

# Converting Colors

YIQ(48.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(48.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1A411A
RGB	26, 65, 26
RGB Percent	10%, 25%, 10%
CMY	0.8982, 0.7450, 0.8980
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.60, 0.75
HSL	120°, 43%, 18%
HSV	120°, 60%, 25%
XYZ	2.5029, 4.0763, 1.6320
YIQ	48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

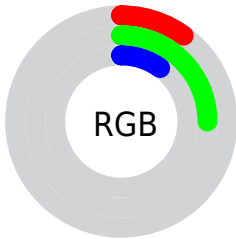
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	26, 65, 65
Decimal	1720602
CIELab	23.92, -23.32, 19.52
CIELCh	24, 30.413, 140.073
Yxy	4.0763, 0.3048, 0.4964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279910682 (0xFF1A411A)
YUV	48.8930, -11.2862, -20.0772
Hunter-Lab	20.1897, -13.2036, 9.3403

# Details

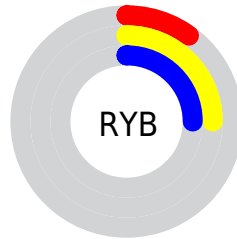
The YIQ color **48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **42.1070, 10.7250, 20.3970**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.4370, -9.4410, -21.6410**, and **12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.1160, -12.9710, -23.7470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590**.

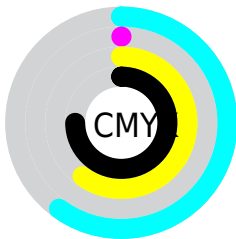
# Distribution



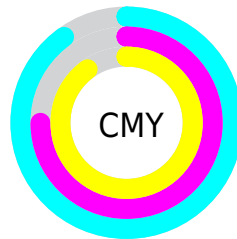
- Red (10%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (90%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970 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 48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 48.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.9640, -9.4870,  
-20.8070

■ 96.4370, -9.4410,  
-21.6410

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

■ 121.6110, -9.9910,  
-22.6870

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.4970, -9.6700,  
-22.9980

■ 174.6710,  
-10.2200, -24.0440

■ 202.2580,  
-10.4950, -24.5670

■ 230.1440,

-10.1740, -24.8780

■ 245.5290, -3.5280,  
-13.1600

■ 48.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 48.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970

■ 46.1160, -12.9710,  
-23.7470

■ 51.3710, -9.0750,  
-17.2590

■ 43.5240, -14.3000,  
-27.1960

■ 54.2620, -7.1500,  
-13.5980

■ 40.7470, -16.5460,  
-30.5460

■ 56.7400, -5.5000,  
-10.4600

■ 38.1550, -17.8750,  
-33.9950

■ 59.6310, -3.5750,  
-6.7990

■ 62.1090, -1.9250,  
-3.6610

■ 65.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 67.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

■ 70.3690, 3.5750,  
6.7990

■ 72.8470, 5.2250,  
9.9370

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.3920, 12.7950, -17.1330



48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



44.8010, -33.8330, -20.1130

# Triad

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



48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



48.0220, -49.7920, -0.7040



55.9230, 34.4300, 14.7980

# Complementary

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



48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



42.1070, 10.7250, 20.3970

# 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.



56.6480, 25.2590, 21.3150



48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



55.9550, -21.3220, 11.9740

# Square

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



48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



49.1160, -47.3610, -6.2170



58.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



55.5450, 35.0740, 3.1220



# Rectangle

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



48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



47.2120, -39.2440, -15.6600



58.6550, 6.1860, 20.0580



55.5470, 32.7330, 18.0210

# Sweetspot

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



48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



77.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



60.5540, 12.5190, -12.1290



39.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



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.



48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



59.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



51.0590, -16.8240, -14.4880



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



56.9390, -26.6750, -50.7310



131.4880, -61.6000, -117.1520



# Inverse Universe

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



42.1070, 10.7250, 20.3970



48.7800, 16.5000, 31.3800



39.8270, 17.1450, 14.1770



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



40.0610, 26.6750, 50.7310

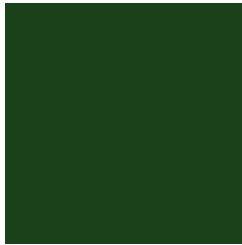


92.5120, 61.6000, 117.1520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

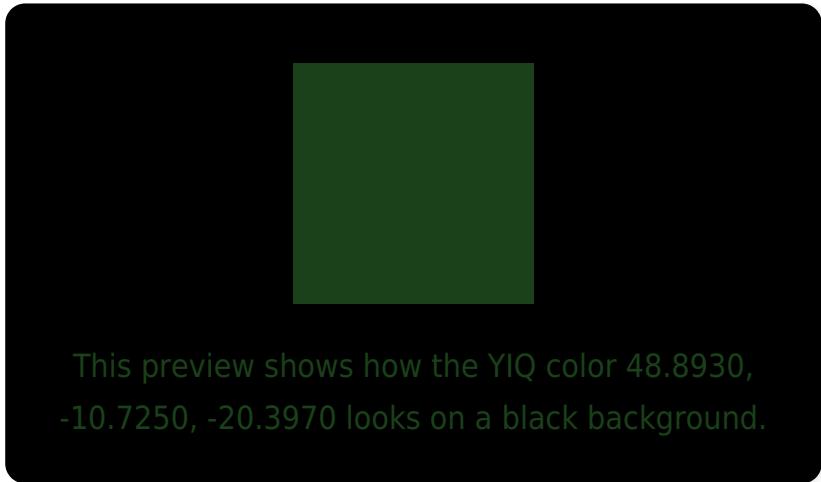
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

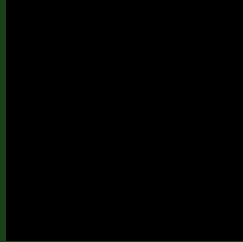
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.8930, -10.7250,

-20.3970.

# 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

48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970

### Protanopia

55.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910

### Deuteranopia

55.9340, 17.5610, -4.3830



## Tritanopia

54.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970

## Protanomaly

53.0200, 5.2750, -13.0050

## Deuteranomaly

53.3840, 7.2460, -10.1780

## Tritanomaly

51.7760, -14.3490, -9.7810

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970 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(26, 65, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 65, 26)  
}
```

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(26, 65, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 65, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970 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(26, 65, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 65, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 65, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 65, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 65, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 65, 26)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 65, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 65,  
26) }
```

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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