

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.0130, 25.4890,  
17.1450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	541F32
RGB	84, 31, 50
RGB Percent	33%, 12%, 20%
CMY	0.6705, 0.8785, 0.8038
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.40, 0.67
HSL	338°, 46%, 23%
HSV	338°, 63%, 33%
XYZ	4.7249, 3.0957, 3.3686
YIQ	49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

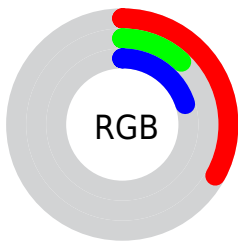
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	84, 31, 50
Decimal	5513010
CIELab	20.42, 26.85, 0.01
CIELCh	20, 26.849, 0.028
Yxy	3.0957, 0.4223, 0.2767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283703090 (0xFF541F32)
YUV	49.0130, 0.4866, 30.6836
Hunter-Lab	17.5947, 17.1440, 0.9649

# Details

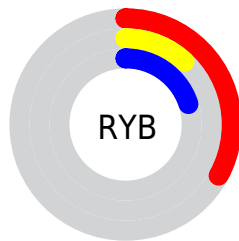
The YIQ color **49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **65.9870, -25.4890, -17.1450**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.3940, 28.7900, 17.8940**, and **12.3020, 22.8770, 9.4130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.7470, 29.2940, 19.7740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2790, 21.6840, 14.5160**.

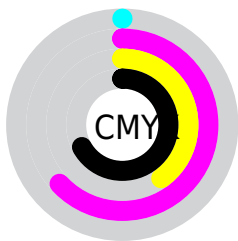
# Distribution



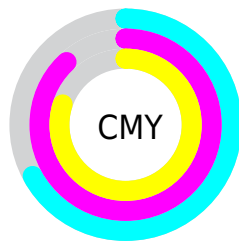
- Red (33%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (80%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450 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 49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.0130, 25.4890,  
17.1450

■ 49.0130, 25.4890,  
17.1450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.0560, 23.9300,  
17.8660

■ 97.3940, 28.7900,  
17.8940

■ 12.6010, 23.4730,  
9.6250

■ 122.9920, 29.9820,  
18.3180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 149.0030, 31.4490,  
19.2650

■ 175.6010, 32.6410,  
19.6890

■ 203.7860, 33.5580,  
19.5900

■ 224.9200, 21.3170,

15.6610

245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910

49.0130, 25.4890,  
17.1450

49.0130, 25.4890,  
17.1450

43.7470, 29.2940,  
19.7740

54.2790, 21.6840,  
14.5160

37.7800, 33.6950,  
22.6150

60.2460, 17.2830,  
11.6750

32.5140, 37.5000,  
25.2440

65.5120, 13.4780,  
9.0460

28.5360, 40.4340,  
27.1380

71.4790, 9.0770,  
6.2050

76.7450, 5.2720,  
3.5760

■ 82.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 87.9780, -2.9340,  
-1.8940

■ 93.2440, -6.7390,  
-4.5230

■ 99.2110, -11.1400,  
-7.3640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.8250, 11.4590, 18.1070



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



48.6080, 30.7630, 9.6670

# Triad

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



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



45.0260, 5.1380, -16.0300



42.3340, -42.0430, -3.4750

# Complementary

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



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



65.9870, -25.4890, -17.1450

# 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.



41.7980, -37.7780, -9.1860



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



39.7550, -19.0240, -18.6720

# Square

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



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



46.6860, 20.9550, -10.8290



40.2190, -31.9540, -15.6180



40.0830, -42.5940, 1.0060



# Rectangle

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



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



48.2070, 30.2140, 3.0940



40.2190, -31.9540, -15.6180



42.4650, -41.0340, -5.2420

# Sweetspot

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



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



96.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



47.2080, 3.2510, 23.6910



47.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



54.5360, 40.4340, 27.1380



50.9560, 29.6630, 7.5750



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.7270, 50.3820, 34.0780



78.8300, 111.6290, 74.9970



# Inverse Universe

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



49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450



54.5360, 40.4340, 27.1380



64.0440, -29.6630, -7.5750



38.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



35.7270, 50.3820, 34.0780

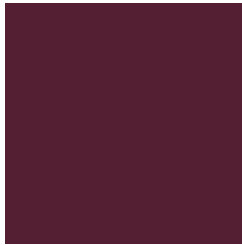


78.8300, 111.6290, 74.9970



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

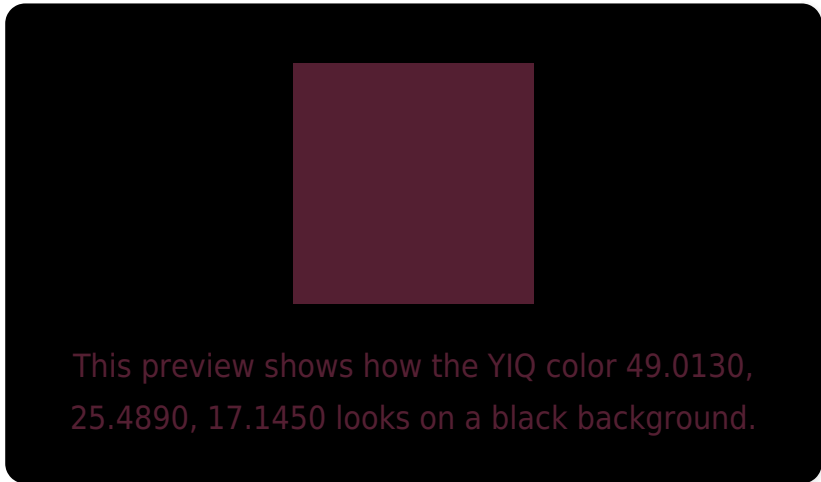
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

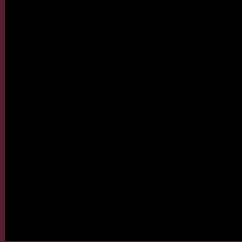
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0130, 25.4890,



# 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

49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450

### Protanopia

50.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970

### Deuteranopia

50.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



## Tritanopia

48.8790, 28.5620, 11.0100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450

## Protanomaly

49.9780, 6.2340, 8.1700

## Deuteranomaly

49.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540

## Tritanomaly

48.8620, 27.2320, 13.0880

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450 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(84, 31, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 31, 50)  
}
```

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(84, 31, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 31, 50) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450 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(84, 31, 50) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 31, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 31, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 31, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 31, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 31, 50)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.0130, 25.4890, 17.1450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 31, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 31,  
50) }
```

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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