

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890)
contains.

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Color

YIQ(49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Hex | 3A2E29 |
| RGB | 58, 46, 41 |
| RGB Percent | 23%, 18%, 16% |
| CMY | 0.7725, 0.8196, 0.8392 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.21, 0.29, 0.77 |
| HSL | 18°, 17%, 19% |
| HSV | 18°, 29%, 23% |
| XYZ | 3.1225, 3.0135, 2.5158 |
| YIQ | 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

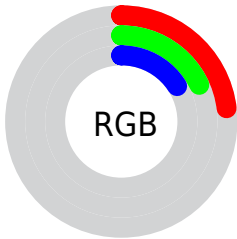
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 58, 48, 41 |
| Decimal | 3812905 |
| CIE Lab | 20.10, 4.54, 5.27 |
| CIE LCh | 20, 6.960, 49.257 |
| Yxy | 3.0135, 0.3609, 0.3483 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4282002985 (0xFF3A2E29) |
| YUV | 49.0180, -3.9529, 7.8772 |
| Hunter-Lab | 17.3594, 1.7285, 3.5590 |

Details

The YIQ color **49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **49.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.2030, 9.6740, 0.8900**, and **3.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.9860, 11.7830, 1.2150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630**.

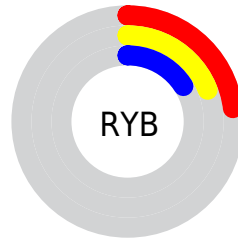
Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (18%)

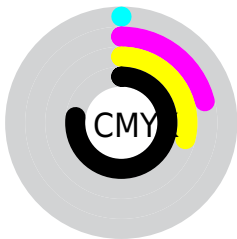
Blue (16%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (16%)

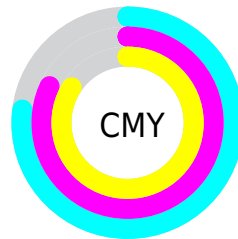


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890 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 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 49.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.8330, 7.8400,
1.0880

■ 95.2030, 9.6740,
0.8900

■ 3.5880, 7.1520,
2.5440

■ 119.8010, 10.8660,
1.3140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.8010, 10.8660,
1.3140

■ 172.1000, 11.4620,
1.5260

■ 199.3990, 12.0580,
1.7380

■ 227.3990, 12.0580,

1.7380

252.0990, 4.0350,
-1.5410

49.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

49.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

45.9860, 11.7830,
1.2150

52.0500, 5.7310,
0.7630

42.9540, 14.8090,
1.4410

55.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

40.0360, 17.5140,
1.9780

58.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

37.0040, 20.5400,
2.2040

61.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

33.9720, 23.5660,
2.4300

64.0640, -6.0520,
-0.4520

■ 30.3530, 26.8670,
3.1790

■ 67.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 27.3210, 29.8930,
3.4050

■ 70.7150, -12.3790,
-1.4270

■ 73.6330, -15.0840,
-1.9640

■ 76.6650, -18.1100,
-2.1900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680



49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



48.7680, 6.4650, -1.5270

Triad

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



49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



46.5430, -6.1430, -4.3110



48.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980

Complementary

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



49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



49.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

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.



48.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



46.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810

Square

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



49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



47.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



47.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



49.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

Rectangle

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



49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



48.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970



47.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



48.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

Sweetspot

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



49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



73.2670, 3.6220, 0.4380



47.4510, 6.2800, 7.3360



35.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890



62.7690, 13.8920, 1.5400



53.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950



26.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



43.3570, 47.4070, 5.3830



103.0490, 112.9240, 12.9560

Inverse Universe

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



49.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890



64.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400



45.2860, -6.5570, 3.1950



26.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



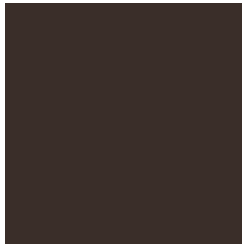
48.6430, -47.4070, -5.3830



115.9510, -112.9240, -12.9560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

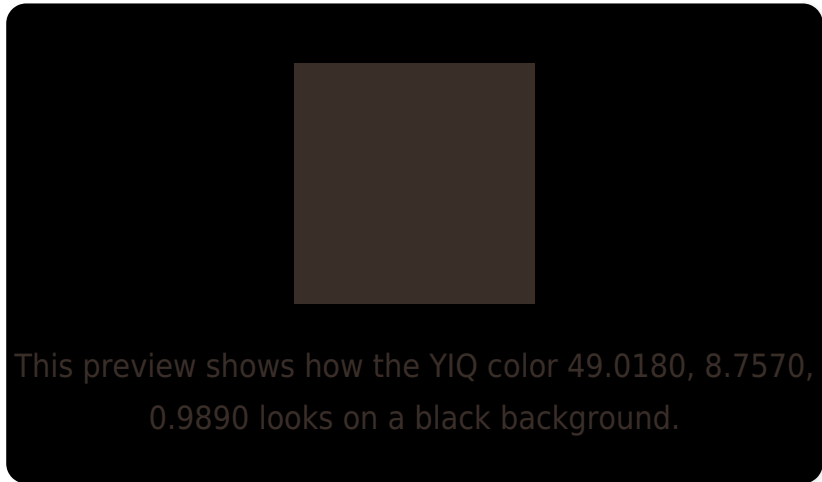
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

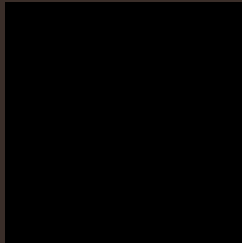
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890.

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

49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

Protanopia

48.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

Deuteranopia

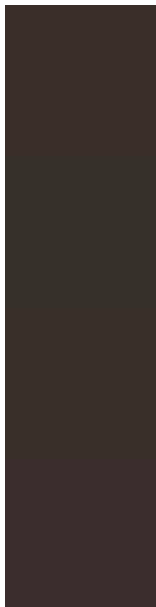
49.0070, 7.2900, 0.0420



Tritanopia

49.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

Protanomaly

49.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940

Deuteranomaly

49.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540

Tritanomaly

49.1860, 8.3440, 2.9680

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890 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(58, 46, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(58, 46, 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(58, 46, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(58, 46, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890 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(58, 46, 41) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(58, 46, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(58, 46, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(58, 46, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 46, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(58, 46, 41)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.0180, 8.7570, 0.9890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(58, 46, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(58, 46,  
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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