

Converting Colors

YIQ(48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(48.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	303329
RGB	48, 51, 41
RGB Percent	19%, 20%, 16%
CMY	0.8118, 0.8000, 0.8392
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.20, 0.80
HSL	78°, 11%, 18%
HSV	78°, 20%, 20%
XYZ	2.8029, 3.1562, 2.5596
YIQ	48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

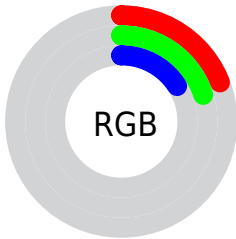
Format	Color
RYB	41, 51, 44
Decimal	3158825
CIELab	20.66, -3.54, 5.91
CIElCh	21, 6.889, 120.883
Yxy	3.1562, 0.3290, 0.3705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281348905 (0xFF303329)
YUV	48.9630, -3.9258, -0.8446
Hunter-Lab	17.7656, -2.9273, 3.8937

Details

The YIQ color **48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.8490, 1.7430, -4.0570**, and **2.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.7950, 1.8350, -5.7250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670**.

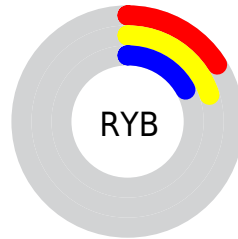
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (20%)

Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (17%)

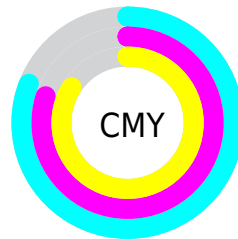


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (80%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 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 48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 48.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 48.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.0770, 1.1010,
-3.4350

■ 94.8490, 1.7430,
-4.0570

■ 2.9350, -1.3750,
-2.6150

■ 119.7350, 2.0640,
-4.3680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.4360, 1.4680,
-4.5800

■ 171.7350, 2.0640,
-4.3680

■ 199.3220, 1.7890,
-4.8910

■ 227.3220, 1.7890,

-4.8910

253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

48.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

48.9630, 1.4220,
-3.7460

47.7950, 1.8350,
-5.7250

50.1310, 1.0090,
-1.7670

46.9260, 2.8440,
-7.4920

51.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

45.7580, 3.2570,
-9.4710

52.1680, -0.4130,
1.9790

44.8890, 4.2660,
-11.2380

53.0370, -1.4220,
3.7460

43.7210, 4.6790,
-13.2170

54.3190, -2.1560,
6.0360

■ 42.7380, 6.0090,
-15.2950

■ 55.1880, -3.1650,
7.8030

■ 41.5700, 6.4220,
-17.2740

■ 56.3560, -3.5780,
9.7820

■ 40.7010, 7.4310,
-19.0410

■ 57.2250, -4.5870,
11.5490

■ 58.3930, -5.0000,
13.5280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



48.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970

Triad

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



48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



48.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



50.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Complementary

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



48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



43.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

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.



50.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



49.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380

Square

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



48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



47.5580, -10.4990, -2.4590



50.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



50.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340

Rectangle

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



48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



48.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



50.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



50.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Sweetspot

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



48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



65.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560



45.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



32.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



161.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



33.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460



62.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



47.4680, -1.5580, -4.8060



25.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



70.7810, 12.4770, -33.4030



172.8270, 30.9170, -81.2670

Inverse Universe

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



43.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



53.3190, -2.1560, 6.0360



44.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060



23.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



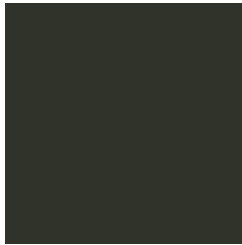
18.2190, -12.4770, 33.4030



44.1730, -30.9170, 81.2670

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

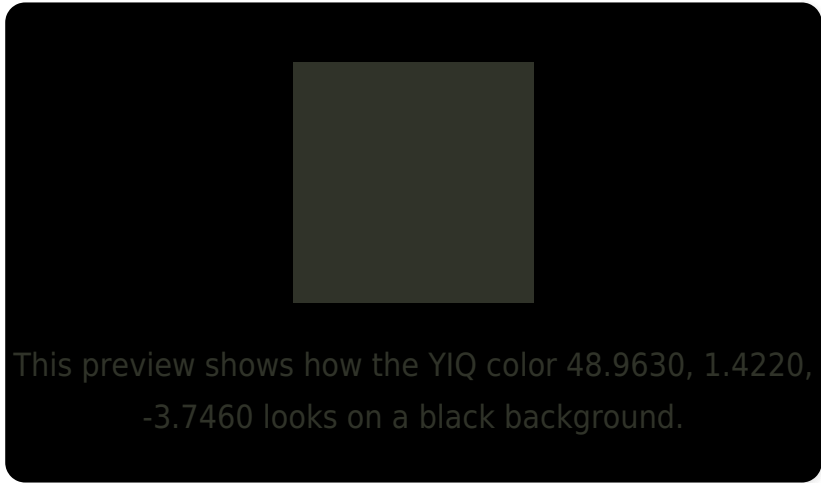
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

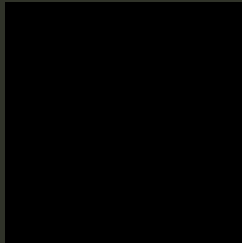
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460.



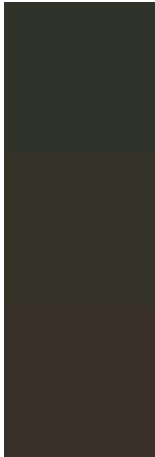
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 48.9630, 1.4220,

-3.7460.

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

48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

Protanopia

49.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

Deuteranopia

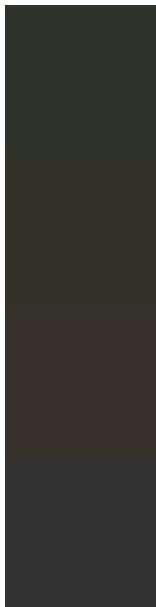
50.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



Tritanopia

49.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Trichromacy



Original Color

48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

Protanomaly

49.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980

Deuteranomaly

49.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

Tritanomaly

49.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

Monochromacy



Original Color

48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 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(48, 51, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 51, 41)  
}
```

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(48, 51, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 51, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 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(48, 51, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 51, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 51, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 51, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 51, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 51, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 48.9630, 1.4220, -3.7460 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 51, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 51,  
41) }
```

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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