

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.3840, -26.0030,  
36.2450)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2F218C
RGB	47, 33, 140
RGB Percent	18%, 13%, 55%
CMY	0.8156, 0.8706, 0.4512
CMYK	0.66, 0.76, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	248°, 62%, 34%
HSV	248°, 76%, 55%
XYZ	6.4473, 3.5844, 25.1446
YIQ	49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

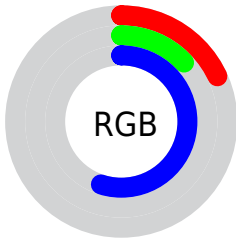
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	47, 33, 140
Decimal	3088780
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.25, 39.06, -56.76
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 68.901, 304.532
Yxy	3.5844, 0.1833, 0.1019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281278860 (0xFF2F218C)
YUV	49.3840, 44.6737, -2.0908
Hunter-Lab	18.9325, 27.6547, -65.4915

# Details

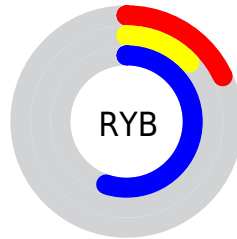
The YIQ color **49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **123.6160, 26.0030, -36.2450**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.8840, -21.4190, 41.2770**, and **10.1460, -28.5690, 27.6790** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **37.5780, -29.3050, 41.0230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1900, -22.7010, 31.4670**.

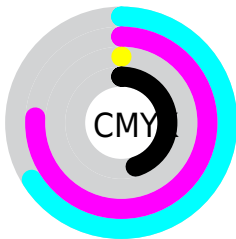
# Distribution



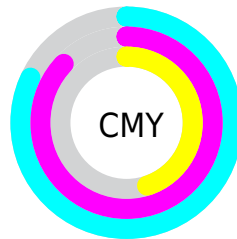
- Red (18%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450 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 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.3840, -26.0030,  
36.2450

■ 49.3840, -26.0030,  
36.2450

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 19.4640, -38.1520,  
30.6480

■ 100.8840,  
-21.4190, 41.2770

■ 10.1460, -28.5690,  
27.6790

■ 126.5360,  
-20.3190, 43.3690

■ 8.4700, -21.0940,  
18.8580

■ 153.4760,  
-20.0900, 44.7260

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 177.7510,  
-10.9190, 38.2090

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 202.5700, -0.4640,  
30.4480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 227.6770, 9.1200,

21.9520

246.1950, 4.1250,  
7.8450

49.3840, -26.0030,  
36.2450

49.3840, -26.0030,  
36.2450

37.5780, -29.3050,  
41.0230

61.1900, -22.7010,  
31.4670

25.7720, -32.6070,  
45.8010

72.9960, -19.3990,  
26.6890

21.3420, -34.2120,  
47.3560

85.1010, -15.5010,  
22.1230

96.9070, -12.1990,  
17.3450

108.7130, -8.8970,  
12.5670

■ 120.5190, -5.5950,  
7.7890

■ 132.3250, -2.2930,  
3.0110

■ 144.1310, 1.0090,  
-1.7670

■ 155.9370, 4.3110,  
-6.5450

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.3460, -67.5390, 18.0690



49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



45.8560, 37.6780, 55.0700

# Triad

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



49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



47.5100, 51.3500, 5.5100



48.5170, -38.7850, -18.4730

# Complementary

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



49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



123.6160, 26.0030, -36.2450

# 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.



40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870



49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



49.6380, 20.9100, -15.5220

# Square

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



49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



37.9730, 75.6920, 26.9240



38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950



54.9180, -55.4310, -3.1350



# Rectangle

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



49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



46.8780, 57.8070, 48.1990



38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950



45.8780, -32.7320, -23.5480

# Sweetspot

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



49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



145.5820, -9.9060, 14.3340



100.3760, -60.1970, -15.8850



69.8610, -6.5580, 8.7220



219.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



92.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450



39.6160, -40.4950, 56.6010



64.9320, 4.9890, 47.2690



63.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890



20.2450, -32.5610, 44.9670



0.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



# Inverse Universe

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



75.5950, 33.9190, 51.6070



80.4630, 52.9870, 80.4990



108.0680, -4.9890, -47.2690



64.7770, 2.2460, 3.3500



52.8770, 42.3530, 63.9610

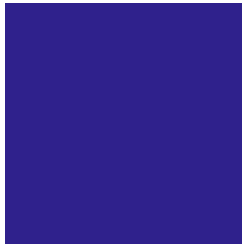


1.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

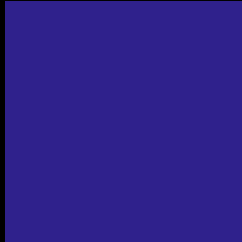
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

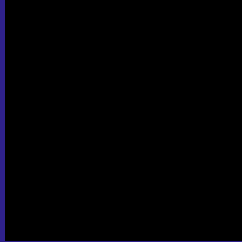
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.3840, -26.0030,



# 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

49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450

### Protanopia

42.9500, -49.2890, 6.7030

### Deuteranopia

42.8870, -44.9780, 0.1580



## Tritanopia

42.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450

## Protanomaly

45.1780, -40.7630, 17.3890

## Deuteranomaly

45.2120, -38.1030, 13.2330

## Tritanomaly

44.9210, -33.1500, 6.0660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

48.9410, -9.5390, 13.1890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450 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(47, 33, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 33, 140)  
}
```

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(47, 33, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 33, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450 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(47, 33, 140) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 33, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 33, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 33, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 33, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 33,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.3840, -26.0030, 36.2450 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 33, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 33,  
140) }
```

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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