

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010)
contains.

YIQ(49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(49.0240, 25.8150,
-10.8010)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	433102
RGB	67, 49, 2
RGB Percent	26%, 19%, 1%
CMY	0.7372, 0.8079, 0.9920
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.97, 0.74
HSL	43°, 94%, 14%
HSV	43°, 97%, 26%
XYZ	3.4241, 3.3939, 0.5331
YIQ	49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

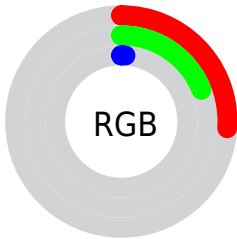
Format	Color
RYB	27, 67, 2
Decimal	4403458
CIELab	21.56, 3.25, 29.54
CIELCh	22, 29.721, 83.717
Yxy	3.3939, 0.4658, 0.4617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282593538 (0xFF433102)
YUV	49.0240, -23.1828, 15.7650
Hunter-Lab	18.4224, 0.9380, 11.1801

Details

The YIQ color **49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **19.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300**, and **6.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.9960, 23.0180, -9.6700**.

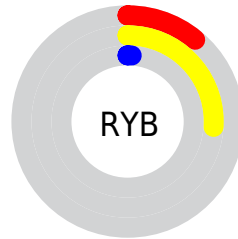
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (19%)

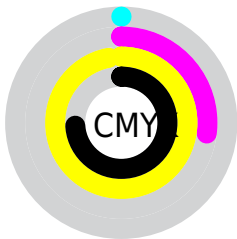
Blue (1%)



Red (11%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (1%)

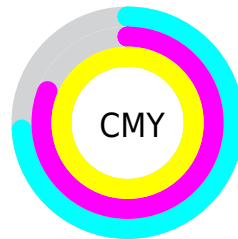


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (97%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010 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 49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.0240, 25.8150,
-10.8010

■ 49.0240, 25.8150,
-10.8010

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 29.2930, 17.9280,
-5.5280

■ 96.6330, 28.4740,
-9.4300

■ 6.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 121.7040, 29.7120,
-9.8400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.4870, 31.8210,
-9.5150

■ 174.6720, 32.7380,
-9.6140

■ 202.1560, 34.2510,
-9.5010

■ 229.3300, 33.7010,

-10.5470

■ 248.9580, 17.0130,
-16.4830

■ 49.0240, 25.8150,
-10.8010

■ 49.0240, 25.8150,
-10.8010

■ 48.2090, 26.7320,
-10.9000

■ 50.9960, 23.0180,
-9.6700

■ 52.8540, 20.5420,
-8.8500

■ 54.8260, 17.7450,
-7.7190

■ 56.2110, 15.2230,
-6.0650

■ 58.1830, 12.4260,
-4.9340

■ 60.0410, 9.9500,
-4.1140

■ 62.0130, 7.1530,
-2.9830

■ 63.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 65.8430, 1.8800,
-1.0320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1210, 33.3320, 1.6520



49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



47.3100, 10.0900, -17.6700

Triad

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



49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



44.2600, -39.1990, -10.9670



53.3240, 8.6160, 20.0720

Complementary

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



49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



19.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010

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.



51.5210, -17.1040, 12.6240



49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



45.1380, -44.4270, -4.3230

Square

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



49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



41.6380, -31.8160, -18.1200



43.7020, -45.8950, 0.2570



51.3060, 26.2220, 20.3820

Rectangle

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



49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



45.0570, -5.3150, -19.3230



43.7020, -45.8950, 0.2570



53.3770, 1.0970, 18.6730

Sweetspot

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



49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



80.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140



23.4870, 32.9620, 19.3780



38.9420, 5.9150, -2.5730



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.



49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010



62.9940, 34.5270, -14.5050



55.4040, 12.5210, -23.1830



32.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100



70.0930, 38.5620, -16.0460



162.0700, 88.9540, -37.2380

Inverse Universe

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



19.9760, -25.8150, 10.8010



24.0060, -34.5270, 14.5050



13.5960, -12.5210, 23.1830



30.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



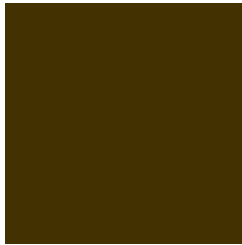
26.9070, -38.5620, 16.0460



61.9300, -88.9540, 37.2380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

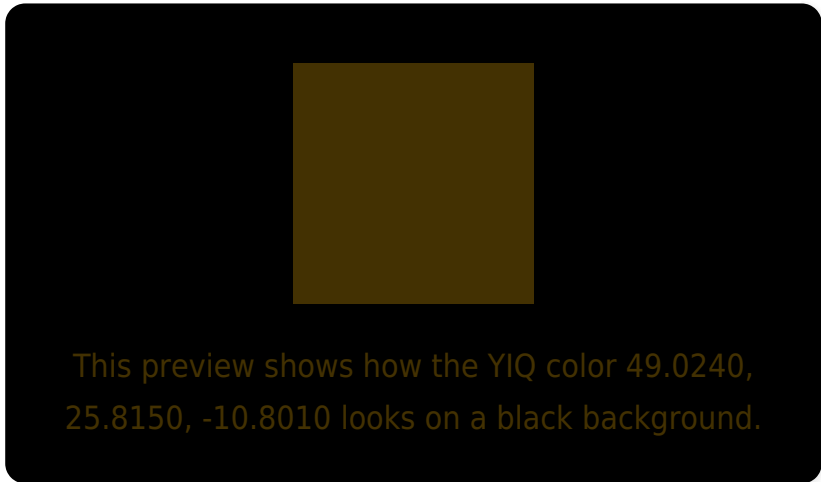
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

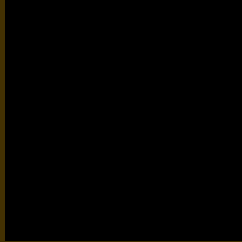
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0240, 25.8150,

-10.8010.

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

49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010

Protanopia

48.6210, 19.5800, -13.4440

Deuteranopia

48.4970, 25.8610, -11.6350



Tritanopia

53.2190, 12.7450, 5.8090

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010

Protanomaly

48.8170, 21.9640, -12.5960

Deuteranomaly

48.6110, 25.5400, -11.3240

Tritanomaly

51.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.1550, 9.6290, -3.8030

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010 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(67, 49, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 49, 2)  
}
```

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(67, 49, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 49, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010 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(67, 49, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 49, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 49, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 49, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 49, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 49, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.0240, 25.8150, -10.8010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 49, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 49,  
2) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor