

# Converting Colors

YIQ(44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(44.0240, -49.8510,  
71.9810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	290BDE
RGB	41, 11, 222
RGB Percent	16%, 4%, 87%
CMY	0.8389, 0.9570, 0.1298
CMYK	0.81, 0.95, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	249°, 91%, 46%
HSV	249°, 95%, 87%
XYZ	14.2085, 5.9805, 69.4480
YIQ	44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

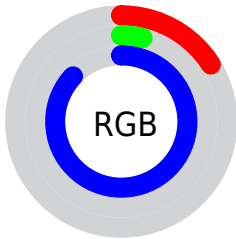
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	41, 11, 222
Decimal	2690014
CIE Lab	29.36, 69.83, -93.95
CIE LCh	29, 117.057, 306.624
Yxy	5.9805, 0.1585, 0.0667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280880094 (0xFF290BDE)
YUV	44.0240, 87.7422, -2.6520
Hunter-Lab	24.4551, 60.9126, -151.2539

# Details

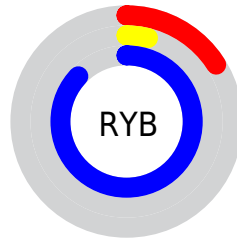
The YIQ color **44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **188.9760, 49.8510, -71.9810**, and the grayscale version is **43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.1110, -28.3470, 67.7250**, and **18.8100, -52.9650, 51.3150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.8760, -52.1900, 75.8260**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.6190, -44.5770, 64.5030**.

# Distribution



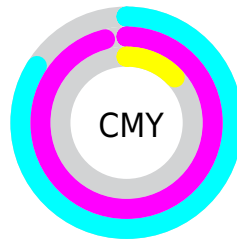
- Red (16%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810 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 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.0240, -49.8510,  
71.9810

■ 44.0240, -49.8510,  
71.9810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 22.0020, -61.9530,  
60.0230

■ 108.1110,  
-28.3470, 67.7250

■ 18.8100, -52.9650,  
51.3150

■ 133.8270,  
-16.1040, 60.6000

■ 15.7320, -44.2980,  
42.9180

■ 159.2440, -4.4570,  
53.2630

■ 13.8280, -36.1810,  
33.4750

■ 184.6610, 7.1900,  
45.9260

■ 16.7340, -30.5850,  
20.1590

■ 210.6650, 18.5620,  
38.0660


■ 10.4760, -21.2310,  
15.8330


■ 228.5850, 12.3750,


■ 6.0930, -13.0230,


23.5350


10.2490


 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680


 2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 44.0240, -49.8510,  
71.9810


 44.0240, -49.8510,  
71.9810

 34.8760, -52.1900,  
75.8260

 62.6190, -44.5770,  
64.5030

 81.2140, -39.3030,  
57.0250

 100.3960,  
-34.3040, 49.0240

 118.9910,  
-29.0300, 41.5460

■ 137.5860,  
-23.7560, 34.0680

■ 156.1810,  
-18.4820, 26.5900

■ 174.7760,  
-13.2080, 19.1120

■ 193.3710, -7.9340,  
11.6340

■ 212.5530, -2.9350,  
3.6330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.7910, -104.6800, 35.8960



44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810



70.5350, 61.6520, 83.1560

# Triad

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



44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810



54.4750, 76.7940, 17.9620



65.9110, -54.6940, -22.0060

# Complementary

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



44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810



188.9760, 49.8510, -71.9810

# 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.



54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160



44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810



63.4710, 19.5820, -24.4980

# Square

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



44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810



56.2120, 112.0480, 39.8560



51.6560, -24.2000, -46.0240



78.0460, -84.7300, 4.7260



# Rectangle

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



44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810



71.1700, 95.8120, 69.7960



51.6560, -24.2000, -46.0240



61.5620, -43.8260, -31.7460

# Sweetspot

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



44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810



192.7250, -17.1980, 25.3460



142.4750, -118.0560, -30.0880



89.9240, -10.8690, 15.2670



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810



39.8340, -60.3990, 86.9370



75.1200, 12.1330, 94.0290



102.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



27.5390, -41.5960, 60.0360



7.5650, -11.2360, 16.4120



# Inverse Universe

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



94.7230, 67.6550, 101.0230



101.2110, 81.6810, 122.1690



157.8800, -12.1330, -94.0290



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



69.8380, 56.4250, 84.2730

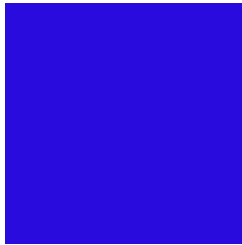


19.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

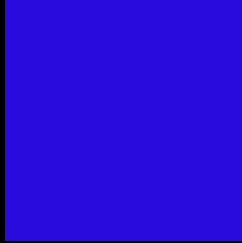
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

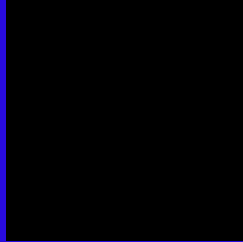
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 44.0240, -49.8510,



# 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

44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810

### Protanopia

55.4030, -63.6860, 8.8100

### Deuteranopia

55.9440, -58.3200, -0.3360



## Tritanopia

55.0200, -47.4510, -15.6030

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810

## Protanomaly

51.4540, -58.5550, 31.4690

## Deuteranomaly

51.7330, -55.2070, 25.8570

## Tritanomaly

51.2310, -48.2820, 15.9900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810

## Achromatopsia

44.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

44.0670, -18.1610, 26.2790

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810 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(41, 11, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 11, 222)  
}
```

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(41, 11, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 11, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810 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(41, 11, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 11, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(41, 11, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 11, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 11, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 11,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 44.0240, -49.8510, 71.9810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 11, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 11,  
222) }
```

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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