

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.8530, 14.2560,  
16.9760)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	49223E
RGB	73, 34, 62
RGB Percent	29%, 13%, 24%
CMY	0.7136, 0.8667, 0.7568
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.15, 0.71
HSL	317°, 36%, 21%
HSV	317°, 53%, 29%
XYZ	4.1911, 2.9086, 4.8992
YIQ	48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

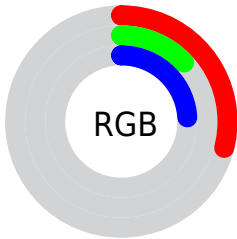
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	73, 34, 62
Decimal	4792894
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	19.67, 22.88, -9.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	20, 24.821, 337.175
Yxy	2.9086, 0.3493, 0.2424
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282982974 (0xFF49223E)
YUV	48.8530, 6.4815, 21.1769
Hunter-Lab	17.0546, 14.0201, -5.0939

# Details

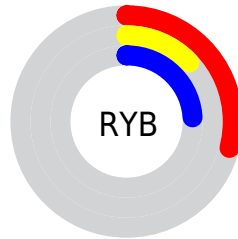
The YIQ color **48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **58.1470, -14.2560, -16.9760**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.2770, 15.9980, 18.4460**, and **11.5490, 12.0560, 12.7920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5160, 16.8230, 20.0150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.1900, 11.6890, 13.9370**.

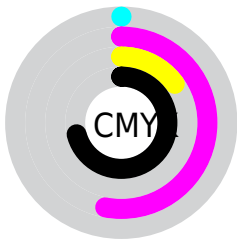
# Distribution



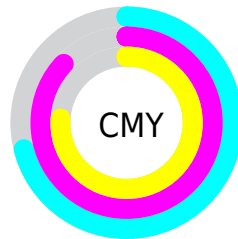
- Red (29%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760 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 48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8530, 14.2560,  
16.9760

■ 48.8530, 14.2560,  
16.9760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.5540, 13.6600,  
16.7640

■ 96.2770, 15.9980,  
18.4460

■ 11.5490, 12.0560,  
12.7920

■ 121.5760, 16.5940,  
18.6580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.2880, 17.4650,  
19.3930

■ 174.0000, 18.3360,  
20.1280

■ 201.4130, 18.6110,  
20.6510

■ 227.9180, 15.6310,

19.5910

245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

48.8530, 14.2560,  
16.9760

48.8530, 14.2560,  
16.9760

44.5160, 16.8230,  
20.0150

53.1900, 11.6890,  
13.9370

39.5920, 19.6650,  
23.5770

58.1140, 8.8470,  
10.3750

35.2550, 22.2320,  
26.6160

62.4510, 6.2800,  
7.3360

30.9180, 24.7990,  
29.6550

66.7880, 3.7130,  
4.2970

27.7550, 26.8160,  
31.6480

71.7120, 0.8710,  
0.7350

■ 76.0490, -1.6960,  
-2.3040

■ 80.3860, -4.2630,  
-5.3430

■ 84.7230, -6.8300,  
-8.3820

■ 89.7610, -9.9930,  
-11.6330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.9910, -3.8080, 13.9520



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



47.4320, 25.6270, 14.6430

# Triad

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



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



45.2340, 16.4160, -11.1680



40.7380, -37.5490, -7.8290

# Complementary

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



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



58.1470, -14.2560, -16.9760

# 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.



38.8000, -32.0920, -13.1160



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



43.2150, 0.2320, -15.2240

# Square

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



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



46.7670, 25.4010, -3.2950



37.2430, -23.3340, -17.6540



40.3450, -40.5760, -2.5280



# Rectangle

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



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



46.9390, 28.3330, 9.6530



37.2430, -23.3340, -17.6540



40.1680, -35.9440, -9.3840

# Sweetspot

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



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



84.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



41.4360, -6.5590, 14.2490



42.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



56.8420, 21.9570, 26.0930



46.6870, 20.3550, 11.0670



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.6950, 36.2130, 43.0690



86.4550, 82.9690, 98.8170



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



56.8420, 21.9570, 26.0930



60.3130, -20.3550, -11.0670



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.6950, 36.2130, 43.0690

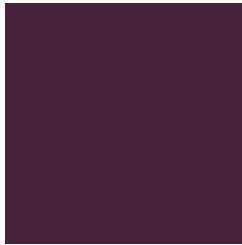


86.4550, 82.9690, 98.8170



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

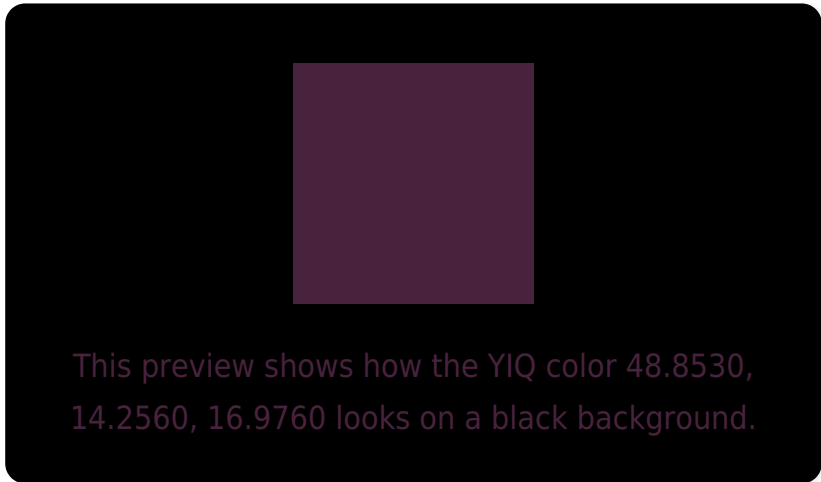
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

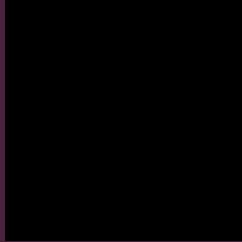
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8530, 14.2560,



# 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

48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760

### Protanopia

48.3440, -12.4720, 5.7680

### Deuteranopia

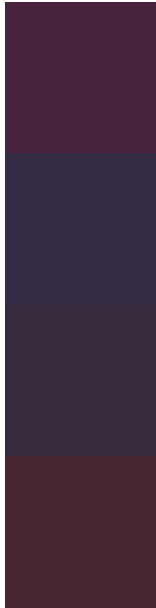
48.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430



## Tritanopia

48.7960, 18.4300, 7.4060

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760

## Protanomaly

48.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830

## Deuteranomaly

48.3520, 2.2450, 8.8770

## Tritanomaly

48.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760 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(73, 34, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 34, 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(73, 34, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 34, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760 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(73, 34, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 34, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(73, 34, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 34, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 34, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 34, 62)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 34, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 34,  
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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