

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.3520, -17.2320,
-40.1440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.3520, -17.2320,
-40.1440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	085000
RGB	8, 80, 0
RGB Percent	3%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.9688, 0.6862, 1.0000
CMYK	0.90, 0.00, 1.00, 0.69
HSL	114°, 100%, 16%
HSV	114°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	2.9703, 5.7930, 0.9616
YIQ	49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

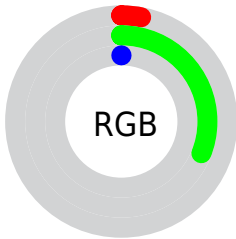
Format	Color
RYB	0, 80, 72
Decimal	544768
CIELab	28.88, -35.97, 36.05
CIELCh	29, 50.926, 134.943
Yxy	5.7930, 0.3054, 0.5957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278734848 (0xFF085000)
YUV	49.3520, -24.3305, -36.2657
Hunter-Lab	24.0686, -20.0915, 14.4792

Details

The YIQ color **49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **30.6480, 17.2320, 40.1440**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.4560, -11.5930, -37.7130**, and **21.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3570, -15.6280, -36.1720**.

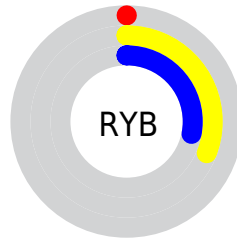
Distribution



Red (3%)

Green (31%)

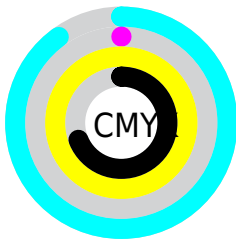
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (28%)

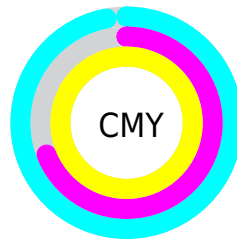


Cyan (90%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (97%)


Magenta (69%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440 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 49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 49.3520, -17.2320,
-40.1440


 49.3520, -17.2320,
-40.1440

 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090

 32.8720, -15.4000,
-29.2880


 102.4560,
-11.5930, -37.7130


 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

 128.8150,
-11.2260, -38.8580

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 155.5870,
-10.5840, -39.4800


 183.0600,
-10.5380, -40.3140


 210.9460,
-10.2170, -40.6250


 231.2010, -6.3210,


-34.1370


 243.0640, 1.9750,
-19.2810


 49.3520, -17.2320,
-40.1440

 52.3570, -15.6280,
-36.1720

 55.3620, -14.0240,
-32.2000

 58.6660, -11.8240,
-28.0160

 61.6710, -10.2200,
-24.0440

 64.6760, -8.6160,
-20.0720

■ 67.6810, -7.0120,
-16.1000

■ 70.6860, -5.4080,
-12.1280

■ 73.9900, -3.2080,
-7.9440

■ 76.9950, -1.6040,
-3.9720

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.9980, 19.5360, -23.6640



49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440



54.5520, -37.8660, -29.6260

Triad

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



49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440



62.3160, -67.9950, 4.3010



55.1690, 60.8810, 36.5370

Complementary

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



49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440



30.6480, 17.2320, 40.1440

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.



60.5600, 41.0270, 43.9310



49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440



55.2720, -64.6950, 10.5770

Square

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



49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440



63.3300, -62.5830, -5.6790



69.5320, 2.6990, 33.6990



61.6360, 59.9230, 9.8350

Rectangle

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



49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440



58.3310, -47.1290, -21.4410



69.5320, 2.6990, 33.6990



54.5910, 56.9370, 41.9370

Sweetspot

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



49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440



92.6810, -7.0120, -16.1000



66.1840, 27.8800, -20.6960



46.3380, -4.3080, -10.0360



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440



64.6250, -22.9150, -52.7950



50.6080, -32.2720, -31.8880



39.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



143.0610, -50.0920, -116.4600

Inverse Universe

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



30.6480, 17.2320, 40.1440



40.0760, 22.3190, 52.5830



29.3920, 32.2720, 31.8880



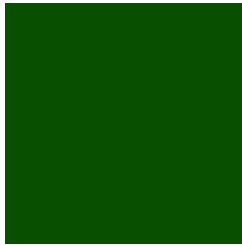
38.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



88.9390, 50.0920, 116.4600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

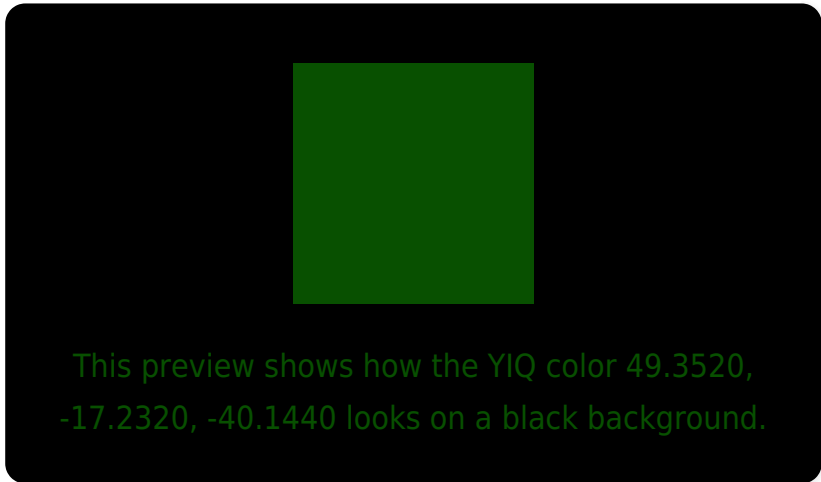
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

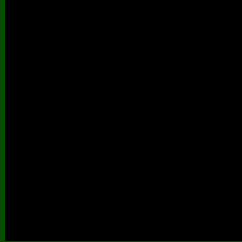
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3520, -17.2320,

-40.1440.

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

49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440

Protanopia

63.5260, 26.9170, -19.7630

Deuteranopia

65.8070, 27.9240, -10.4760



Tritanopia

62.7240, -25.7660, -6.6140

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440

Protanomaly

58.3990, 10.9170, -27.1550

Deuteranomaly

59.6860, 11.7870, -20.8930

Tritanomaly

57.9010, -22.3710, -18.5870

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.9200, -6.1870, -14.5310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440 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, 80, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(8, 80, 0)  
}
```

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, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(8, 80, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440 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, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(8, 80, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(8, 80, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(8, 80, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 80, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(8, 80, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.3520, -17.2320, -40.1440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(8, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(8, 80,  
0) }
```

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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