

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.1150, -10.0890,
12.1430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F2C51
RGB	47, 44, 81
RGB Percent	18%, 17%, 32%
CMY	0.8157, 0.8275, 0.6824
CMYK	0.42, 0.46, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	245°, 30%, 25%
HSV	245°, 46%, 32%
XYZ	3.5578, 2.9996, 8.1726
YIQ	49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

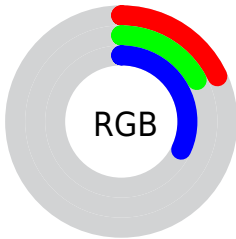
Format	Color
R_YB	47, 44, 81
Decimal	3091537
CIE Lab	20.04, 11.90, -22.22
CIE LCh	20, 25.210, 298.173
Yxy	2.9996, 0.2415, 0.2036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281281617 (0xFF2F2C51)
YUV	49.1150, 15.7193, -1.8549
Hunter-Lab	17.3194, 6.3593, -15.8539

Details

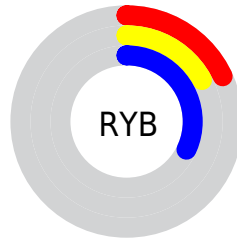
The YIQ color **49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **75.8850, 10.0890, -12.1430**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.5820, -9.9060, 14.3340**, and **5.3000, -9.1720, 12.0440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.3260, -12.0610, 14.8430**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.9040, -8.1170, 9.4430**.

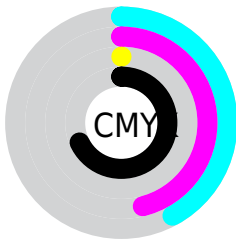
Distribution



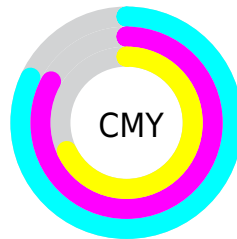
- Red (18%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430 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 49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.1150, -10.0890,
12.1430

■ 49.1150, -10.0890,
12.1430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.2890, -10.6390,
11.0970

■ 95.5820, -9.9060,
14.3340

■ 5.3000, -9.1720,
12.0440

■ 120.6960,
-10.2270, 14.6450

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 146.2230,
-10.2730, 15.4790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 173.2230,
-10.2730, 15.4790

■ 200.7500,
-10.3190, 16.3130

■ 227.2680, -6.1460,

12.2700

251.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

49.1150, -10.0890,
12.1430

49.1150, -10.0890,
12.1430

42.3260, -12.0610,
14.8430

55.9040, -8.1170,
9.4430

35.2380, -14.6290,
17.3310

62.9920, -5.5490,
6.9550

28.4490, -16.6010,
20.0310

69.7810, -3.5770,
4.2550

21.3610, -19.1690,
22.5190

76.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

14.5720, -21.1410,
25.2190

83.6580, 0.9630,
-0.9330

■ 11.3270, -21.8290,
26.6750

■ 91.3330, 3.2560,
-3.9440

■ 98.1220, 5.2280,
-6.6440

■ 105.2100, 7.7960,
-9.1320

■ 111.9990, 9.7680,
-11.8320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



39.6270, -41.3100, -0.2380



49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430



49.8140, 9.9920, 17.1600

Triad

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



49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430



47.2450, 27.0510, -0.1570



38.8170, -30.7620, -15.1940

Complementary

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



49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430



75.8850, 10.0890, -12.1430

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.



40.8480, -14.8520, -17.1880



49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430



46.4410, 20.2670, -9.3730

Square

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



49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430



47.8250, 28.6540, 9.3420



44.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500



40.8690, -36.5400, -9.5960

Rectangle

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



49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430



49.0770, 19.4370, 16.6930



44.3790, 5.6420, -14.1500



38.0190, -28.5150, -17.3710

Sweetspot

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



49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430



92.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770



68.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



45.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430



55.1070, -15.6380, 19.0980



54.4970, 0.6390, 15.9590



37.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



14.6610, -28.3410, 34.5630



32.1290, -63.1480, 76.1800

Inverse Universe

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



58.9390, 11.1380, 18.4180



70.3840, 17.5550, 28.7790



70.5030, -0.6390, -15.9590



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



42.3390, 31.7640, 52.1160



93.6500, 69.8990, 115.4270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

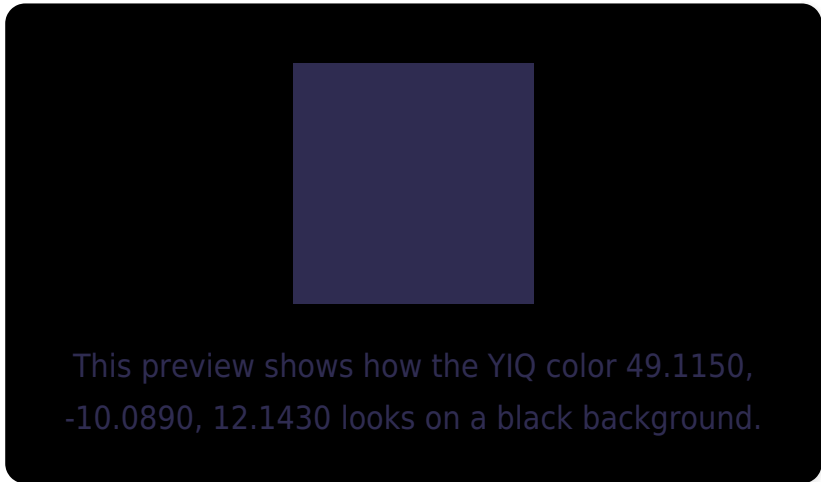
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

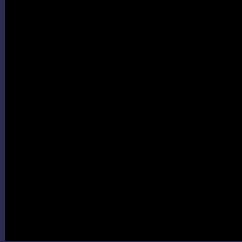
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1150, -10.0890,

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

49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430

Protanopia

46.7330, -20.8170, 8.3270

Deuteranopia

46.2550, -22.4670, 5.1890



Tritanopia

47.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430

Protanomaly

47.5270, -17.2410, 9.5990

Deuteranomaly

47.1740, -17.7450, 7.7190

Tritanomaly

48.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430 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(47, 44, 81)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 44, 81)  
}
```

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(47, 44, 81) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 44, 81) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430 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(47, 44, 81) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 44, 81) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 44, 81)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 44, 81); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 44, 81);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 44, 81)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.1150, -10.0890, 12.1430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 44, 81) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 44,  
81) }
```

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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