

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.1530, -29.3060,
46.5500)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 321BA1 |
| RGB | 50, 27, 161 |
| RGB Percent | 20%, 11%, 63% |
| CMY | 0.8038, 0.8942, 0.3688 |
| CMYK | 0.69, 0.83, 0.00, 0.37 |
| HSL | 250°, 71%, 37% |
| HSV | 250°, 83%, 63% |
| XYZ | 8.1369, 4.0337, 34.0420 |
| YIQ | 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

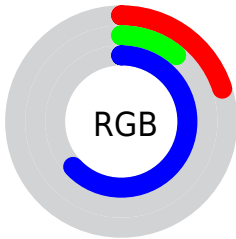
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 50, 27, 161 |
| Decimal | 3283873 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 23.78, 48.89, -67.15 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 24, 83.064, 306.056 |
| Yxy | 4.0337, 0.1761, 0.0873 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4281473953 (0xFF321BA1) |
| YUV | 49.1530, 55.1406, 0.7428 |
| Hunter-Lab | 20.0840, 37.1713, -86.4365 |

Details

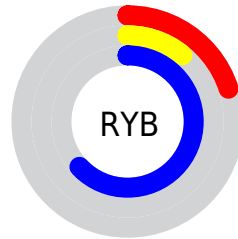
The YIQ color **49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **138.8470, 29.3060, -46.5500**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.1370, -23.2090, 51.6950**, and **12.3120, -34.6680, 33.5880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.8740, -32.6540, 52.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.4320, -25.9580, 40.9380**.

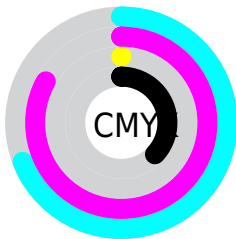
Distribution



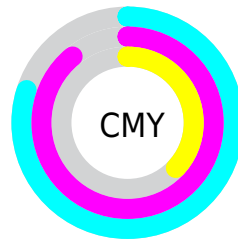
- Red (20%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500 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 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.1530, -29.3060,
46.5500

■ 49.1530, -29.3060,
46.5500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 15.2760, -43.0140,
41.6740

■ 103.1370,
-23.2090, 51.6950

■ 12.3120, -34.6680,
33.5880

■ 129.7890,
-22.1090, 53.7870

■ 9.4620, -26.6430,
25.8130

■ 155.0470,
-14.2680, 49.3480

■ 10.1340, -20.2680,
14.9000

■ 179.5670, -4.4090,
41.3750

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 204.3860, 6.0460,
33.6140

■ 1.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 227.9980, 12.6500,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

24.0580

0.0000

245.0210, 4.6750,
8.8910

49.1530, -29.3060,
46.5500

49.1530, -29.3060,
46.5500

35.8740, -32.6540,
52.1620

62.4320, -25.9580,
40.9380

26.7260, -34.9930,
56.0070

76.0100, -22.0140,
35.5380

89.2890, -18.6660,
29.9260

102.5680,
-15.3180, 24.3140

116.1460,
-11.3740, 18.9140

■ 130.0120, -8.3010,
12.7790

■ 143.2910, -4.9530,
7.1670

■ 156.8690, -1.0090,
1.7670

■ 170.1480, 2.3390,
-3.8450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.7720, -77.3060, 24.3740



49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500



52.4920, 44.8750, 62.3070

Triad

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



49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500



49.3150, 56.3930, 7.7290



52.9510, -43.0030, -19.1230

Complementary

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



49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500



138.8470, 29.3060, -46.5500

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.



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500



52.2740, 18.9390, -18.3490

Square

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



49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500



42.7570, 85.2280, 30.3160



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



60.7200, -63.5010, -0.0530

Rectangle

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



49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500



53.2000, 68.7640, 53.3720



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



49.8560, -35.6660, -25.4420

Sweetspot

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



49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500



165.6190, -11.3280, 18.0800



108.0200, -73.8140, -16.9020



78.4420, -6.6960, 11.2240



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500



34.5900, -45.6330, 72.6310



68.8870, 10.0300, 60.5420



74.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



24.0050, -31.6450, 50.3950



2.9490, -3.9900, 6.2340

Inverse Universe

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



79.7200, 44.2330, 62.9290



82.2130, 69.0310, 98.1110



119.1130, -10.0300, -60.5420



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



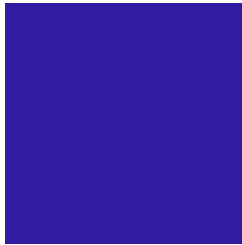
57.0350, 47.9000, 68.0600



7.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

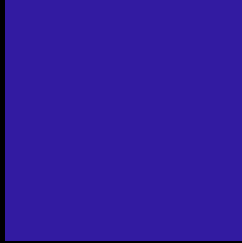
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

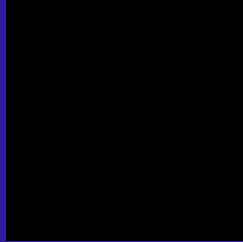
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1530, -29.3060,

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

49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500

Protanopia

45.5090, -52.3610, 7.3110

Deuteranopia

45.9190, -48.0040, -0.0680



Tritanopia

45.3200, -39.4280, -12.3240

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500

Protanomaly

46.8450, -44.0190, 21.3330

Deuteranomaly

46.8790, -41.3590, 17.1770

Tritanomaly

46.9470, -36.0390, 8.8650

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.9780, -10.9610, 16.9350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500 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(50, 27, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 27, 161)  
}
```

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(50, 27, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 27, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500 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(50, 27, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 27, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 27, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 27, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 27, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 27,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.1530, -29.3060, 46.5500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 27, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 27,  
161) }
```

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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