

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.3320, -39.7020,
-18.3740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.3320, -39.7020,
-18.3740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00483E
RGB	0, 72, 62
RGB Percent	0%, 28%, 24%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7175, 0.7570
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.72
HSL	172°, 100%, 14%
HSV	172°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	3.1878, 4.9860, 5.3463
YIQ	49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

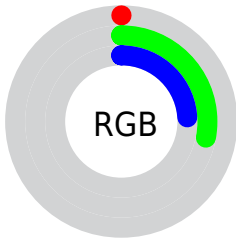
Format	Color
RYB	0, 39, 72
Decimal	18494
CIELab	26.69, -22.78, 0.38
CIELCh	27, 22.788, 179.056
Yxy	4.9860, 0.2358, 0.3688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278208574 (0xFF00483E)
YUV	49.3320, 6.2453, -43.2642
Hunter-Lab	22.3294, -13.5936, 1.4348

Details

The YIQ color **49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **22.6680, 39.7020, 18.3740**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.3930, -32.5040, -16.6640**, and **19.8900, -14.6700, -9.4700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.5390, -35.8510, -16.5790**.

Distribution



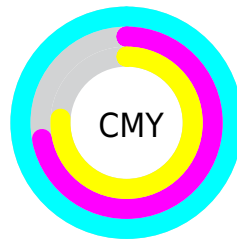
- Red (0%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740 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 49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.3320, -39.7020,
-18.3740

■ 49.3320, -39.7020,
-18.3740

■ 254.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 33.3230, -26.3150,
-13.1870

■ 101.3930,
-32.5040, -16.6640

■ 19.8900, -14.6700,
-9.4700

■ 127.3930,
-32.5040, -16.6640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 153.9800,
-32.7790, -17.1870


■ 180.9800,
-32.7790, -17.1870


■ 208.6810,
-33.3750, -17.3990


■ 235.5070,


-32.8250, -16.3530


 245.4320,
-19.0720, -6.7840


 49.3320, -39.7020,
-18.3740

 51.5390, -35.8510,
-16.5790

 53.7460, -32.0000,
-14.7840

 56.2520, -27.5530,
-12.7770

 58.4590, -23.7020,
-10.9820

 60.6660, -19.8510,
-9.1870

■ 62.8730, -16.0000,
-7.3920

■ 65.0800, -12.1490,
-5.5970

■ 67.5860, -7.7020,
-3.5900

■ 69.7930, -3.8510,
-1.7950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.6850, -12.8350, -15.1950



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



51.2700, -45.1590, -13.0870

Triad

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



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



64.3710, -7.9340, 11.6340



63.0600, 26.1340, -0.0580

Complementary

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



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



22.6680, 39.7020, 18.3740

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.



63.4120, 28.3790, 8.8190



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



64.8740, 9.7630, 15.8030

Square

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



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



59.1940, -29.6650, 3.4790



64.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170



61.7120, 18.0660, -8.0300

Rectangle

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



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



51.8230, -48.0940, -9.4540



64.4640, 22.6010, 14.4170



63.2390, 27.1880, 2.8680

Sweetspot

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



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



85.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800



45.5530, -13.2440, -35.3240



42.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740



64.4120, -51.8510, -23.9710



35.7970, -36.0370, -2.1890



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



67.9170, -54.8310, -25.0310



155.4790, -125.0200, -58.0760

Inverse Universe

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



22.6680, 39.7020, 18.3740



29.5880, 51.8510, 23.9710



36.2030, 36.0370, 2.1890



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



31.1970, 54.5100, 25.3420



71.5210, 125.0200, 58.0760

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

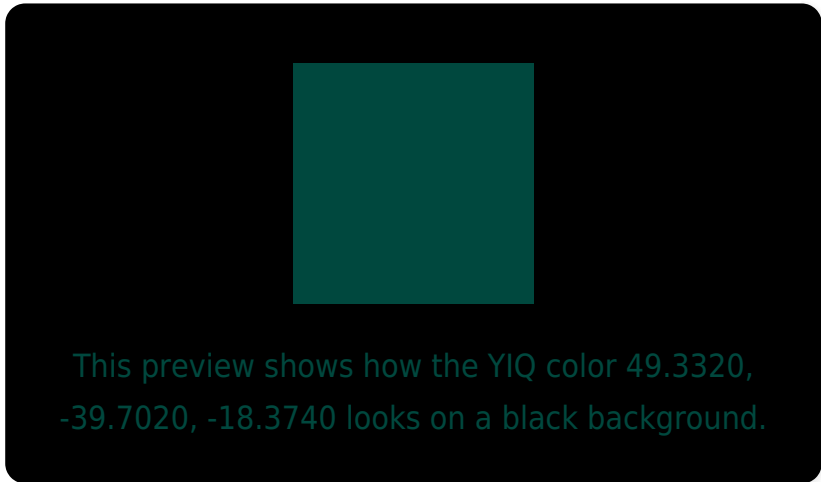
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

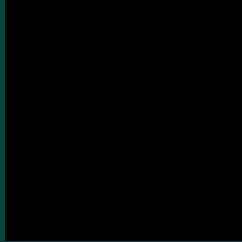
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3320, -39.7020,

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

49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740

Protanopia

63.2130, 3.7140, -1.2300

Deuteranopia

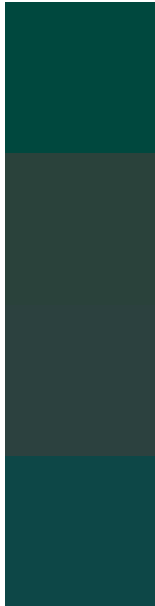
63.7340, 3.8050, 2.6290



Tritanopia

55.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740

Protanomaly

58.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650

Deuteranomaly

58.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Tritanomaly

53.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740 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(0, 72, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 72, 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(0, 72, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 72, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740 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(0, 72, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 72, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 72, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 72, 62); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 72, 62); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 72, 62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.3320, -39.7020, -18.3740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 72, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 72,  
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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