

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.1410, -40.4820,
-15.2500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.1410, -40.4820,
-15.2500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	014644
RGB	1, 70, 68
RGB Percent	0%, 27%, 27%
CMY	0.9962, 0.7254, 0.7335
CMYK	0.99, 0.00, 0.03, 0.73
HSL	178°, 97%, 14%
HSV	178°, 99%, 27%
XYZ	3.2461, 4.8070, 6.2191
YIQ	49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

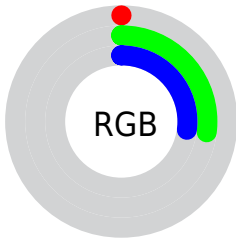
Format	Color
RYB	1, 36, 70
Decimal	83524
CIELab	26.18, -19.58, -4.30
CIELCh	26, 20.045, 192.395
Yxy	4.8070, 0.2274, 0.3368
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278273604 (0xFF014644)
YUV	49.1410, 9.2975, -42.2197
Hunter-Lab	21.9248, -11.9404, -1.4705

Details

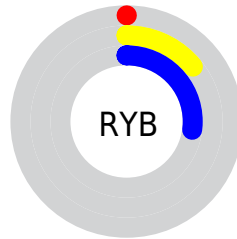
The YIQ color **49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **21.8590, 40.4820, 15.2500**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.3160, -33.6050, -13.2290**, and **19.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.8420, -41.0780, -15.4620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.2340, -36.3100, -13.7660**.

Distribution



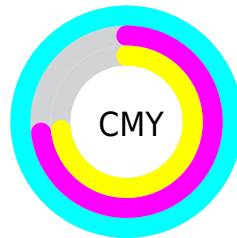
- Red (0%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500 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 49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.1410, -40.4820,
-15.2500

■ 49.1410, -40.4820,
-15.2500

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 32.8330, -27.6910,
-10.2750

■ 101.3160,
-33.6050, -13.2290

■ 19.2860, -15.7250,
-6.8690

■ 127.2020,
-33.2840, -13.5400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 153.3160,
-33.6050, -13.2290


■ 180.9030,
-33.8800, -13.7520


■ 208.6040,
-34.4760, -13.9640


■ 236.7180,


-34.7970, -13.6530


 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720


 49.1410, -40.4820,
-15.2500


 49.1410, -40.4820,
-15.2500


 48.8420, -41.0780,
-15.4620

 51.2340, -36.3100,
-13.7660

 53.3270, -32.1380,
-12.2820

 55.5340, -28.2870,
-10.4870

 57.6270, -24.1150,
-9.0030

 59.7200, -19.9430,
-7.5190

■ 61.8130, -15.7710,
-6.0350

■ 63.9060, -11.5990,
-4.5510

■ 66.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 68.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.1020, -18.3830, -13.7670



49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



49.8510, -45.2970, -10.5850

Triad

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



49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



64.0900, 0.2270, 12.4110



61.4290, 20.5410, -3.3230

Complementary

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



49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



21.8590, 40.4820, 15.2500

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.



62.5100, 24.9870, 4.2110



49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



63.8590, 14.1190, 13.9510

Square

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



49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



61.2450, -16.5070, 7.3090



62.9430, 22.5100, 10.5580



60.3630, 11.7390, -9.0050

Rectangle

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



49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



51.8670, -42.2260, -5.6660



62.9430, 22.5100, 10.5580



61.6790, 22.8330, -0.8070

Sweetspot

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



49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



83.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470



42.1010, -17.7830, -35.6630



40.8030, -9.8110, -3.9150



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500



64.1500, -53.8690, -20.4370



30.5850, -32.3240, 2.1080



34.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.0570, -58.0410, -21.9210



158.3290, -133.0450, -50.3010

Inverse Universe

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



21.8590, 40.4820, 15.2500



27.8500, 53.8690, 20.4370



40.4150, 32.3240, -2.1080



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



29.9430, 58.0410, 21.9210



68.6710, 133.0450, 50.3010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

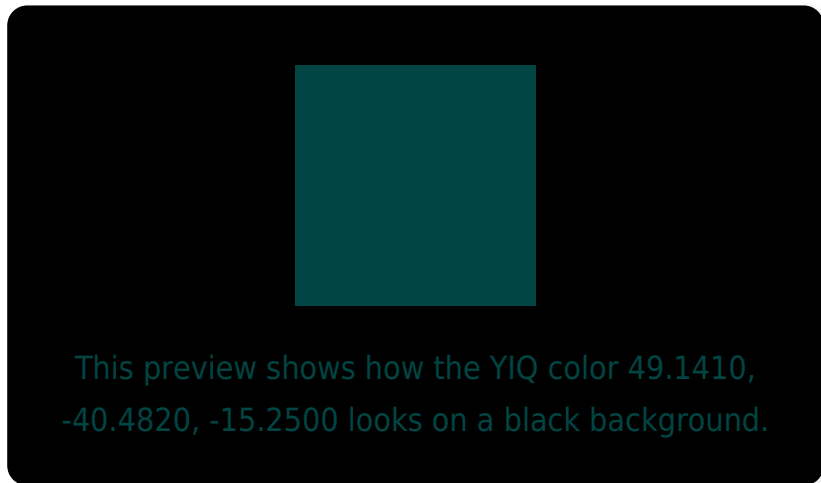
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

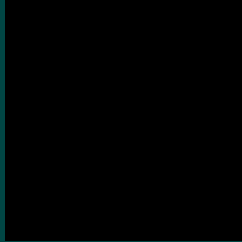
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1410, -40.4820,

-15.2500.

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

49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500

Protanopia

62.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

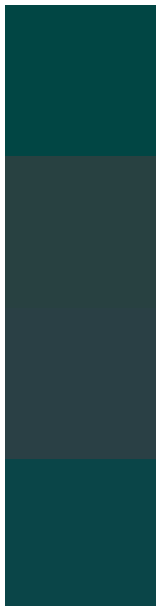
63.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



Tritanopia

53.5380, -34.1100, -9.5820

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500

Protanomaly

57.5250, -14.9000, -5.3000

Deuteranomaly

57.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

Tritanomaly

51.7010, -36.1270, -11.5750

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.4110, -14.5790, -5.6110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500 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(1, 70, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 70, 68)  
}
```

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(1, 70, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 70, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500 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(1, 70, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 70, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 70, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 70, 68); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 70, 68); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 70, 68) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.1410, -40.4820, -15.2500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 70, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 70,  
68) }
```

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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