

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980)</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(48.8160, -2.6580,  
-6.8980)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3628
RGB	42, 54, 40
RGB Percent	16%, 21%, 16%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7882, 0.8431
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.26, 0.79
HSL	111°, 15%, 18%
HSV	111°, 26%, 21%
XYZ	2.6569, 3.2840, 2.5013
YIQ	48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

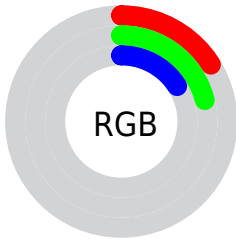
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	40, 54, 52
Decimal	2766376
CIELab	21.15, -8.37, 7.19
CIELCh	21, 11.038, 139.338
Yxy	3.2840, 0.3147, 0.3890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280956456 (0xFF2A3628)
YUV	48.8160, -4.3463, -5.9776
Hunter-Lab	18.1219, -5.5434, 4.5016

# Details

The YIQ color **48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **45.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.2890, -2.6120, -7.7320**, and **4.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.7510, -4.0330, -9.5130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830**.

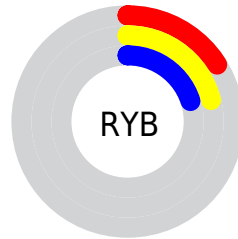
# Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (21%)

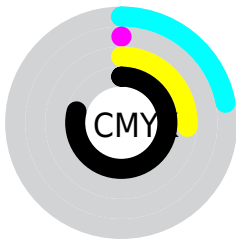
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (20%)

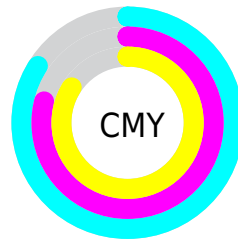


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 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 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8160, -2.6580,  
-6.8980

■ 48.8160, -2.6580,  
-6.8980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 27.9300, -2.9790,  
-6.5870

■ 95.2890, -2.6120,  
-7.7320

■ 4.6960, -2.2000,  
-4.1840

■ 119.8760, -2.8870,  
-8.2550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.5770, -3.4830,  
-8.4670

■ 171.8760, -2.8870,  
-8.2550

■ 199.4630, -3.1620,  
-8.7780

■ 227.4630, -3.1620,

-8.7780

251.3540, -1.2370,  
-5.1170

48.8160, -2.6580,  
-6.8980

48.8160, -2.6580,  
-6.8980

46.7510, -4.0330,  
-9.5130

50.8810, -1.2830,  
-4.2830

44.8710, -4.4910,  
-12.2270

52.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

42.8060, -5.8660,  
-14.8420

54.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

40.6270, -6.9200,  
-17.7680

57.0050, 1.6040,  
3.9720

38.8610, -7.6990,  
-20.1710

58.7710, 2.3830,  
6.3750

■ 36.7960, -9.0740,  
-22.7860

■ 60.8360, 3.7580,  
8.9900

■ 34.9160, -9.5320,  
-25.5000

■ 62.7160, 4.2160,  
11.7040

■ 34.0900, -10.0820,  
-26.5460

■ 64.7810, 5.5910,  
14.3190

■ 66.9600, 6.6450,  
17.2450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990



48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



47.6240, -10.8650, -6.8410

# Triad

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



48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



49.2250, -13.7550, 1.4850



51.6920, 12.7910, 4.9750

# Complementary

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



48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



45.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980

# 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.



52.0060, 9.0310, 7.0390



48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



51.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

# Square

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



48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



47.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130



51.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



51.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280



# Rectangle

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



48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



46.9980, -14.8540, -6.1340



51.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



51.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970

# Sweetspot

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



48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



68.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



51.2300, 5.0440, -3.3080



34.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



62.8110, -4.2620, -10.8700



48.7880, -5.4550, -5.7670



27.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



57.8910, -17.5520, -45.3600



137.8220, -41.7490, -107.9650



# Inverse Universe

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



45.1840, 2.6580, 6.8980



57.1890, 4.2620, 10.8700



45.2120, 5.4550, 5.7670



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



34.1090, 17.5520, 45.3600

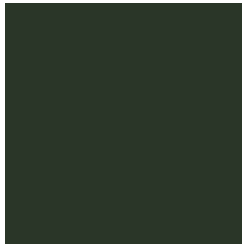


81.1780, 41.7490, 107.9650



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

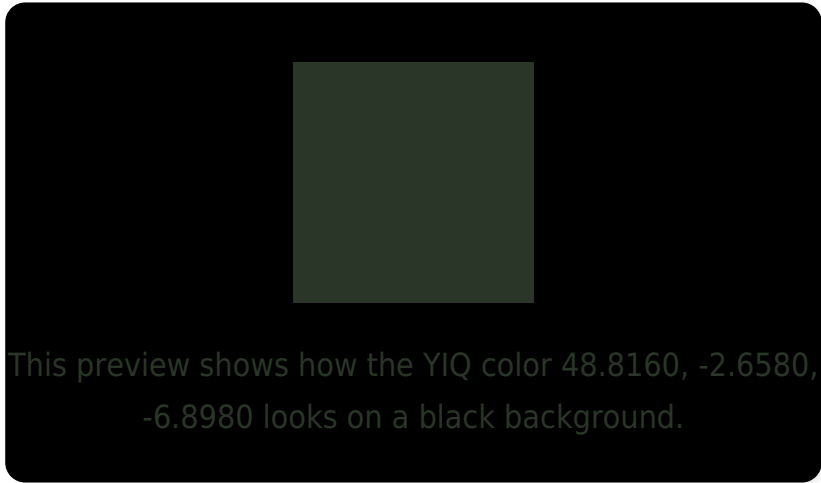
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

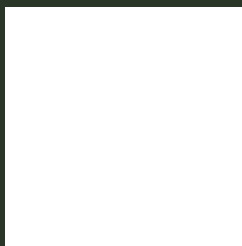
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980.



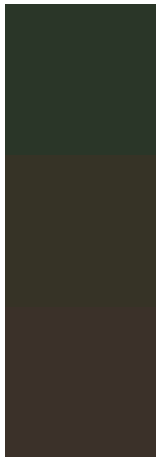
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980.

-6.8980.

# 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

48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

### Protanopia

50.4150, 5.9610, -3.4070

### Deuteranopia

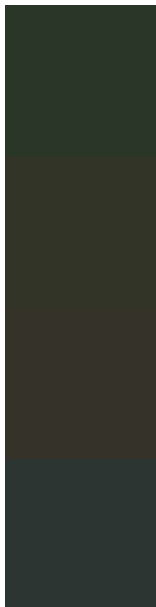
51.0780, 8.5280, -0.3680



## Tritanopia

50.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

## Protanomaly

49.9200, 2.9810, -4.4670

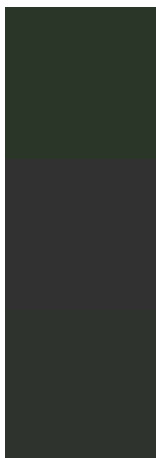
## Deuteranomaly

50.4580, 4.4020, -2.6860

## Tritanomaly

49.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 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(42, 54, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 54, 40)  
}
```

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(42, 54, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 54, 40) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 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(42, 54, 40) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 54, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 54, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 54, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 54, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 54, 40)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 54, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 54,  
40) }
```

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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