

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.2530, 34.8820,  
50.6740)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	720761
RGB	114, 7, 97
RGB Percent	45%, 3%, 38%
CMY	0.5526, 0.9727, 0.6195
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.15, 0.55
HSL	310°, 89%, 24%
HSV	310°, 94%, 45%
XYZ	9.1837, 4.5971, 11.7168
YIQ	49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

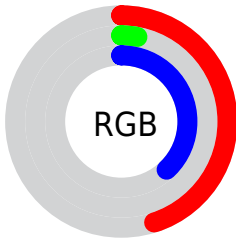
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	114, 7, 97
Decimal	7472993
CIELab	25.55, 50.32, -23.48
CIElCh	26, 55.532, 334.984
Yxy	4.5971, 0.3602, 0.1803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285663073 (0xFF720761)
YUV	49.2530, 23.5393, 56.7831
Hunter-Lab	21.4409, 38.9350, -17.3918

# Details

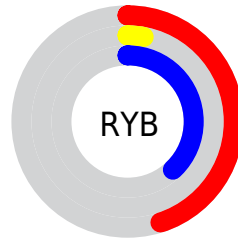
The YIQ color **49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **71.7470, -34.8820, -50.6740**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.4930, 33.9660, 45.2460**, and **24.2380, 20.9020, 28.6940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.0300, 37.1280, 54.0240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.9380, 31.2150, 45.5430**.

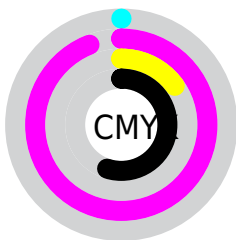
# Distribution



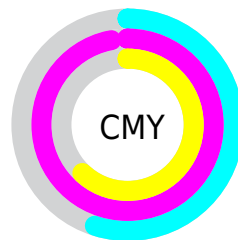
- Red (45%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740 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 49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.2530, 34.8820,  
50.6740

■ 49.2530, 34.8820,  
50.6740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.3350, 28.4190,  
41.1470

■ 108.4930, 33.9660,  
45.2460

■ 24.2380, 20.9020,  
28.6940

■ 135.5040, 35.4330,  
46.1930

■ 14.6680, 13.3390,  
17.0750

■ 163.1020, 36.6250,  
46.6170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 190.5150, 36.9000,  
47.1400


■ 209.8010, 21.1750,  
40.2710


■ 226.8240, 13.2000,


25.1040


 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600


 49.2530, 34.8820,  
50.6740


 49.2530, 34.8820,  
50.6740


 45.0300, 37.1280,  
54.0240

 55.9380, 31.2150,  
45.5430

 63.2100, 27.2730,  
39.8890

 69.7810, 23.9270,  
34.4470

 77.0530, 19.9850,  
28.7930

 83.7380, 16.3180,  
23.6620

■ 90.4230, 12.6510,  
18.5310

■ 97.6950, 8.7090,  
12.8770

■ 104.3800, 5.0420,  
7.7460

■ 111.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.4850, -16.2820, 30.7740



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



45.5530, 60.1000, 45.1880

# Triad

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



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



56.4380, 24.3490, -17.2750



57.5110, -55.8430, -6.6830

# Complementary

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



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



71.7470, -34.8820, -50.6740

# 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.



52.8370, -42.6820, -19.4340



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



48.2550, -6.4130, -32.4690

# Square

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



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



56.3260, 48.6920, -1.3880



46.4190, -27.3660, -32.6940



59.1700, -64.6480, 4.2160



# Rectangle

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



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



41.7630, 67.8960, 36.0560



46.4190, -27.3660, -32.6940



56.6160, -51.9450, -11.2490

# Sweetspot

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



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



122.5480, 13.7970, 19.7890



23.9820, -24.8110, 36.6690



58.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



58.3880, 48.4040, 69.9400



43.2110, 51.8950, 34.1910



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.3940, 39.0990, 56.8510



97.5650, 80.4440, 117.0520



# Inverse Universe

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



49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740



58.3880, 48.4040, 69.9400



77.7890, -51.8950, -34.1910



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



47.3940, 39.0990, 56.8510

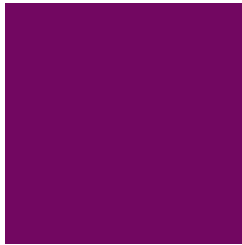


97.5650, 80.4440, 117.0520



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

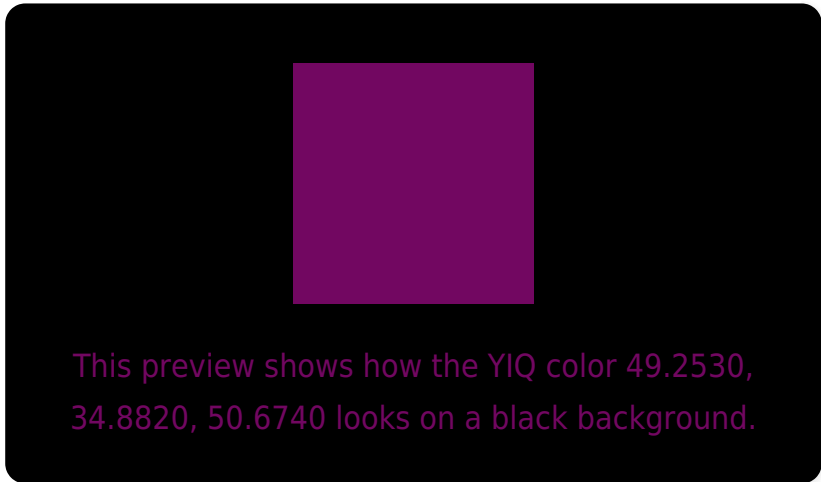
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

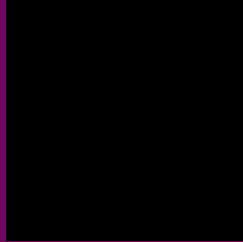
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.2530, 34.8820,



# 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

49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740

### Protanopia

50.6270, -58.5050, 8.5270

### Deuteranopia

62.9030, -15.5440, 6.3760



## Tritanopia

60.1580, 41.0780, 15.4620

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740

## Protanomaly

49.7780, -24.7170, 23.9470

## Deuteranomaly

58.2680, 3.0220, 22.3340

## Tritanomaly

55.9920, 39.1500, 28.3820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.3090, 12.9720, 18.2200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740 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(114, 7, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 7, 97)  
}
```

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(114, 7, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 7, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740 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(114, 7, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 7, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(114, 7, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 7, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 7, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 7, 97)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.2530, 34.8820, 50.6740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 7, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114, 7,  
97) }
```

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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