

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.4590, 29.0240,
-8.3840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	482F03
RGB	72, 47, 3
RGB Percent	28%, 18%, 1%
CMY	0.7176, 0.8157, 0.9881
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.96, 0.72
HSL	38°, 92%, 15%
HSV	38°, 96%, 28%
XYZ	3.7058, 3.4169, 0.5514
YIQ	49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

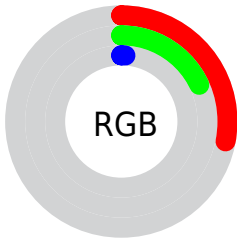
Format	Color
RYB	42, 72, 3
Decimal	4730627
CIELab	21.64, 7.30, 29.43
CIELCh	22, 30.317, 76.072
Yxy	3.4169, 0.4829, 0.4452
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282920707 (0xFF482F03)
YUV	49.4590, -22.9043, 19.7685
Hunter-Lab	18.4848, 3.4374, 11.1706

Details

The YIQ color **49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **25.5410, -29.0240, 8.3840**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.2530, 32.6000, -7.1120**, and **6.8770, 13.7080, 4.8760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.5300, 30.2620, -8.7940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760**.

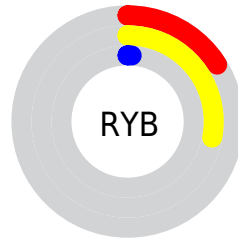
Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (18%)

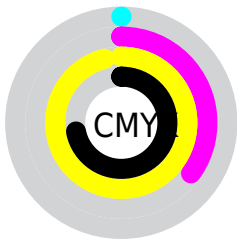
Blue (1%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (1%)

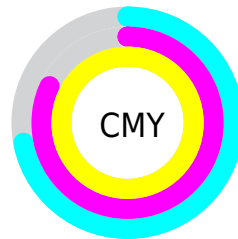


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (96%)

Black (72%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840 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 49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.4590, 29.0240,
-8.3840

■ 49.4590, 29.0240,
-8.3840

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 29.6140, 21.4580,
-3.4220

■ 97.3670, 32.2790,
-6.8010

■ 6.8770, 13.7080,
4.8760

■ 122.1500, 34.3880,
-6.4760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.2210, 35.6260,
-6.8860

■ 175.0040, 37.7350,
-6.5610

■ 203.0750, 38.9730,
-6.9710

■ 228.2700, 33.9300,

-9.1900

■ 247.8980, 17.2420,
-15.1260

■ 49.4590, 29.0240,
-8.3840

■ 49.4590, 29.0240,
-8.3840

■ 48.5300, 30.2620,
-8.7940

■ 52.0180, 25.9520,
-7.7760

■ 53.9900, 23.1550,
-6.6450

■ 56.6630, 19.7620,
-5.7260

■ 58.6350, 16.9650,
-4.5950

■ 61.1940, 13.8930,
-3.9870

■ 63.7530, 10.8210,
-3.3790

■ 65.7250, 8.0240,
-2.2480

■ 68.3980, 4.6310,
-1.3290

■ 70.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.3000, 34.3860, 4.5780



49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840



47.4740, 15.5000, -16.5960

Triad

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



49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840



44.2770, -37.8690, -13.0450



53.8610, 2.6100, 18.7860

Complementary

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



49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840



25.5410, -29.0240, 8.3840

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.



49.4490, -25.7690, 9.9670



49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840



45.3830, -43.7390, -5.7790

Square

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



49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840



40.9540, -29.8900, -19.9860



44.2890, -46.1700, -0.2660



51.9790, 22.8290, 21.3010

Rectangle

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



49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840



45.8790, 1.0580, -19.1820



44.2890, -46.1700, -0.2660



53.2020, -5.7800, 16.6520

Sweetspot

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



49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840



85.0520, 11.4170, -3.1670



26.4810, 33.0990, 22.4030



42.5400, 7.1070, -2.1490



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840



63.3260, 39.5240, -11.4520



61.4430, 16.7850, -23.3670



34.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



66.5820, 41.6790, -11.9610



152.9880, 95.4170, -27.7110

Inverse Universe

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



25.5410, -29.0240, 8.3840



30.6740, -39.5240, 11.4520



13.5570, -16.7850, 23.3670



33.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



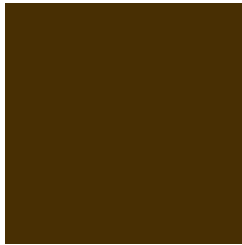
32.4180, -41.6790, 11.9610



74.0120, -95.4170, 27.7110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

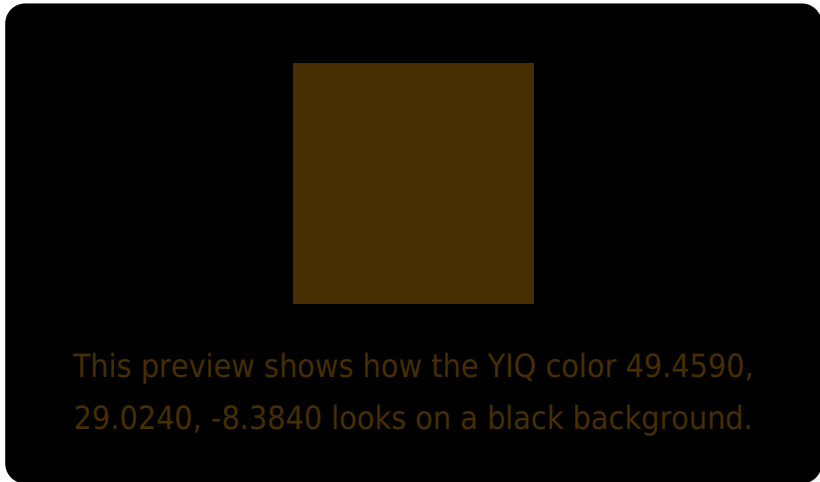
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

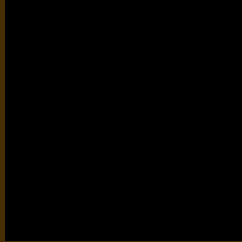
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.4590, 29.0240,

-8.3840.

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

49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840

Protanopia

49.4360, 18.6630, -13.3450

Deuteranopia

49.0840, 25.5860, -12.1580



Tritanopia

53.3120, 16.9170, 7.2930

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840

Protanomaly

49.6430, 22.5140, -11.5500

Deuteranomaly

49.2090, 26.7320, -10.9000

Tritanomaly

51.7760, 21.1820, 1.5820

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.8670, 10.5000, -3.0680

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840 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(72, 47, 3)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(72, 47, 3)  
}
```

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(72, 47, 3) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(72, 47, 3) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840 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(72, 47, 3) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(72, 47, 3) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(72, 47, 3)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(72, 47, 3); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 47, 3); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(72, 47, 3) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.4590, 29.0240, -8.3840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(72, 47, 3) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(72, 47,  
3) }
```

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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