

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.0320, 41.6730,  
21.2010)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	661827
RGB	102, 24, 39
RGB Percent	40%, 9%, 15%
CMY	0.5998, 0.9060, 0.8469
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.62, 0.60
HSL	348°, 62%, 25%
HSV	348°, 77%, 40%
XYZ	6.1779, 3.6263, 2.2972
YIQ	49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

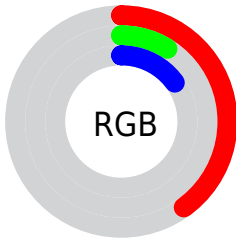
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	102, 24, 39
Decimal	6690855
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.40, 35.54, 10.94
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 37.181, 17.104
Yxy	3.6263, 0.5105, 0.2997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284880935 (0xFF661827)
YUV	49.0320, -4.9458, 46.4529
Hunter-Lab	19.0430, 24.5840, 6.1778

# Details

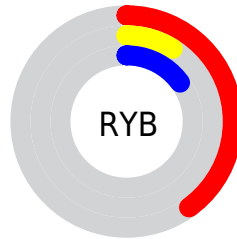
The YIQ color **49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **76.9680, -41.6730, -21.2010**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.9570, 46.2580, 20.7060**, and **15.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.2500, 46.9910, 23.9430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.8140, 36.3550, 18.4590**.

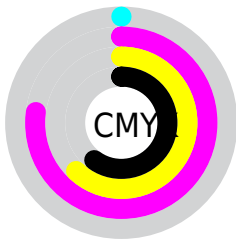
# Distribution



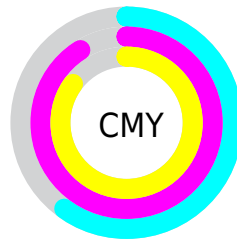
- Red (40%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (15%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010 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 49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.0320, 41.6730,  
21.2010

■ 49.0320, 41.6730,  
21.2010

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.5910, 38.6010,  
21.8090

■ 99.9570, 46.2580,  
20.7060

■ 15.2490, 30.3960,  
10.8120

■ 126.0390, 48.9630,  
21.2430

■ 2.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

■ 152.8220, 51.0720,  
21.5680


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 180.3060, 52.5850,  
21.6810


■ 202.5220, 43.0490,  
18.2890


■ 222.1500, 26.3610,


12.3530


 242.3650, 9.3980,  
5.8940


 49.0320, 41.6730,  
21.2010


 49.0320, 41.6730,  
21.2010


 42.2500, 46.9910,  
23.9430


 55.8140, 36.3550,  
18.4590


 35.4680, 52.3090,  
26.6850

 62.7100, 30.7160,  
16.0280

 32.7780, 54.3720,  
27.8440

 70.0790, 25.1230,  
12.7630

 76.8610, 19.8050,  
10.0210

 83.6430, 14.4870,  
7.2790

■ 90.4250, 9.1690,  
4.5370

■ 97.3210, 3.5300,  
2.1060

■ 104.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

■ 111.4720, -7.3810,  
-3.9010

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.3160, 29.4300, 28.3260



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



50.1330, 42.2260, 5.6660

# Triad

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



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



42.8340, -12.2370, -26.0370



47.5320, -51.1680, 2.2080

# Complementary

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



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



76.9680, -41.6730, -21.2010

# 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.



48.8710, -48.0490, -4.7610



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



42.7150, -30.7150, -21.5550

# Square

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



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



49.0070, 15.3170, -18.7870



46.6080, -40.2990, -13.0590



48.7130, -35.2600, 11.2680



# Rectangle

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



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



50.6450, 37.3680, -5.4160



46.6080, -40.2990, -13.0590



48.3640, -50.7550, 0.2290

# Sweetspot

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



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



111.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380



51.4300, 11.9140, 37.4020



53.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



50.1000, 65.3290, 33.0170



60.8230, 40.1630, 4.5070



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.8930, 61.4780, 31.2220



77.7160, 129.1450, 65.9210



# Inverse Universe

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



49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010



50.1000, 65.3290, 33.0170



65.1770, -40.1630, -4.5070



47.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710



36.8930, 61.4780, 31.2220

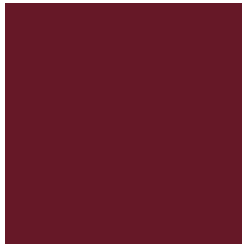


77.7160, 129.1450, 65.9210



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

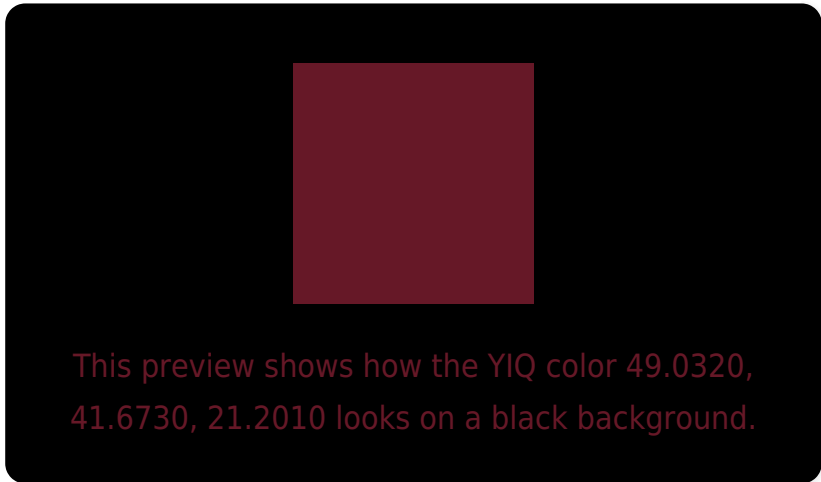
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0320, 41.6730,



# 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

49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010

### Protanopia

55.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

### Deuteranopia

55.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300



## Tritanopia

48.8380, 44.9750, 16.4230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010

## Protanomaly

53.1270, 16.0000, 7.3920

## Deuteranomaly

52.6780, 24.5740, 6.1900

## Tritanomaly

48.7070, 43.9660, 18.1900

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9420, 15.0830, 7.4910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010 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(102, 24, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 24, 39)  
}
```

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(102, 24, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 24, 39) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010 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(102, 24, 39) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 24, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 24, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 24, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 24, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 24,  
39) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.0320, 41.6730, 21.2010 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 24, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102, 24,  
39) }
```

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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