

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	27372D
RGB	39, 55, 45
RGB Percent	15%, 22%, 18%
CMY	0.8471, 0.7843, 0.8235
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.18, 0.78
HSL	143°, 17%, 18%
HSV	142°, 29%, 22%
XYZ	2.6763, 3.3536, 2.9884
YIQ	49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

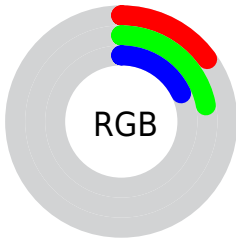
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 51, 55
Decimal	2570029
CIE Lab	21.41, -9.12, 4.17
CIE LCh	21, 10.031, 155.455
Yxy	3.3536, 0.2968, 0.3719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280760109 (0xFF27372D)
YUV	49.0760, -2.0095, -8.8367
Hunter-Lab	18.3127, -5.9600, 3.1435

Details

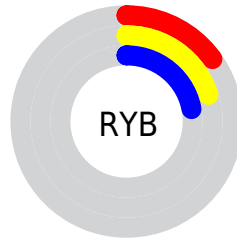
The YIQ color **49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **44.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.3640, -7.1970, -7.2370**, and **5.8700, -2.7500, -5.2300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.9130, -4.3090, -4.5090**.

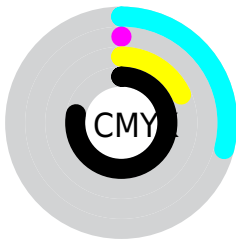
Distribution



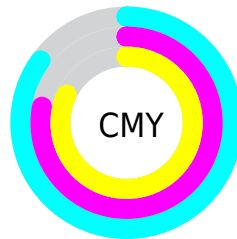
- Red (15%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 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 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 49.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

■ 95.3640, -7.1970,
-7.2370

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 120.2500, -6.8760,
-7.5480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 145.9510, -7.4720,
-7.7600

■ 172.5380, -7.7470,
-8.2830

■ 199.5380, -7.7470,
-8.2830

■ 227.5380, -7.7470,

-8.2830

251.2550, -5.2720,
-3.5760

49.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

49.0760, -6.3260,
-6.5020

46.9400, -8.9390,
-8.7070

50.9130, -4.3090,
-4.5090

44.9890, -10.6350,
-11.0110

53.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

42.8530, -13.2480,
-13.2160

55.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

40.9020, -14.9440,
-15.5200

57.2500, 2.2920,
2.5160

38.7660, -17.5570,
-17.7250

59.0870, 4.3090,
4.5090

■ 36.8150, -19.2530,
-20.0290

■ 61.3370, 6.6010,
7.0250

■ 34.6790, -21.8660,
-22.2340

■ 63.1740, 8.6180,
9.0180

■ 65.4240, 10.9100,
11.5340

■ 67.2610, 12.9270,
13.5270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1970, 0.6430, -6.1490



49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



48.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320

Triad

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



49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



51.2040, -9.2620, 2.6580



52.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840

Complementary

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



49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



44.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

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.



52.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840



49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



52.0910, -1.5140, 5.4140

Square

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



49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



49.5730, -14.8550, -0.6070



52.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



51.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650

Rectangle

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



49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



47.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780



52.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



52.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410

Sweetspot

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



49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



68.7500, -2.2920, -2.5160



51.3820, 1.5600, -6.2480



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



61.8150, -10.0850, -9.9650



49.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



26.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



57.8800, -36.2140, -37.5420



137.9010, -86.5470, -89.0350

Inverse Universe

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



44.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020



55.2990, 9.7640, 10.2760



44.0120, 8.8940, 4.0140



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



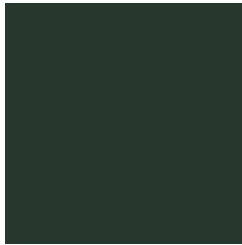
34.0060, 36.5350, 37.2310



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

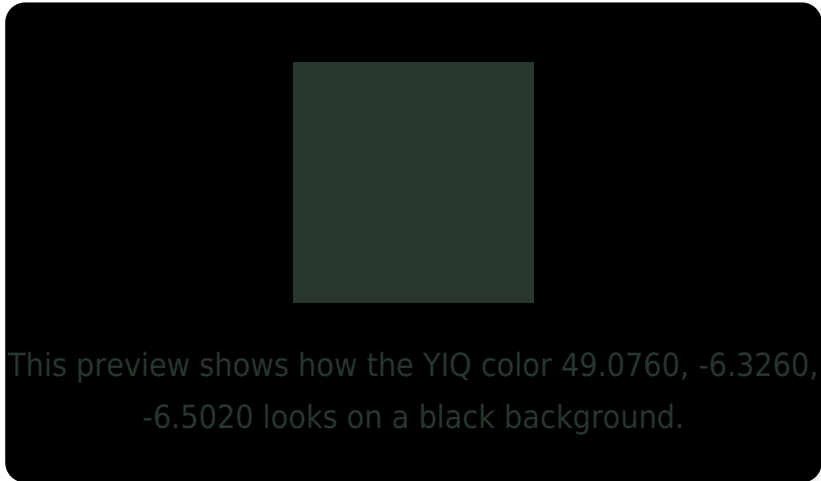
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

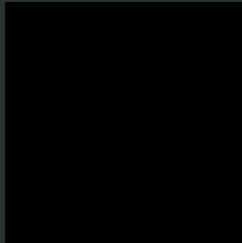
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020.

-6.5020.

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

49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

Protanopia

50.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

Deuteranopia

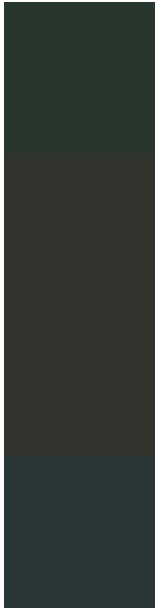
51.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



Tritanopia

49.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

Protanomaly

50.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240

Deuteranomaly

50.4300, 1.6050, -1.5550

Tritanomaly

49.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.8640, -2.6130, -2.2050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 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(39, 55, 45)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 55, 45)  
}
```

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(39, 55, 45) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 55, 45) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 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(39, 55, 45) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 55, 45) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 55, 45)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 55, 45); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 55, 45);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 55, 45)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 55, 45) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 55,  
45) }
```

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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