

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.8820, -20.2190,
-2.5150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C3843
RGB	28, 56, 67
RGB Percent	11%, 22%, 26%
CMY	0.8902, 0.7803, 0.7373
CMYK	0.58, 0.16, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	197°, 41%, 19%
HSV	197°, 58%, 26%
XYZ	2.9057, 3.4811, 5.8254
YIQ	48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

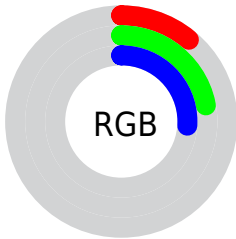
Format	Color
R_YB	28, 44, 67
Decimal	1849411
CIE Lab	21.88, -6.92, -10.06
CIE LCh	22, 12.208, 235.480
Yxy	3.4811, 0.2379, 0.2851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280039491 (0xFF1C3843)
YUV	48.8820, 8.9322, -18.3135
Hunter-Lab	18.6578, -4.8525, -5.4513

Details

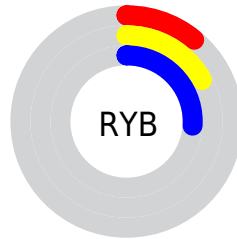
The YIQ color **48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **46.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.9960, -20.5400, -2.2040**, and **10.4810, -11.6000, 0.9760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6150, -23.8410, -2.9530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.1490, -16.5970, -2.0770**.

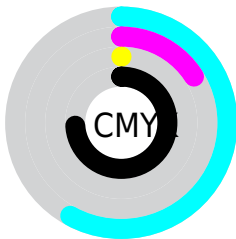
Distribution



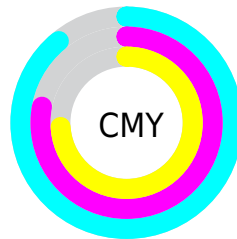
- Red (11%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150 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 48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.8820, -20.2190,
-2.5150

■ 48.8820, -20.2190,
-2.5150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.8710, -21.6860,
-3.4620

■ 95.9960, -20.5400,
-2.2040

■ 10.3670, -11.2790,
0.6650

■ 120.9960,
-20.5400, -2.2040

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.8110,
-21.4570, -2.1050

■ 173.8110,
-21.4570, -2.1050

■ 200.9250,
-21.7780, -1.7940

■ 229.6260,

-22.3740, -2.0060

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 48.8820, -20.2190,
-2.5150

■ 48.8820, -20.2190,
-2.5150

■ 45.6150, -23.8410,
-2.9530

■ 52.1490, -16.5970,
-2.0770

■ 42.6470, -26.8670,
-3.1790

■ 55.1170, -13.5710,
-1.8510

■ 39.3800, -30.4890,
-3.6170

■ 58.3840, -9.9490,
-1.4130

■ 36.1130, -34.1110,
-4.0550

■ 61.6510, -6.3270,
-0.9750

■ 35.8140, -34.7070,
-4.2670

■ 64.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 67.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 70.5660, 4.2180,
0.6500

■ 73.8330, 7.8400,
1.0880

■ 76.8010, 10.8660,
1.3140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.7740, -20.0350, -5.8510



48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



51.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

Triad

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



48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



53.7890, 11.1400, 7.3640



51.0510, 3.9900, -6.2340

Complementary

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



48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



46.1180, 20.2190, 2.5150

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.



51.7530, 10.8210, -3.3790



48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



53.3610, 15.2210, 4.9890

Square

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



48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



54.1950, 4.1250, 7.8450



52.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180



49.6200, -5.0420, -7.7460

Rectangle

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



48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



52.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500



52.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180



51.2470, 6.3740, -5.3860

Sweetspot

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



48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



80.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



52.0330, -13.9350, -17.2870



39.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150



58.7820, -31.6810, -4.0410



37.7290, -14.9940, 7.4220



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



52.1480, -50.3870, -6.4430



120.0430, -116.1790, -14.5390

Inverse Universe

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



42.8530, 14.2560, 16.9760



49.2550, 22.2320, 26.6160



57.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



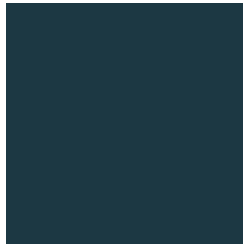
36.9830, 35.3420, 42.3340



85.3300, 81.8230, 97.5590

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

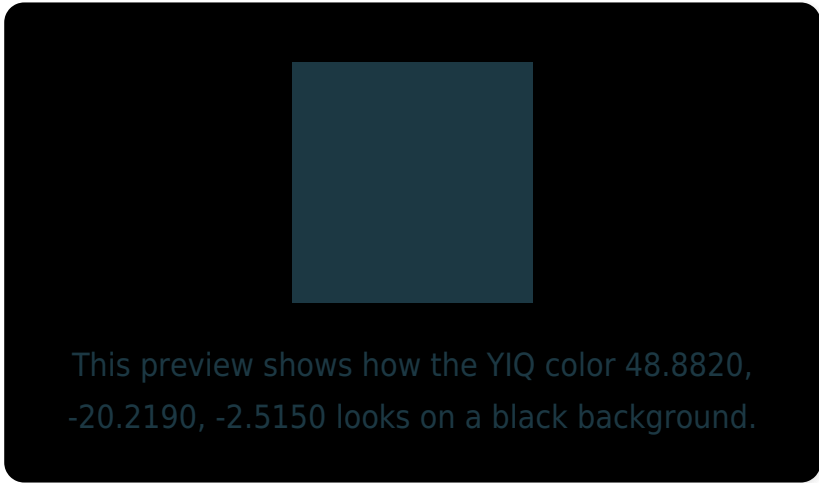
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

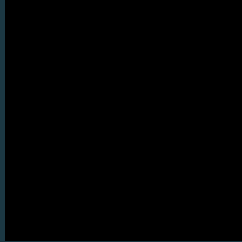
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8820, -20.2190,

-2.5150.

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

48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150

Protanopia

52.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

52.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630



Tritanopia

48.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150

Protanomaly

51.0790, -10.4080, 1.4000

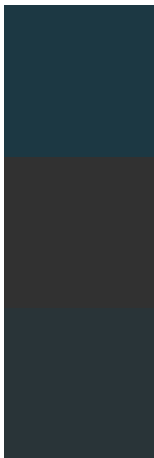
Deuteranomaly

51.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

Tritanomaly

48.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150 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(28, 56, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 56, 67)  
}
```

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(28, 56, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 56, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150 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(28, 56, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 56, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(28, 56, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 56, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 56, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 56, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.8820, -20.2190, -2.5150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 56, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 56,  
67) }
```

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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