

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.0540, 19.3850,  
50.6890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	630B72
RGB	99, 11, 114
RGB Percent	39%, 4%, 45%
CMY	0.6115, 0.9570, 0.5529
CMYK	0.13, 0.90, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	291°, 82%, 25%
HSV	291°, 90%, 45%
XYZ	8.3097, 4.1100, 16.2747
YIQ	49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

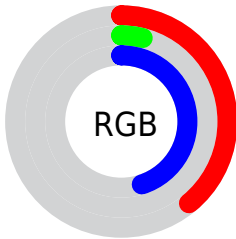
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 11, 114
Decimal	6490994
CIELab	24.03, 49.36, -37.12
CIELCh	24, 61.763, 323.058
Yxy	4.1100, 0.2896, 0.1432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284681074 (0xFF630B72)
YUV	49.0540, 32.0184, 43.8026
Hunter-Lab	20.2731, 37.6872, -33.4054

# Details

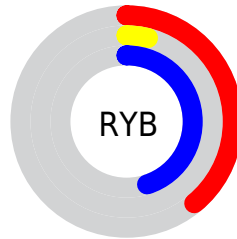
The YIQ color **49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **75.9460, -19.3850, -50.6890**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.2880, 18.6060, 48.2860**, and **21.7620, 7.7430, 30.3910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.9990, 21.2180, 56.0180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.1090, 17.5520, 45.3600**.

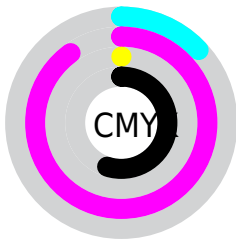
# Distribution



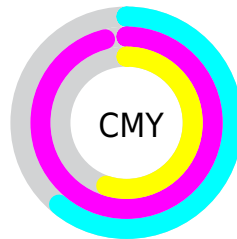
- Red (39%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890 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 49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



49.0540, 19.3850,  
50.6890

49.0540, 19.3850,  
50.6890

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

31.9730, 14.9390,  
43.1550

105.2880, 18.6060,  
48.2860

21.7620, 7.7430,  
30.3910

132.5870, 19.2020,  
48.4980

11.3660, -0.3700,  
17.7260

159.7120, 20.3480,  
49.7560

2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970

187.5380, 20.8980,  
50.8020


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


209.2140, 21.4500,  
40.7940


225.6500, 13.7500,


26.1500


 242.6730, 5.7750,  
10.9830


 49.0540, 19.3850,  
50.6890


 49.0540, 19.3850,  
50.6890

 41.9990, 21.2180,  
56.0180

 56.1090, 17.5520,  
45.3600

 63.4520, 14.8480,  
39.2960

 70.5070, 13.0150,  
33.9670

 78.1490, 10.9070,  
28.1150

 84.9050, 8.4780,  
22.5740

■ 91.9600, 6.6450,  
17.2450

■ 99.6020, 4.5370,  
11.3930

■ 106.3580, 2.1080,  
5.8520

■ 114.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.8800, -60.2950, 18.9450



49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890



46.8500, 55.0100, 49.3300

# Triad

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



49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890



54.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360



54.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020

# Complementary

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



49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890



75.9460, -19.3850, -50.6890

# 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.



48.5680, -34.7950, -24.7070



49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890



48.9190, 3.5810, -26.3630

# Square

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



49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890



47.8750, 60.7480, 11.4040



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



58.4860, -62.7220, 2.3500



# Rectangle

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



49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890



44.3270, 66.4280, 40.6360



41.6770, -19.5250, -37.1330



52.8030, -45.3420, -15.2780

# Sweetspot

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



49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890



122.7260, 7.4240, 19.6480



31.5470, -37.1880, 24.1880



59.0150, 4.8120, 11.9160



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890



54.5460, 27.5880, 72.7400



49.4350, 39.8810, 42.6730



52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



44.1780, 22.2720, 58.9440



91.5460, 47.0650, 121.7610



# Inverse Universe

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



43.5070, 56.5730, 26.5010



46.6460, 81.4670, 37.9070



75.5650, -39.8810, -42.6730



51.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



37.8180, 66.0630, 30.7270

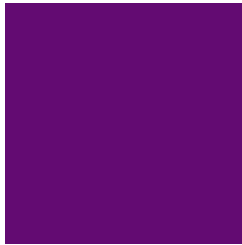


77.9570, 135.6560, 63.5600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

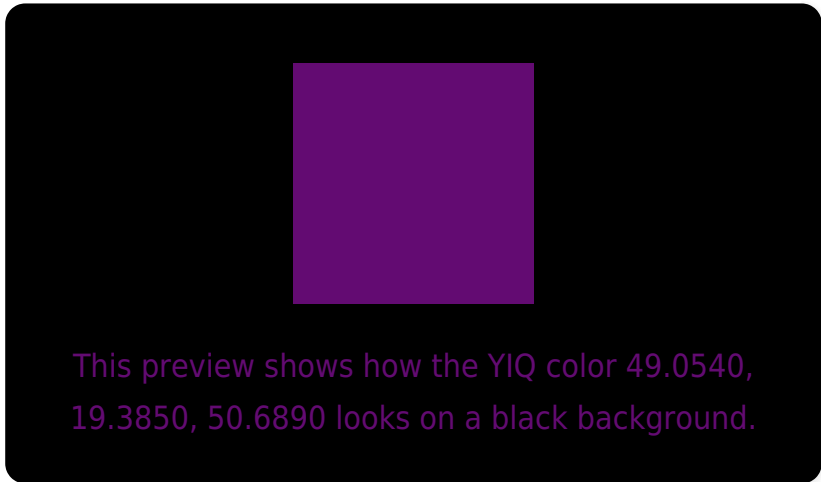
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

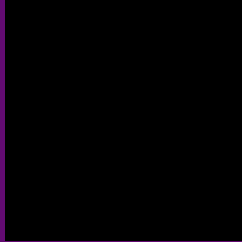
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0540, 19.3850,



# 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

49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890

### Protanopia

47.2530, -54.5160, 7.8200

### Deuteranopia

49.5000, -48.1420, 2.4340



## Tritanopia

59.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890

## Protanomaly

47.6960, -27.4220, 23.4100

## Deuteranomaly

49.4420, -23.8910, 19.9890

## Tritanomaly

55.7990, 23.5160, 25.3720

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9000, 6.8740, 18.6020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890 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(99, 11, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 11, 114)  
}
```

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(99, 11, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 11, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890 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(99, 11, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 11, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 11, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 11, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 11, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 11,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.0540, 19.3850, 50.6890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 11, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 11,  
114) }
```

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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