

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B352B
RGB	43, 53, 43
RGB Percent	17%, 21%, 17%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7921, 0.8314
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.19, 0.79
HSL	120°, 10%, 19%
HSV	120°, 19%, 21%
XYZ	2.7053, 3.2344, 2.7671
YIQ	48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

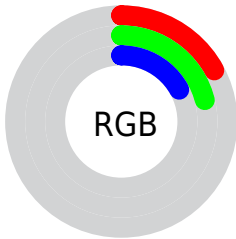
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	43, 53, 53
Decimal	2831659
CIELab	20.96, -6.65, 4.92
CIELCh	21, 8.270, 143.482
Yxy	3.2344, 0.3107, 0.3715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281021739 (0xFF2B352B)
YUV	48.8700, -2.8939, -5.1480
Hunter-Lab	17.9845, -4.6226, 3.4666

# Details

The YIQ color **48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.3430, -2.7040, -6.0640**, and **4.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150**.

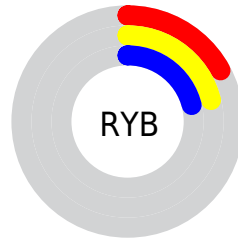
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (21%)

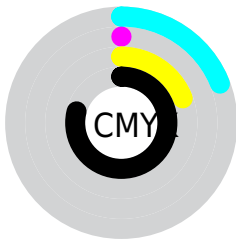
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (21%)

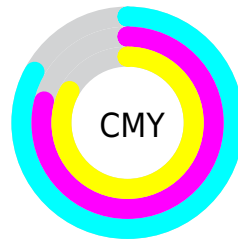


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (79%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 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 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

■ 48.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 27.9840, -3.0710,  
-4.9190

■ 95.3430, -2.7040,  
-6.0640

■ 4.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

■ 119.4570, -3.0250,  
-5.7530

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 145.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

■ 172.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

■ 199.0440, -3.3000,  
-6.2760

■ 227.5170, -3.2540,

-7.1100

252.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

48.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

48.8700, -2.7500,  
-5.2300

46.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

50.9350, -1.3750,  
-2.6150

44.3270, -5.7750,  
-10.9830

53.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

42.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

55.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

40.1970, -8.5250,  
-16.2130

57.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530

37.8330, -10.4960,  
-19.0400

59.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680

■ 35.6540, -11.5500,  
-21.9660

■ 62.0860, 6.0500,  
11.5060

■ 33.5890, -12.9250,  
-24.5810

■ 64.1510, 7.4250,  
14.1210

■ 31.5240, -14.3000,  
-27.1960

■ 66.2160, 8.8000,  
16.7360

■ 31.1110, -14.5750,  
-27.7190

■ 68.6940, 10.4500,  
19.8740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440



48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



48.3470, -8.5270, -5.1590

# Triad

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



48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



49.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130



51.0830, 10.1320, 3.6040

# Complementary

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



48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



47.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300

# 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.



51.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580



48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



50.6670, -3.2560, 3.9440

# Square

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



48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



48.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270



51.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



51.0890, 9.9950, 0.5790



# Rectangle

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



48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



47.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510



51.2440, 2.4290, 5.5410



51.3110, 9.4900, 4.2260

# Sweetspot

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



48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



67.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



51.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100



34.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



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.



48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300



62.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



49.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



24.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



127.3790, -59.6750, -113.4910



# Inverse Universe

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



47.1300, 2.7500, 5.2300



59.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680



46.5600, 4.3550, 3.6750



24.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



36.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470

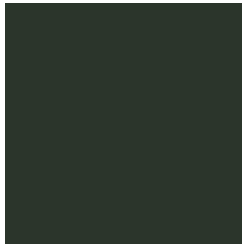


89.6210, 59.6750, 113.4910



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

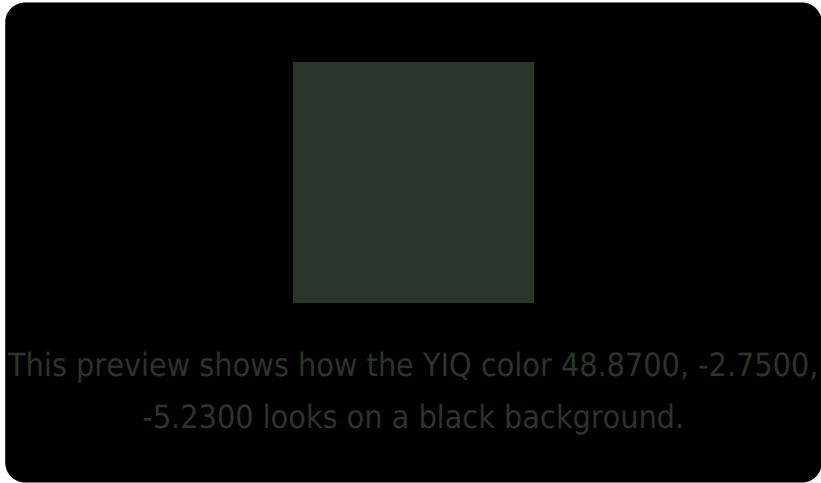
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

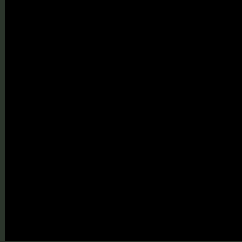
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300.



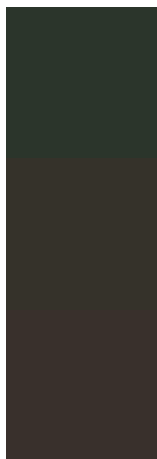
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300.

-5.2300.

# 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

48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

### Protanopia

49.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

### Deuteranopia

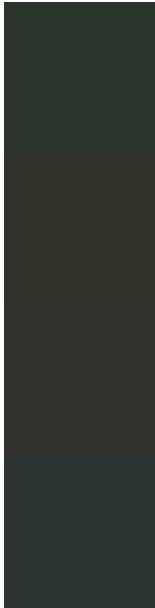
50.2350, 6.6480, 0.6640



## Tritanopia

49.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

## Protanomaly

49.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230

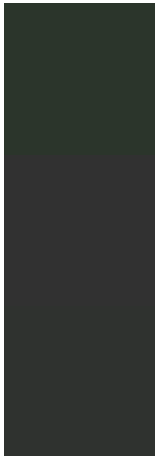
## Deuteranomaly

49.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

## Tritanomaly

49.4940, -4.4470, -2.0070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 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(43, 53, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 53, 43)  
}
```

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(43, 53, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 53, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 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(43, 53, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 53, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 53, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 53, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 53, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 53, 43)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 53, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 53,  
43) }
```

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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