

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.3540, -36.7680,  
-16.4800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.3540, -36.7680,  
-16.4800)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	04463E
RGB	4, 70, 62
RGB Percent	2%, 27%, 24%
CMY	0.9845, 0.7254, 0.7570
CMYK	0.94, 0.00, 0.12, 0.73
HSL	173°, 89%, 15%
HSV	173°, 94%, 27%
XYZ	3.1100, 4.7567, 5.3065
YIQ	49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

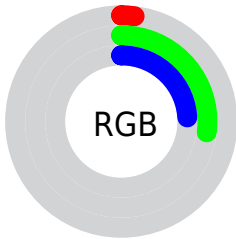
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	4, 39, 70
Decimal	280126
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.03, -21.24, -0.59
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 21.250, 181.587
Yxy	4.7567, 0.2361, 0.3611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278470206 (0xFF04463E)
YUV	49.3540, 6.2345, -39.7755
Hunter-Lab	21.8100, -12.7144, 0.8412

# Details

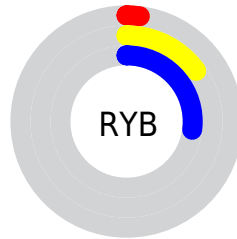
The YIQ color **49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **24.6460, 36.7680, 16.4800**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.8170, -30.7620, -15.1940**, and **18.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.0440, -38.8310, -17.6390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.5610, -32.9170, -14.6850**.

# Distribution



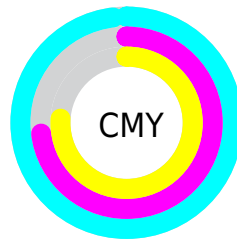
- Red (2%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800 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 49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.3540, -36.7680,  
-16.4800

■ 49.3540, -36.7680,  
-16.4800

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 32.1490, -25.7650,  
-12.1410

■ 100.8170,  
-30.7620, -15.1940

■ 18.7160, -14.1200,  
-8.4240

■ 126.5180,  
-31.3580, -15.4060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 152.5180,  
-31.3580, -15.4060

■ 180.1050,  
-31.6330, -15.9290


■ 207.8060,  
-32.2290, -16.1410


■ 235.8060,


-32.2290, -16.1410


 245.7310,  
-18.4760, -6.5720


 49.3540, -36.7680,  
-16.4800


 49.3540, -36.7680,  
-16.4800


 48.0440, -38.8310,  
-17.6390

 51.5610, -32.9170,  
-14.6850

 53.7680, -29.0660,  
-12.8900

 55.9750, -25.2150,  
-11.0950

 58.0680, -21.0430,  
-9.6110

 60.2750, -17.1920,  
-7.8160

■ 62.4820, -13.3410,  
-6.0210

■ 64.6890, -9.4900,  
-4.2260

■ 66.8960, -5.6390,  
-2.4310

■ 69.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



55.9130, -13.4770, -14.5730



49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800



49.9820, -44.2880, -12.3520

# Triad

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



49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800



62.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360



61.2770, 24.0250, -0.3830

# Complementary

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



49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800



24.6460, 36.7680, 16.4800

# 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.



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800



63.2330, 10.1300, 14.6580

# Square

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



49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800



59.0590, -24.8510, 4.3410



63.2250, 21.7760, 12.8480



60.3420, 16.2320, -7.8320



# Rectangle

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



49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800



49.7200, -46.3060, -8.8180



63.2250, 21.7760, 12.8480



61.3420, 25.4000, 2.2320

# Sweetspot

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



49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800



83.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450



45.4330, -12.7860, -32.6100



40.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800



63.2380, -51.3010, -22.9250



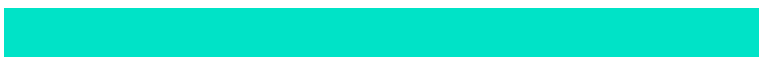
36.1780, -32.7360, -1.4400



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



68.0310, -55.1520, -24.7200



155.9350, -126.3040, -56.8320



# Inverse Universe

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



24.6460, 36.7680, 16.4800



28.7620, 51.3010, 22.9250



37.8220, 32.7360, 1.4400



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



30.9690, 55.1520, 24.7200

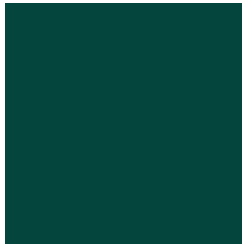


71.0650, 126.3040, 56.8320



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

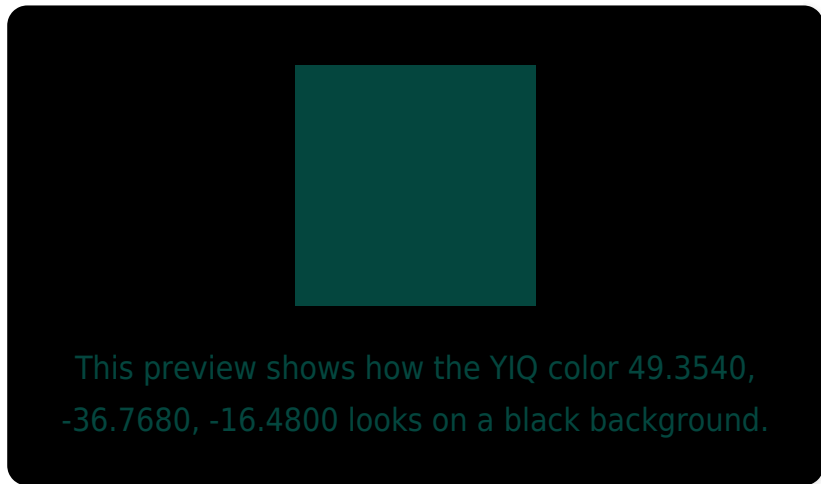
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

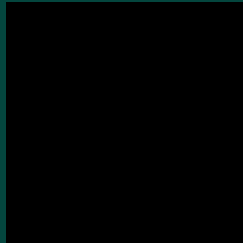
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3540, -36.7680,

-16.4800.

# 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

49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800

### Protanopia

62.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

### Deuteranopia

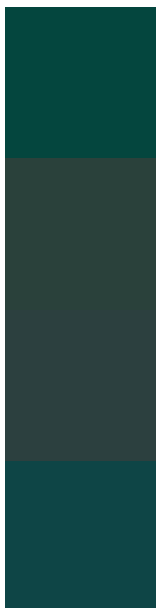
62.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



## Tritanopia

54.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800

## Protanomaly

57.4390, -11.7820, -6.7420

## Deuteranomaly

57.9060, -11.5990, -4.5510

## Tritanomaly

52.6690, -33.1010, -11.3490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800 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(4, 70, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(4, 70, 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(4, 70, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(4, 70, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800 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(4, 70, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(4, 70, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(4, 70, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(4, 70, 62); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 70, 62); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(4, 70, 62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(4, 70, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(4, 70,  
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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