

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.3370, -30.0710,
-33.2310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.3370, -30.0710,
-33.2310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004F1A
RGB	0, 79, 26
RGB Percent	0%, 31%, 10%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6901, 0.8981
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.67, 0.69
HSL	140°, 100%, 15%
HSV	140°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	2.9846, 5.6712, 1.9135
YIQ	49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

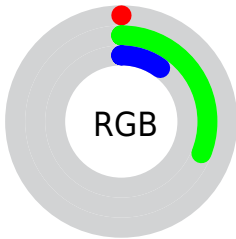
Format	Color
RYB	0, 59, 79
Decimal	20250
CIELab	28.57, -34.36, 24.84
CIELCh	29, 42.398, 144.130
Yxy	5.6712, 0.2824, 0.5366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278210330 (0xFF004F1A)
YUV	49.3370, -11.5051, -43.2685
Hunter-Lab	23.8143, -19.3041, 11.9061

Details

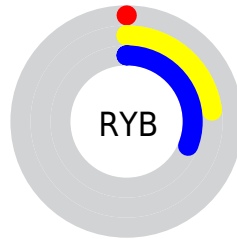
The YIQ color **49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **29.6630, 30.0710, 33.2310**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.4690, -21.6350, -31.9310**, and **20.5450, -9.6250, -18.3050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.2990, -26.9080, -29.9800**.

Distribution



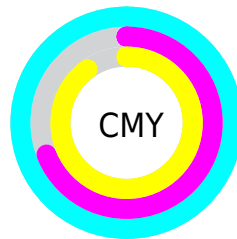
- Red (0%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310 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 49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.3370, -30.0710,
-33.2310

■ 49.3370, -30.0710,
-33.2310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.5130, -15.7670,
-28.1430

■ 102.4690,
-21.6350, -31.9310

■ 20.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 129.1270,
-20.6720, -32.8640

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.6000,
-20.6260, -33.6980


■ 183.0730,
-20.5800, -34.5320


■ 210.6600,
-20.8550, -35.0550


■ 231.5020,


-17.2340, -29.0900


 243.3650, -8.9380,
-14.2340


 49.3370, -30.0710,
-33.2310

 52.2990, -26.9080,
-29.9800

 55.3750, -24.0660,
-26.4180

 58.3370, -20.9030,
-23.1670

 61.2990, -17.7400,
-19.9160

 64.3750, -14.8980,
-16.3540

■ 67.0380, -12.3310,
-13.3150

■ 70.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 72.9620, -6.0050,
-6.8130

■ 76.0380, -3.1630,
-3.2510

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.8940, 13.8970, -26.0950



49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310



54.9740, -41.8100, -24.2260

Triad

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



49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310



58.0130, -62.7680, 3.1840



62.5230, 50.4760, 21.3560

Complementary

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



49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310



29.6630, 30.0710, 33.2310

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.



63.8120, 39.8370, 32.4530



49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310



65.9470, -26.8710, 18.9290

Square

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



49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310



60.6400, -60.5200, -4.5200



68.3990, 13.1990, 30.6310



63.9070, 48.5540, 1.1140

Rectangle

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



49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310



57.4820, -48.8720, -17.3840



68.3990, 13.1990, 30.6310



62.2010, 48.6870, 26.2470

Sweetspot

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



49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310



90.3370, -11.7350, -13.1030



62.5190, 10.4590, -29.8690



44.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480



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.



49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310



63.7500, -38.9640, -42.7720



53.7830, -42.5900, -21.1020



36.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



143.5600, -87.3250, -96.9650

Inverse Universe

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



29.6630, 30.0710, 33.2310



38.2500, 38.9640, 42.7720



25.2170, 42.5900, 21.1020



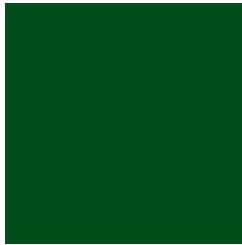
35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



86.3260, 87.6460, 96.6540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

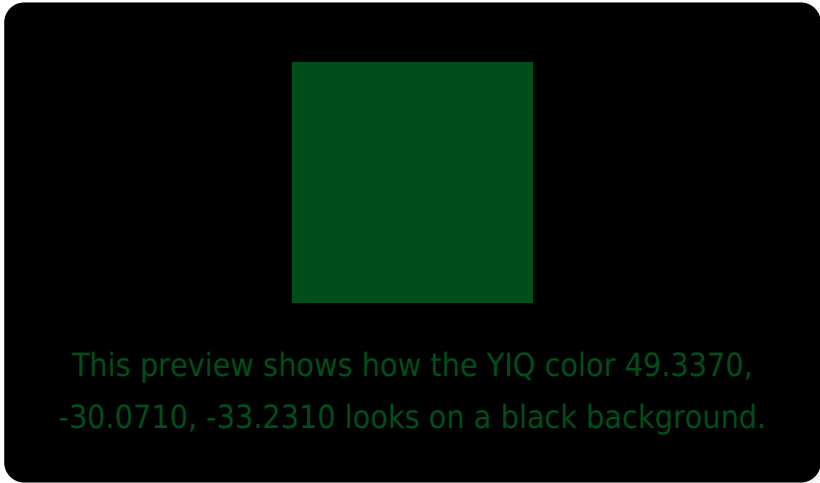
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3370, -30.0710,

-33.2310.

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

49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310

Protanopia

65.2620, 19.2130, -12.2990

Deuteranopia

66.2180, 22.5130, -6.0230



Tritanopia

62.1260, -26.9580, -7.0380

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310

Protanomaly

59.3520, 1.1040, -20.0160

Deuteranomaly

59.6560, 3.3040, -15.8320

Tritanomaly

57.4320, -28.2400, -16.8480

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.1630, -11.1850, -12.0570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310 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, 79, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 79, 26)  
}
```

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, 79, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 79, 26) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310 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, 79, 26) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 79, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 79, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 79, 26); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 79, 26); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 79, 26) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.3370, -30.0710, -33.2310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 79, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 79,  
26) }
```

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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