

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	144324
RGB	20, 67, 36
RGB Percent	8%, 26%, 14%
CMY	0.9217, 0.7372, 0.8589
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.46, 0.74
HSL	140°, 54%, 17%
HSV	140°, 70%, 26%
XYZ	2.6144, 4.2923, 2.3588
YIQ	49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

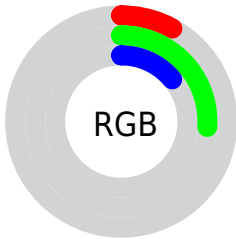
Format	Color
RYB	20, 55, 67
Decimal	1327908
CIELab	24.62, -24.13, 14.27
CIELCh	25, 28.038, 149.400
Yxy	4.2923, 0.2822, 0.4633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279517988 (0xFF144324)
YUV	49.4130, -6.6126, -25.7952
Hunter-Lab	20.7179, -13.7315, 7.7522

Details

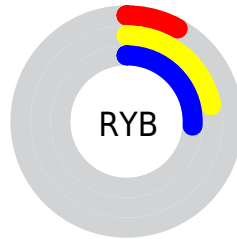
The YIQ color **49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **37.5870, 18.0610, 19.6050**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.9570, -16.7770, -20.8490**, and **14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.8640, -20.9490, -22.3330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.9620, -15.1730, -16.8770**.

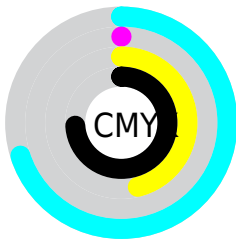
Distribution



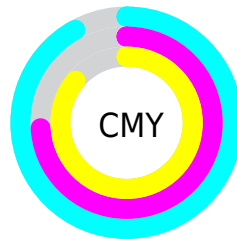
- Red (8%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050 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 49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050

■ 49.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.5380, -16.9150,
-18.3470

■ 97.9570, -16.7770,
-20.8490

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 122.8430,
-16.4560, -21.1600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.0170,
-17.0060, -22.2060

■ 176.0170,
-17.0060, -22.2060

■ 203.6040,
-17.2810, -22.7290

■ 231.7780,

-17.8310, -23.7750

■ 245.5160,
-10.6810, -10.1770

■ 49.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050

■ 49.4130, -18.0610,
-19.6050

■ 46.8640, -20.9490,
-22.3330

■ 51.9620, -15.1730,
-16.8770

■ 44.5000, -22.9200,
-25.1600

■ 54.3260, -13.2020,
-14.0500

■ 41.9510, -25.8080,
-27.8880

■ 56.8750, -10.3140,
-11.3220

■ 59.5380, -7.7470,
-8.2830

■ 61.7880, -5.4550,
-5.7670

■ 64.4510, -2.8880,
-2.7280

■ 67.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 69.5490, 2.8880,
2.7280

■ 71.9130, 4.8590,
5.5550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.7980, 5.7800, -16.6520



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



47.0010, -37.2720, -18.3600

Triad

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



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



48.8160, -46.2160, 0.5680



57.8040, 33.1470, 10.5150

Complementary

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



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



37.5870, 18.0610, 19.6050

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.



59.0240, 26.9560, 18.0920



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



59.2830, -10.5020, 14.1220

Square

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



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



49.4580, -48.3240, -5.2840



60.0640, 12.2840, 19.6760



57.2840, 31.3150, -0.3410

Rectangle

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



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



48.7110, -42.0870, -13.6950



60.0640, 12.2840, 19.6760



57.7270, 32.0460, 13.9500

Sweetspot

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



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



79.9510, -7.4720, -7.7600



56.8580, 5.5510, -18.0090



39.2120, -3.7130, -4.2970



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050



59.7010, -28.1000, -30.4040



52.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520



31.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



60.7010, -37.2680, -40.4680



140.1520, -85.9960, -93.5160

Inverse Universe

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



37.5870, 18.0610, 19.6050



41.2990, 28.1000, 30.4040



34.9650, 25.4440, 12.4520



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



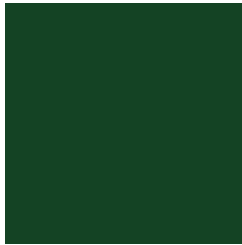
36.2990, 37.2680, 40.4680



83.8480, 85.9960, 93.5160

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

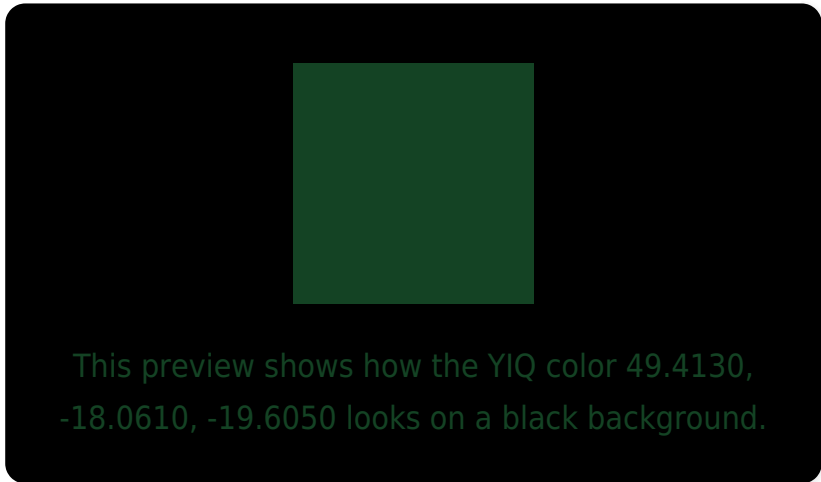
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

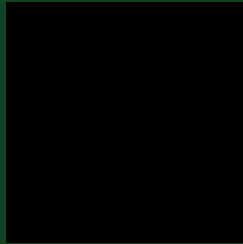
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.4130, -18.0610,

-19.6050.

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

49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050

Protanopia

56.9440, 11.6010, -6.5030

Deuteranopia

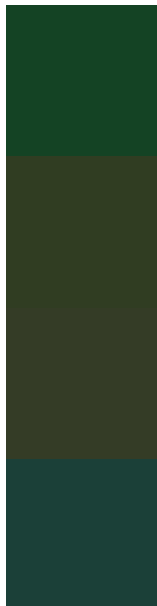
58.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



Tritanopia

54.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050

Protanomaly

54.0350, 0.9190, -11.1530

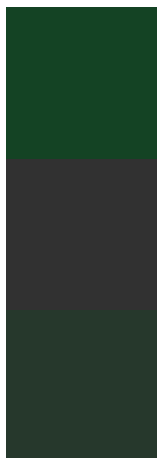
Deuteranomaly

55.1000, 2.2940, -8.5380

Tritanomaly

52.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050 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(20, 67, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(20, 67, 36)  
}
```

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(20, 67, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(20, 67, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050 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(20, 67, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(20, 67, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(20, 67, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(20, 67, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 67, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(20, 67, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.4130, -18.0610, -19.6050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(20, 67, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(20, 67,  
36) }
```

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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