

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26363A
RGB	38, 54, 58
RGB Percent	15%, 21%, 23%
CMY	0.8510, 0.7882, 0.7726
CMYK	0.34, 0.07, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	192°, 21%, 19%
HSV	192°, 34%, 23%
XYZ	2.8819, 3.3562, 4.4973
YIQ	49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

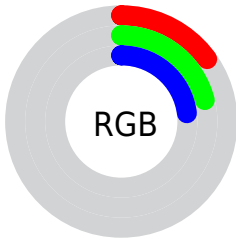
Format	Color
RYB	38, 47, 58
Decimal	2504250
CIELab	21.42, -5.37, -4.62
CIELCh	21, 7.084, 220.721
Yxy	3.3562, 0.2684, 0.3126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280694330 (0xFF26363A)
YUV	49.6720, 4.1057, -10.2363
Hunter-Lab	18.3200, -3.9804, -1.7310

Details

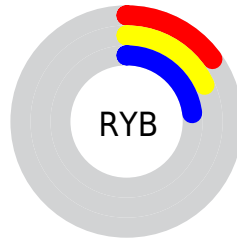
The YIQ color **49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **46.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600**, and **7.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990**.

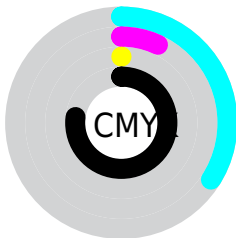
Distribution



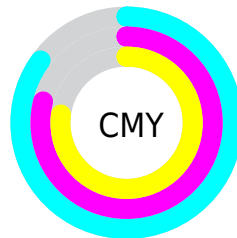
- Red (15%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480 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 49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

■ 49.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.5580, -10.4990,
-2.4590

■ 96.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 7.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 121.0740,
-12.0120, -2.5720

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.7750,
-12.6080, -2.7840

■ 173.1880,
-12.3330, -2.2610

■ 200.8890,
-12.9290, -2.4730

■ 228.8890,

-12.9290, -2.4730

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

49.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

49.6720, -10.8200,
-2.1480

47.2910, -14.1210,
-2.8970

52.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

44.9100, -17.4220,
-3.6460

54.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

42.8280, -20.1270,
-4.1830

56.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

39.8600, -23.1530,
-4.4090

59.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

37.4790, -26.4540,
-5.1580

61.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 35.0980, -29.7550,
-5.9070

■ 64.2460, 8.1150,
1.6110

■ 33.6140, -31.2680,
-6.0200

■ 66.6270, 11.4160,
2.3600

■ 68.7090, 14.1210,
2.8970

■ 71.0900, 17.4220,
3.6460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.1020, -9.2150, -3.7030



49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



50.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560

Triad

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



49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



52.3860, 4.9050, 4.7210



51.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970

Complementary

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



49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



46.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480

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.



51.7790, 7.9320, -0.5800



49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



52.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900

Square

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



49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



51.9340, 0.3660, 4.3820



51.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



50.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700

Rectangle

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



49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



51.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380



51.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350



51.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Sweetspot

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



49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



73.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



50.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480



63.3230, -17.1470, -3.1230



43.8020, -8.0700, 3.0820



26.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



53.9260, -49.8820, -10.0900



128.2780, -118.6990, -23.9390

Inverse Universe

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



45.8040, 6.7840, 9.2160



57.4180, 11.0470, 14.5590



52.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



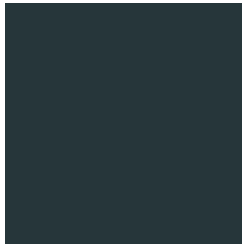
35.9440, 31.0780, 42.5180



85.5450, 74.0280, 101.1640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

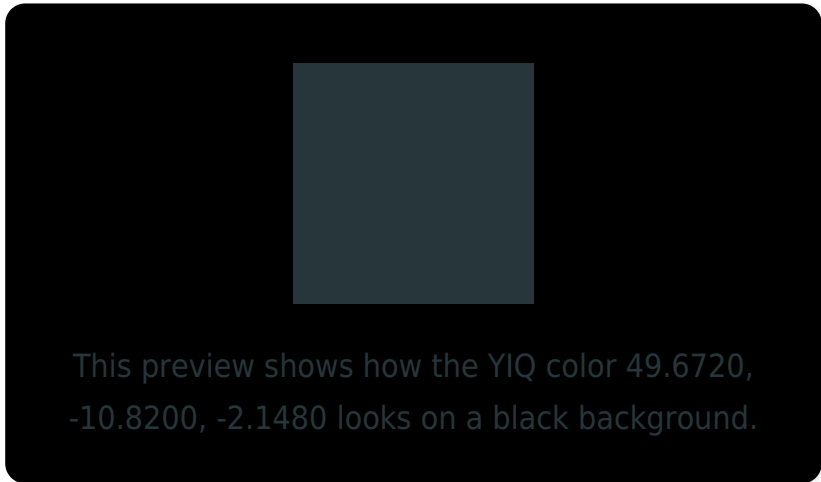
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

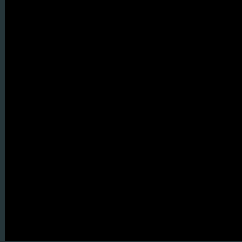
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480.



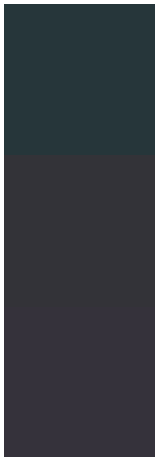
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.6720, -10.8200,

-2.1480.

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

49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Protanopia

51.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

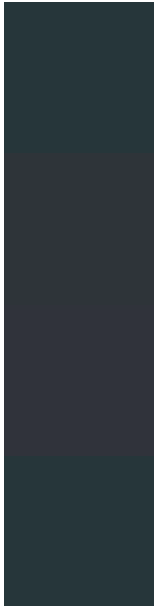
51.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



Tritanopia

49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Protanomaly

50.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

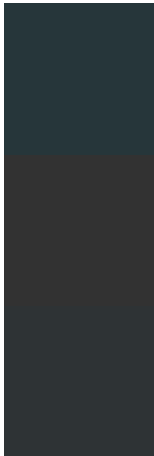
Deuteranomaly

51.0150, -4.3560, 1.8520

Tritanomaly

49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480 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(38, 54, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 54, 58)  
}
```

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(38, 54, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 54, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480 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(38, 54, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 54, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 54, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 54, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 54, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 54, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 54, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 54,  
58) }
```

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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