

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.2340, 62.2560,  
39.1520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85072F
RGB	133, 7, 47
RGB Percent	52%, 3%, 18%
CMY	0.4781, 0.9727, 0.8155
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.65, 0.48
HSL	341°, 90%, 27%
HSV	341°, 95%, 52%
XYZ	10.2756, 5.3498, 3.1862
YIQ	49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

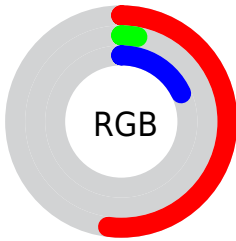
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	133, 7, 47
Decimal	8718127
CIELab	27.71, 49.79, 13.73
CIElCh	28, 51.649, 15.415
Yxy	5.3498, 0.5462, 0.2844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286908207 (0xFF85072F)
YUV	49.2340, -1.1014, 73.4628
Hunter-Lab	23.1296, 38.8236, 8.0233

# Details

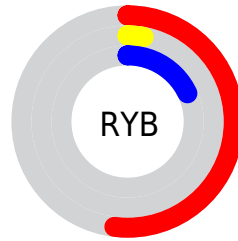
The YIQ color **49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **90.7660, -62.2560, -39.1520**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.2740, 64.7790, 31.9710**, and **22.7240, 45.2960, 16.1120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5550, 65.7860, 41.2580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8910, 55.7920, 35.1520**.

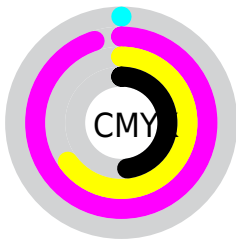
# Distribution



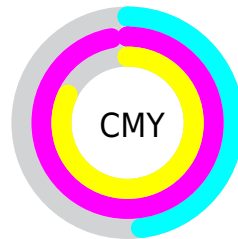
- Red (52%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520 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 49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.2340, 62.2560,  
39.1520

■ 49.2340, 62.2560,  
39.1520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.1740, 53.3170,  
30.4450

■ 110.2740, 64.7790,  
31.9710

■ 23.0230, 45.8920,  
16.3240

■ 137.8290, 67.5300,  
31.6740

■ 15.1780, 29.1580,  
11.2220

■ 165.6120, 69.6390,  
31.9990


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 185.3220, 55.6560,  
26.6000


■ 204.8360, 39.2890,  
20.3530


■ 225.0510, 22.3260,


13.8940


 245.3800, 5.0420,  
7.7460


 49.2340, 62.2560,  
39.1520


 49.2340, 62.2560,  
39.1520


 44.5550, 65.7860,  
41.2580

 57.8910, 55.7920,  
35.1520

 67.1350, 49.0530,  
30.6290

 75.7920, 42.5890,  
26.6290

 84.4490, 36.1250,  
22.6290

 93.6930, 29.3860,  
18.1060

■ 102.4640, 22.6010,  
14.4170

■ 111.1210, 16.1370,  
10.4170

■ 119.7780, 9.6730,  
6.4170

■ 129.0220, 2.9340,  
1.8940

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.3970, 43.0440, 45.9240



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



57.8210, 60.8400, 9.7360

# Triad

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



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



45.1990, -21.1750, -40.2710



60.9140, -66.8030, 4.7250

# Complementary

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



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



90.7660, -62.2560, -39.1520

# 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.



61.4550, -61.4370, -4.4210



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



52.5630, -36.3990, -28.6790

# Square

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



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



59.9270, 18.2980, -23.2540



57.8240, -49.8350, -16.4510



53.8700, -63.5030, 11.0010



# Rectangle

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



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



61.0440, 49.4260, -3.6780



57.8240, -49.8350, -16.4510



61.5180, -65.7480, 2.1240

# Sweetspot

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



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



141.0620, 23.7930, 14.8410



46.4800, 9.6180, 56.9940



67.1100, 14.6700, 9.4700



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



57.9970, 85.4530, 53.7810



57.0010, 69.3210, 15.7290



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



43.5440, 64.3190, 40.3110



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Inverse Universe

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



49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520



57.9970, 85.4530, 53.7810



82.9990, -69.3210, -15.7290



62.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



43.5440, 64.3190, 40.3110

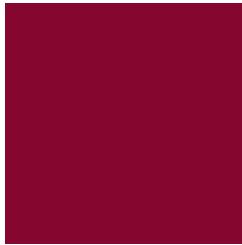


1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

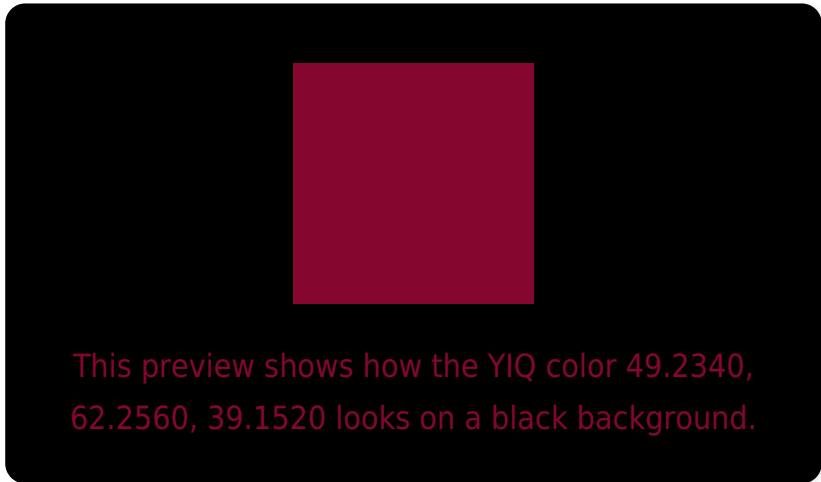
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

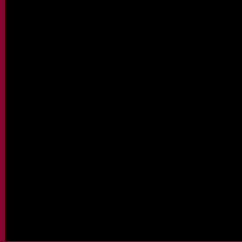
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.2340, 62.2560,



# 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

49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520

### Protanopia

68.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

### Deuteranopia

67.6460, 18.4320, -3.6480



## Tritanopia

53.2600, 67.3940, 23.1220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520

## Protanomaly

61.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170

## Deuteranomaly

60.9290, 34.2930, 11.7730

## Tritanomaly

51.5790, 65.2380, 29.1580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.3500, 22.9220, 14.1060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520 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(133, 7, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 7, 47)  
}
```

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(133, 7, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 7, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520 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(133, 7, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 7, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 7, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 7, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 7, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 7, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.2340, 62.2560, 39.1520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 7, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133, 7,  
47) }
```

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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