	3.4667, 2.8634, 4.9274
YIQ	48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

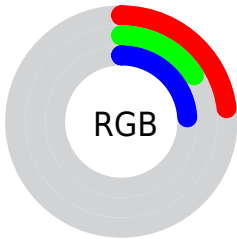
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	59, 41, 62
Decimal	3877182
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.49, 12.85, -10.08
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	19, 16.334, 321.874
Yxy	2.8634, 0.3079, 0.2544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282067262 (0xFF3B293E)
YUV	48.7760, 6.5194, 8.9664
Hunter-Lab	16.9216, 6.9558, -5.4195

# Details

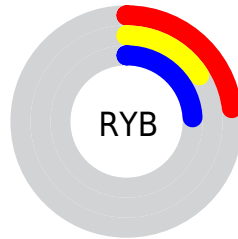
The YIQ color **48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **54.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160**, and **7.0640, 3.1160, 9.6120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.9550, 5.0410, 13.2730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.5970, 2.9330, 7.4210**.

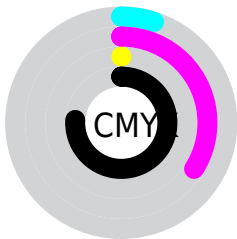
# Distribution



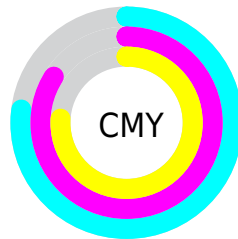
- Red (23%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (23%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470 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 48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.7760, 3.9870,  
10.3470

■ 48.7760, 3.9870,  
10.3470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 27.3630, 3.7120,  
9.8240

■ 95.0150, 4.8120,  
11.9160

■ 7.0640, 3.1160,  
9.6120

■ 120.0150, 4.8120,  
11.9160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.4280, 5.0870,  
12.4390

■ 172.4280, 5.0870,  
12.4390

■ 199.8410, 5.3620,  
12.9620

■ 227.8410, 5.3620,

12.9620

249.7170, 2.4750,  
4.7070

48.7760, 3.9870,  
10.3470

48.7760, 3.9870,  
10.3470

44.9550, 5.0410,  
13.2730

52.5970, 2.9330,  
7.4210

41.1340, 6.0950,  
16.1990

56.4180, 1.8790,  
4.4950

36.7260, 7.4240,  
19.6480

60.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

32.9050, 8.4780,  
22.5740

64.6470, -0.5040,  
-1.8800

29.3830, 10.1280,  
25.7120

68.1690, -2.1540,  
-5.0180

25.5620, 11.1820,  
28.6380

71.9900, -3.2080,  
-7.9440

22.9150, 11.6860,  
30.5180

75.8110, -4.2620,  
-10.8700

80.2190, -5.5910,  
-14.3190

84.0400, -6.6450,  
-17.2450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520



48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



48.4520, 13.7070, 10.4030

# Triad

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



48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



46.4930, 14.4890, -3.7750



37.4950, -32.5510, -10.3030

# Complementary

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



48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



54.2240, -3.9870, -10.3470

# 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.



40.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540



48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



45.3670, 5.9160, -8.1000

# Square

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



48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



47.1070, 18.7520, 1.5680



43.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



38.3470, -34.8900, -6.4580



# Rectangle

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



48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



48.1380, 17.4670, 8.3390



43.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600



38.8220, -29.1580, -11.2220

# Sweetspot

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



48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



76.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830



45.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



37.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470



60.5470, 6.3700, 16.7220



48.8750, 8.0220, 8.8060



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



34.9350, 18.1020, 46.4060



82.1180, 41.9780, 109.3220



# Inverse Universe

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



47.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850



58.7360, 18.6590, 8.7630



54.1250, -8.0220, -8.8060



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



29.5880, 51.8510, 23.9710



70.0260, 122.0400, 57.0160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

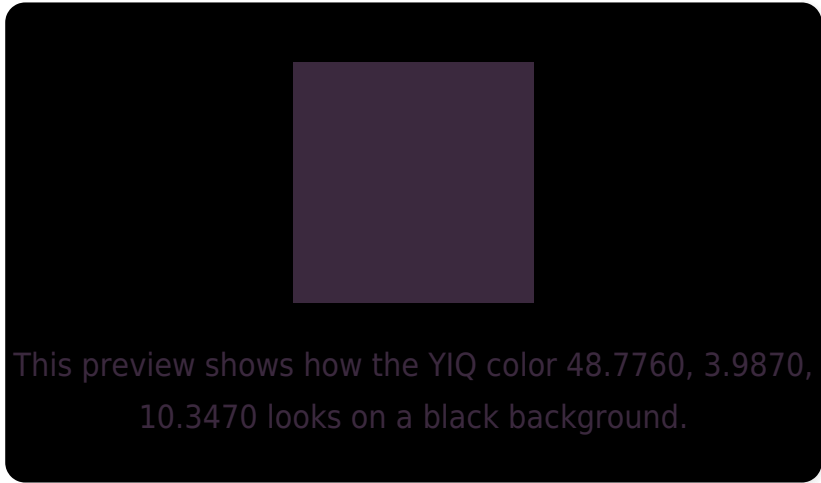
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.7760, 3.9870,



# 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

48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470

### Protanopia

47.3720, -9.6750, 4.6370

### Deuteranopia

47.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



## Tritanopia

48.2290, 6.7850, 3.6890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470

## Protanomaly

48.1770, -4.6320, 6.8560

## Deuteranomaly

48.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360

## Tritanomaly

48.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.0050, 1.6040, 3.9720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470 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(59, 41, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 41, 62)  
}
```

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(59, 41, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 41, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470 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(59, 41, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 41, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(59, 41, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 41, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 41, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 41, 62)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.7760, 3.9870, 10.3470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 41, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 41,  
62) }
```

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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