

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.4290, 2.2050,  
-23.4510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	254007
RGB	37, 64, 7
RGB Percent	15%, 25%, 3%
CMY	0.8550, 0.7490, 0.9725
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.89, 0.75
HSL	88°, 80%, 14%
HSV	88°, 89%, 25%
XYZ	2.6345, 4.0763, 0.8493
YIQ	49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

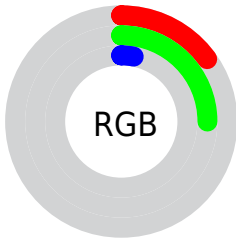
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	7, 64, 34
Decimal	2441223
CIELab	23.92, -20.76, 29.10
CIELCh	24, 35.743, 125.508
Yxy	4.0763, 0.3485, 0.5392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280631303 (0xFF254007)
YUV	49.4290, -20.9175, -10.9002
Hunter-Lab	20.1898, -12.0403, 11.6386

# Details

The YIQ color **49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **21.5710, -2.2050, 23.4510**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.3150, 2.5260, -23.7620**, and **12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.8480, 2.3430, -25.9530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.0100, 2.0670, -20.9490**.

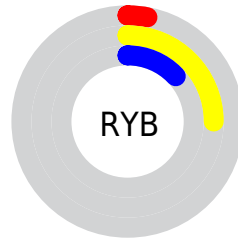
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (25%)

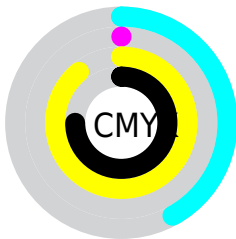
Blue (3%)



Red (3%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (13%)

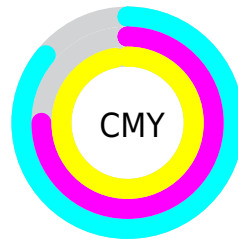


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (86%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510 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 49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.4290, 2.2050,  
-23.4510

■ 49.4290, 2.2050,  
-23.4510

■ 252.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

■ 29.1390, -2.6100,  
-18.7860

■ 97.3150, 2.5260,  
-23.7620

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

■ 122.6740, 2.8930,  
-24.9070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 148.5600, 3.2140,  
-25.2180

■ 175.3320, 3.8560,  
-25.8400

■ 202.9190, 3.5810,  
-26.3630

■ 231.3920, 3.6270,

-27.1970

■ 247.2500, 10.3190,  
-16.3130

■ 49.4290, 2.2050,  
-23.4510

■ 49.4290, 2.2050,  
-23.4510

■ 47.8480, 2.3430,  
-25.9530

■ 51.0100, 2.0670,  
-20.9490

■ 47.7340, 2.6640,  
-26.2640

■ 52.7050, 1.6080,  
-18.1360

■ 54.2860, 1.4700,  
-15.6340

■ 55.9810, 1.0110,  
-12.8210

■ 57.5620, 0.8730,  
-10.3190

■ 59.1430, 0.7350,  
-7.8170

■ 60.8380, 0.2760,  
-5.0040

■ 62.4190, 0.1380,  
-2.5020

■ 64.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.8940, 23.0650, -16.0310



49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



43.6780, -29.2930, -25.3010

# Triad

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



49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



50.8260, -52.1760, -1.5520



54.1610, 36.9960, 23.3640

# Complementary

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



49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



21.5710, -2.2050, 23.4510

# 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.



57.4720, 20.1230, 26.2910



49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



47.2870, -51.8560, 3.6640

# Square

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



49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



50.4210, -46.9020, -9.0300



57.9400, -7.7980, 20.1860



53.8220, 41.9040, 11.5040



# Rectangle

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



49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



46.4310, -35.6670, -19.9150



57.9400, -7.7980, 20.1860



54.5890, 32.9150, 25.7390

# Sweetspot

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



49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



78.0890, 0.8270, -9.4850



39.8920, 26.5470, -2.0370



39.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260



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.



49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510



62.4640, 3.1240, -34.6040



41.0570, -14.4830, -29.3870



32.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



72.1880, 3.7210, -39.9190



166.7700, 8.7280, -92.1360



# Inverse Universe

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



21.5710, -2.2050, 23.4510



21.5360, -3.1240, 34.6040



29.9430, 14.4830, 29.3870



30.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



24.8120, -3.7210, 39.9190



57.2300, -8.7280, 92.1360



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

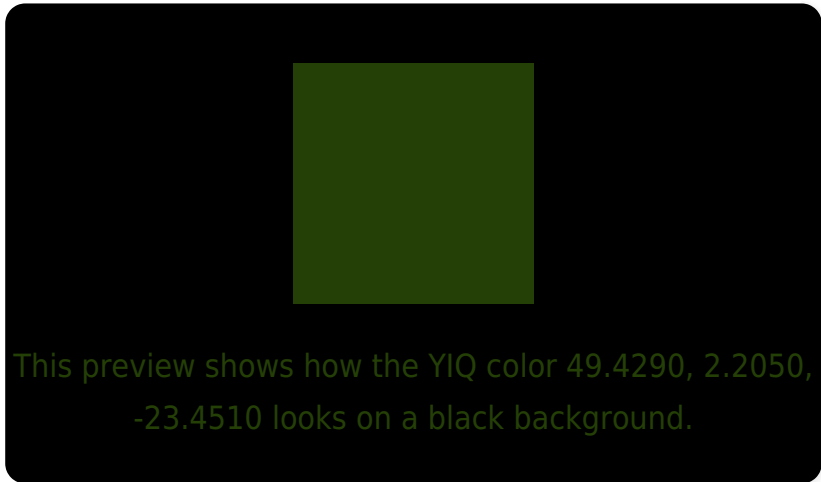
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.4290, 2.2050,

-23.4510.

# 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

49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510

### Protanopia

53.0510, 21.1850, -14.9990

### Deuteranopia

54.8220, 23.5680, -8.6240



## Tritanopia

55.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510

## Protanomaly

51.9360, 14.0790, -18.3770

## Deuteranomaly

52.9410, 15.6830, -14.4050

## Tritanomaly

52.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510

## Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.0290, 1.0560, -8.1280

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510 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(37, 64, 7)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 64, 7)  
}
```

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(37, 64, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 64, 7) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510 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(37, 64, 7) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 64, 7) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(37, 64, 7) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 64, 7); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 64, 7); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 64, 7) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.4290, 2.2050, -23.4510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 64, 7) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 64,  
7) }
```

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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