

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.3180, -19.8920,
-35.9880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.3180, -19.8920,
-35.9880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	084E0A
RGB	8, 78, 10
RGB Percent	3%, 31%, 4%
CMY	0.9688, 0.6940, 0.9608
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 0.87, 0.69
HSL	122°, 82%, 17%
HSV	122°, 90%, 31%
XYZ	2.8807, 5.5261, 1.2018
YIQ	49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

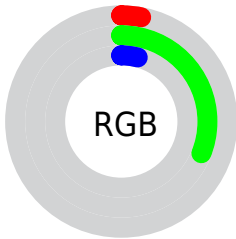
Format	Color
RYB	8, 76, 78
Decimal	544266
CIELab	28.18, -34.56, 31.65
CIELCh	28, 46.860, 137.514
Yxy	5.5261, 0.2998, 0.5751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278734346 (0xFF084E0A)
YUV	49.3180, -19.3838, -36.2359
Hunter-Lab	23.5077, -19.2646, 13.4243

Details

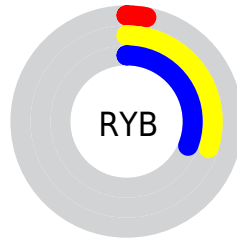
The YIQ color **49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **36.6820, 19.8920, 35.9880**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.7810, -13.8860, -34.7020**, and **20.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.0140, -22.0920, -40.1720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6220, -17.6920, -31.8040**.

Distribution



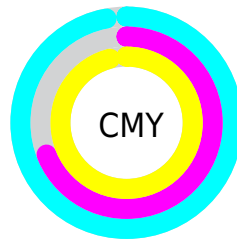
- Red (3%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Black (69%)





- Cyan (97%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (96%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 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 49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 49.3180, -19.8920,
-35.9880


 49.3180, -19.8920,
-35.9880

 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320


 31.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420


 101.7810,
-13.8860, -34.7020


 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

 127.5530,
-13.2440, -35.3240

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 154.0260,
-13.1980, -36.1580

 181.4990,
-13.1520, -36.9920

 209.8580,
-12.7850, -38.1370

 231.4010, -9.7600,

-32.3840

■ 242.9650, -2.0600,
-17.7400

■ 49.3180, -19.8920,
-35.9880

■ 49.3180, -19.8920,
-35.9880

■ 46.0140, -22.0920,
-40.1720

■ 52.6220, -17.6920,
-31.8040

■ 55.8120, -15.1710,
-27.9310

■ 58.8170, -13.5670,
-23.9590

■ 62.0070, -11.0460,
-20.0860

■ 65.3110, -8.8460,
-15.9020

■ 68.5010, -6.3250,
-12.0290

■ 71.8050, -4.1250,
-7.8450

■ 74.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 78.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.2150, 17.4270, -23.9890



49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



53.2470, -38.3250, -26.8130

Triad

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



49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



59.6430, -64.6020, 3.3820



58.0170, 55.1970, 29.4130

Complementary

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



49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



36.6820, 19.8920, 35.9880

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.



61.2020, 38.9190, 38.0790



49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



58.4540, -50.5280, 12.6400

Square

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



49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



61.1130, -60.4740, -5.3540



68.0330, 5.5420, 31.7340



61.3040, 54.9260, 6.7820

Rectangle

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



49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



56.6840, -46.6250, -19.5610



68.0330, 5.5420, 31.7340



57.6240, 52.1700, 34.7140

Sweetspot

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



49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



90.5500, -8.0210, -14.3330



69.7210, 21.8740, -21.9820



44.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880



60.2160, -29.0130, -52.4130



53.1940, -30.8060, -25.4140



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



135.8080, -65.4970, -118.1130

Inverse Universe

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



36.6820, 19.8920, 35.9880



41.7840, 29.0130, 52.4130



32.8060, 30.8060, 25.4140



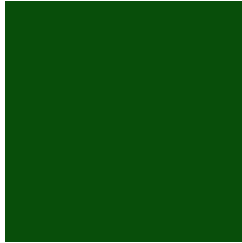
35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



94.1920, 65.4970, 118.1130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

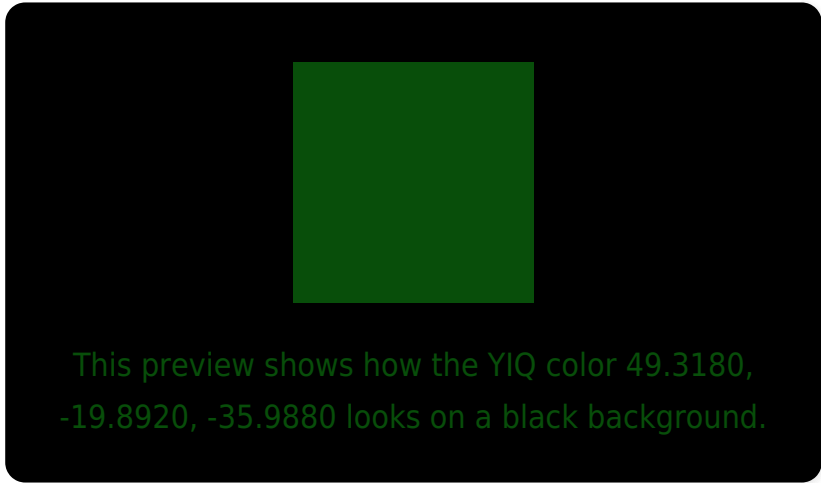
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

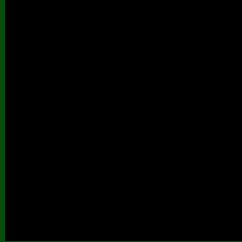
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3180, -19.8920,

-35.9880.

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

49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

Protanopia

62.4380, 24.3490, -17.2750

Deuteranopia

64.2630, 26.6400, -9.2320



Tritanopia

61.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

Protanomaly

57.7240, 8.6240, -24.1440

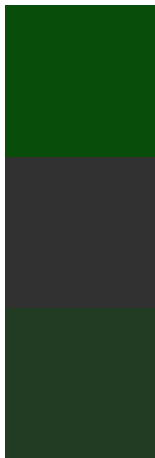
Deuteranomaly

58.4840, 9.5400, -18.7160

Tritanomaly

57.2430, -23.3340, -17.6540

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.3760, -7.4710, -13.2870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 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(8, 78, 10)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 78, 10)  
}
```

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(8, 78, 10) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 78, 10) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 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(8, 78, 10) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 78, 10) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 78, 10)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 78, 10); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 78, 10); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 78, 10) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.3180, -19.8920, -35.9880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 78, 10) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 78,  
10) }
```

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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