

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.8150, -44.4750,  
7.5650)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0B386F
RGB	11, 56, 111
RGB Percent	4%, 22%, 44%
CMY	0.9569, 0.7803, 0.5649
CMYK	0.90, 0.50, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	213°, 82%, 24%
HSV	213°, 90%, 44%
XYZ	4.4190, 4.0477, 15.5712
YIQ	48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

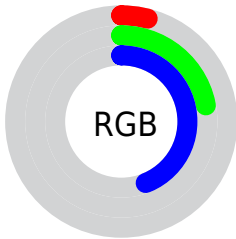
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	11, 42, 111
Decimal	735343
CIE Lab	23.83, 8.12, -35.92
CIE LCh	24, 36.824, 282.732
Yxy	4.0477, 0.1838, 0.1684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278925423 (0xFF0B386F)
YUV	48.8150, 30.6572, -33.1638
Hunter-Lab	20.1189, 3.9989, -31.8048

# Details

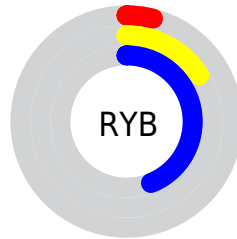
The YIQ color **48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **73.1850, 44.4750, -7.5650**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.8810, -35.6730, 13.2470**, and **14.8130, -23.7980, 12.7940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.0040, -49.3810, 8.3710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.6260, -39.5690, 6.7590**.

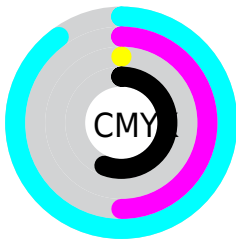
# Distribution



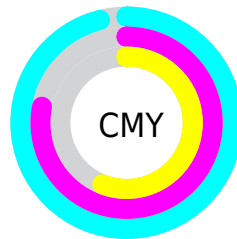
- Red (4%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650 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 48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8150, -44.4750,  
7.5650

■ 48.8150, -44.4750,  
7.5650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 30.3490, -37.2310,  
8.4410

■ 100.8810,  
-35.6730, 13.2470

■ 14.8130, -23.7980,  
12.7940

■ 126.7070,  
-35.1230, 14.2930

■ 6.3210, -13.6650,  
10.8710

■ 153.2340,  
-35.1690, 15.1270

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

■ 180.7610,  
-35.2150, 15.9610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 205.8940,  
-28.5200, 10.2640

■ 231.0010,

-18.9360, 1.7680

251.4120, -7.1520,  
-2.5440

48.8150, -44.4750,  
7.5650

48.8150, -44.4750,  
7.5650

42.0040, -49.3810,  
8.3710

55.6260, -39.5690,  
6.7590

62.4370, -34.6630,  
5.9530

69.2480, -29.7570,  
5.1470

76.0590, -24.8510,  
4.3410

83.4570, -20.2200,  
3.0120

■ 90.5670, -14.7180,  
2.4180

■ 97.3780, -9.8120,  
1.6120

■ 104.1890, -4.9060,  
0.8060

■ 111.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.1080, -52.9100, 0.7380



48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650



58.5280, -0.6460, 22.7300

# Triad

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



48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650



53.6000, 42.4090, 7.8570



44.3620, -31.2190, -23.4350

# Complementary

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



48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650



73.1850, 44.4750, -7.5650

# 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.



47.4820, -5.3140, -24.8500



48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650



53.5800, 35.9930, -8.0310

# Square

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



48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650



52.7870, 40.9850, 22.6570



52.2740, 18.9390, -18.3490



48.2550, -40.8030, -14.9390



# Rectangle

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



48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650



57.1020, 18.2890, 26.4890



52.2740, 18.9390, -18.3490



42.7490, -28.0550, -25.7110

# Sweetspot

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



48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650



121.0120, -17.4690, 2.7150



75.7420, -44.5130, -35.8170



59.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650



54.6850, -64.4200, 11.1000



23.2970, -30.3120, 31.7360



52.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



45.3780, -53.3700, 9.0780



93.3150, -109.8120, 18.7640



# Inverse Universe

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



46.0300, 45.1550, 35.1950



50.7650, 65.5550, 50.9550



98.7030, 30.3120, -31.7360



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



42.0360, 54.1860, 42.2340



86.5070, 111.5810, 86.8850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

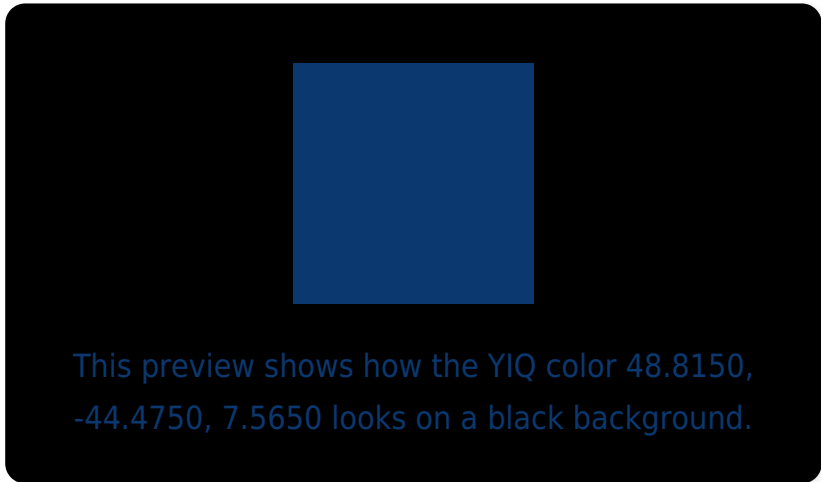
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

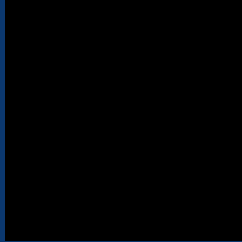
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8150, -44.4750,



# 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

48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650

### Protanopia

52.3000, -35.5350, 10.7450

### Deuteranopia

45.6740, -48.6920, 1.3880



## Tritanopia

44.6190, -38.8320, -12.1120

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650

## Protanomaly

50.8050, -38.5150, 9.6850

## Deuteranomaly

46.6250, -46.9960, 3.6920

## Tritanomaly

45.8780, -40.7590, -4.7190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.1970, -16.5520, 2.6160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650 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(11, 56, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(11, 56, 111)  
}
```

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(11, 56, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(11, 56, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650 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(11, 56, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(11, 56, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(11, 56, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(11, 56, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 56, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(11, 56,  
111) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.8150, -44.4750, 7.5650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(11, 56, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(11, 56,  
111) }
```

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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