

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F490F
RGB	15, 73, 15
RGB Percent	6%, 29%, 6%
CMY	0.9413, 0.7136, 0.9412
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.79, 0.71
HSL	120°, 66%, 17%
HSV	120°, 80%, 29%
XYZ	2.6666, 4.9039, 1.2578
YIQ	49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

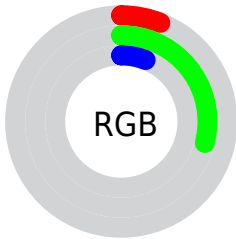
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 73, 73
Decimal	1001743
CIE _{Lab}	26.46, -31.08, 27.99
CIE _{LCh}	26, 41.832, 137.994
Yxy	4.9039, 0.3021, 0.5555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279191823 (0xFF0F490F)
YUV	49.0460, -16.7847, -29.8583
Hunter-Lab	22.1448, -17.2591, 12.1339

Details

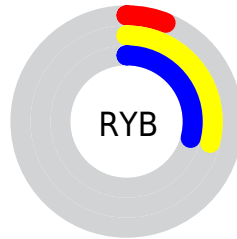
The YIQ color **49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **38.9540, 15.9500, 30.3340**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.9000, -12.6030, -30.4190**, and **18.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.9370, -14.0250, -26.6730**.

Distribution



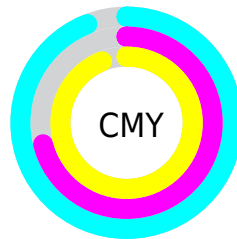
- Red (6%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (6%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (71%)





- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340 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 49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 49.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340


 49.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

 253.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990


 29.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

 98.9000, -12.6030,
-30.4190


 18.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

 125.2590,
-12.2360, -31.5640

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 151.1450,
-11.9150, -31.8750

 178.5040,
-11.5480, -33.0200

 206.0910,
-11.8230, -33.5430

 231.6290,

-10.4020, -31.7620

■ 243.1930, -2.7020,
-17.1180

■ 49.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 49.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 46.1550, -17.8750,
-33.9950

■ 51.9370, -14.0250,
-26.6730

■ 42.8510, -20.0750,
-38.1790

■ 55.2410, -11.8250,
-22.4890

■ 58.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

■ 61.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 63.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 67.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 70.1090, -1.9250,
-3.6610

■ 73.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 76.3040, 2.2000,
4.1840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.9700, 16.7390, -22.5330



49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



50.0840, -36.3080, -24.8200

Triad

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



49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



55.3400, -59.3750, 2.2650



56.8480, 48.1830, 24.3670

Complementary

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



49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



38.9540, 15.9500, 30.3340

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.



59.5880, 34.6560, 32.7360



49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



58.0270, -39.0200, 13.3320

Square

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



49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



56.5650, -55.9350, -5.0150



63.9250, 5.7260, 28.3980



58.6560, 48.0030, 5.5950

Rectangle

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



49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



53.2930, -43.9660, -18.1900



63.9250, 5.7260, 28.3980



56.8140, 45.5230, 28.5230

Sweetspot

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



49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



84.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



66.3880, 18.6180, -18.0380



42.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340



57.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



52.3520, -25.2590, -21.3150



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



58.1130, -27.2250, -51.7770



133.2490, -62.4250, -118.7210

Inverse Universe

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



38.9540, 15.9500, 30.3340



41.7570, 24.4750, 46.5470



35.6480, 25.2590, 21.3150



33.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



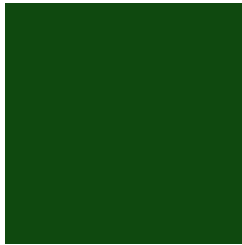
40.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



93.7510, 62.4250, 118.7210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

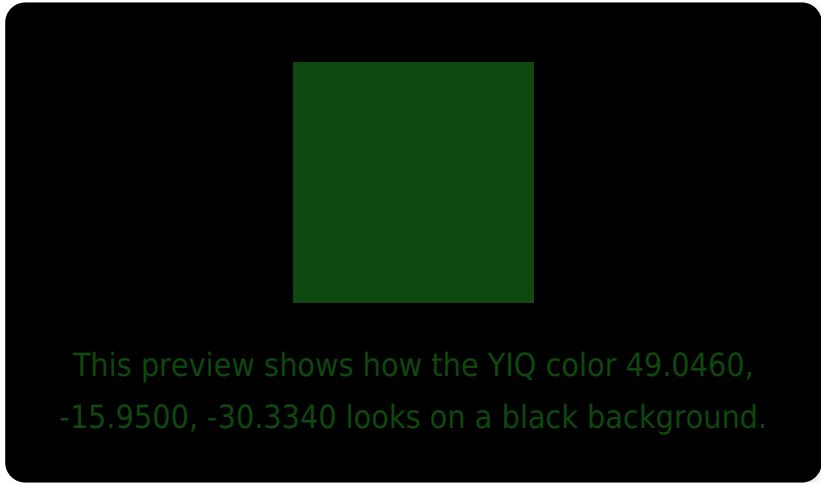
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0460, -15.9500,

-30.3340.

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

49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340

Protanopia

59.5780, 21.1390, -14.1650

Deuteranopia

60.9360, 23.2470, -8.3130



Tritanopia

58.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340

Protanomaly

56.0600, 7.7980, -20.1860

Deuteranomaly

56.7660, 8.8060, -16.4260

Tritanomaly

54.9060, -20.7670, -14.6150

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340 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(15, 73, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 73, 15)  
}
```

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(15, 73, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 73, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340 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(15, 73, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 73, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 73, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 73, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 73, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 73, 15)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.0460, -15.9500, -30.3340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 73, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 73,  
15) }
```

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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