

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.1610, 55.3320,  
43.4920)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	81063E
RGB	129, 6, 62
RGB Percent	51%, 2%, 24%
CMY	0.4938, 0.9766, 0.7567
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.52, 0.49
HSL	333°, 91%, 26%
HSV	333°, 95%, 51%
XYZ	10.0013, 5.1511, 5.0310
YIQ	49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

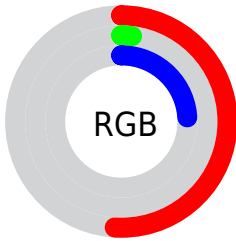
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	129, 6, 62
Decimal	8455742
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	27.16, 50.01, 2.65
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	27, 50.084, 3.030
Yxy	5.1511, 0.4955, 0.2552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286645822 (0xFF81063E)
YUV	49.1610, 6.3296, 70.0188
Hunter-Lab	22.6960, 38.9400, 2.7444

# Details

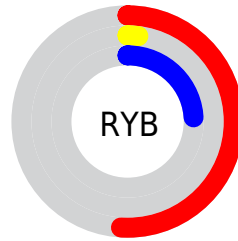
The YIQ color **49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660033**. A complement of this color would be **85.8390, -55.3320, -43.4920**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0160, 56.9380, 36.4100**, and **24.1070, 37.0880, 21.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2970, 57.9450, 45.6970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.5900, 49.5100, 38.8700**.

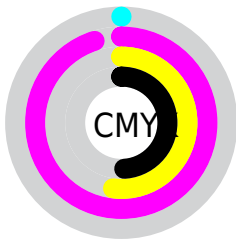
# Distribution



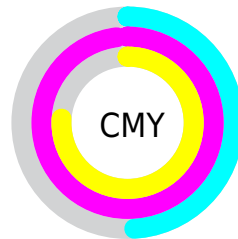
- Red (51%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920 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 49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



49.1610, 55.3320,  
43.4920

49.1610, 55.3320,  
43.4920

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

34.7590, 47.3560,  
33.8520

110.0160, 56.9380,  
36.4100

24.1070, 37.0880,  
21.6960

137.5000, 58.4510,  
36.5230

14.5800, 27.9660,  
10.7980

165.2830, 60.5600,  
36.8480


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


186.9010, 49.8320,  
33.0320


206.4150, 33.4650,  
26.7850


226.7440, 16.1810,


20.6370


 245.0210, 4.6750,  
8.8910


 49.1610, 55.3320,  
43.4920


 49.1610, 55.3320,  
43.4920


 45.2970, 57.9450,  
45.6970

 57.5900, 49.5100,  
38.8700

 66.0190, 43.6880,  
34.2480

 74.4480, 37.8660,  
29.6260

 82.8770, 32.0440,  
25.0040

 91.3060, 26.2220,  
20.3820

■ 99.1480, 20.6750,  
16.2830

■ 107.5770, 14.8530,  
11.6610

■ 116.0060, 9.0310,  
7.0390

■ 124.4350, 3.2090,  
2.4170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3240, 26.9520, 40.2000



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



54.9000, 59.6000, 21.2000

# Triad

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



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



53.6150, 1.3810, -30.5470



60.3610, -63.8680, 1.0920

# Complementary

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



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



85.8390, -55.3320, -43.4920

# 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.



58.9300, -55.7050, -9.1850



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



48.7500, -29.7960, -32.7080

# Square

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



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



60.2920, 27.6960, -17.3600



54.5980, -43.5070, -21.0030



56.1040, -64.2820, 8.5980



# Rectangle

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



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



58.1530, 56.6690, 2.7250



54.5980, -43.5070, -21.0030



60.0360, -61.5750, -1.9190

# Sweetspot

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



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



136.2730, 21.8210, 17.5410



39.7560, -0.1470, 52.2450



65.1530, 13.1110, 10.1910



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



59.0100, 75.4110, 59.5630



45.1250, 72.2080, 23.9840



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



44.8840, 57.6700, 45.1740



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

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



49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920



59.0100, 75.4110, 59.5630



89.8750, -72.2080, -23.9840



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



44.8840, 57.6700, 45.1740

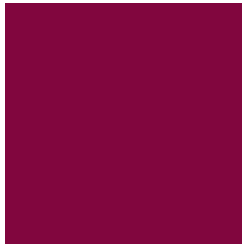


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

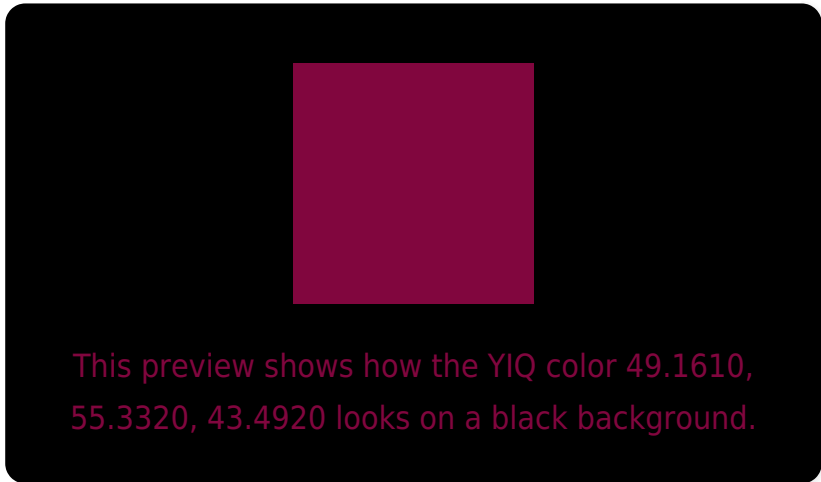
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

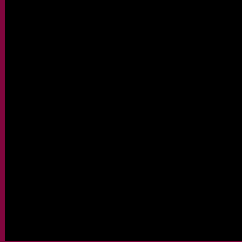
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1610, 55.3320,



# 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

49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920

### Protanopia

67.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040

### Deuteranopia

67.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560



## Tritanopia

55.4980, 60.7920, 21.6240

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920

## Protanomaly

60.6620, 13.4760, 20.1000

## Deuteranomaly

61.2580, 26.1770, 15.6890

## Tritanomaly

53.1700, 59.1400, 29.5400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.8490, 20.0790, 16.0710

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920 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(129, 6, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 6, 62)  
}
```

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(129, 6, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 6, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920 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(129, 6, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 6, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 6, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 6, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 6, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 6, 62)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.1610, 55.3320, 43.4920 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 6, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129, 6,  
62) }
```

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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