

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A343A
RGB	42, 52, 58
RGB Percent	16%, 20%, 23%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7961, 0.7726
CMYK	0.28, 0.10, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	202°, 16%, 20%
HSV	202°, 28%, 23%
XYZ	2.9463, 3.2539, 4.4745
YIQ	49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

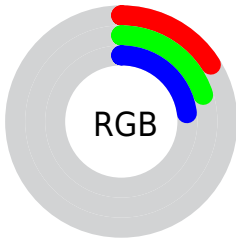
Format	Color
RYB	42, 48, 58
Decimal	2765882
CIELab	21.03, -2.56, -5.17
CIELCh	21, 5.766, 243.645
Yxy	3.2539, 0.2760, 0.3048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280955962 (0xFF2A343A)
YUV	49.6940, 4.0949, -6.7476
Hunter-Lab	18.0385, -2.4123, -2.0802

Details

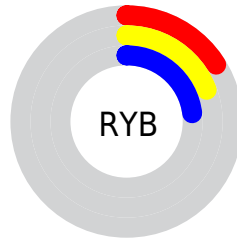
The YIQ color **49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570**, and **5.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280**.

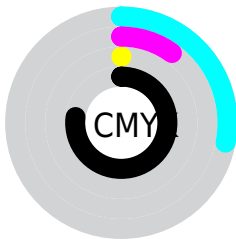
Distribution



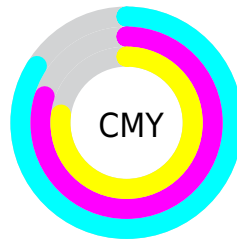
- Red (16%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 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 49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 49.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.5800, -7.5650,
-0.5650

■ 95.8080, -8.2070,
0.0570

■ 5.2320, -6.4650,
1.5270

■ 120.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 146.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

■ 173.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 200.3240, -9.7200,
-0.0560

■ 228.3240, -9.7200,

-0.0560

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

49.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

49.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

46.7260, -10.9120,
-0.4800

52.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

43.7580, -13.9380,
-0.7060

55.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

40.5020, -16.0930,
-0.1970

58.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

37.5340, -19.1190,
-0.4230

61.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

34.5660, -22.1450,
-0.6490

64.8220, 6.3730,
0.1410

■ 31.5980, -25.1710,
-0.8750

■ 67.7900, 9.3990,
0.3670

■ 28.6300, -28.1970,
-1.1010

■ 70.7580, 12.4250,
0.5930

■ 27.7440, -28.5180,
-0.7900

■ 73.4270, 14.8550,
0.6070

■ 76.9820, 17.6060,
0.3100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.3410, -8.3900, -2.1340



49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



50.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400

Triad

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



49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



51.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



50.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350

Complementary

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



49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



50.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540

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.



49.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520



49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



51.0610, 7.1980, 1.7100

Square

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



49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



51.3750, 3.4380, 3.7740



50.7080, 6.6940, -0.1700



49.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740

Rectangle

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



49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



50.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



50.7080, 6.6940, -0.1700



49.7890, 1.9720, -2.7000

Sweetspot

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



49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



73.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850



52.0760, -6.3260, -6.5020



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.



49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540



63.3560, -12.7460, -0.2820



44.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300



26.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



43.9470, -45.2070, -1.1990



105.3850, -107.9740, -3.5420

Inverse Universe

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



47.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020



60.5980, 10.3600, 10.4880



55.0020, 5.6860, -3.9300



26.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



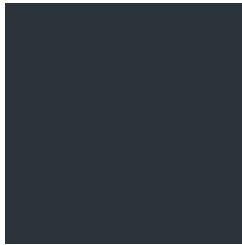
34.0060, 36.5350, 37.2310



81.0990, 86.5470, 89.0350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

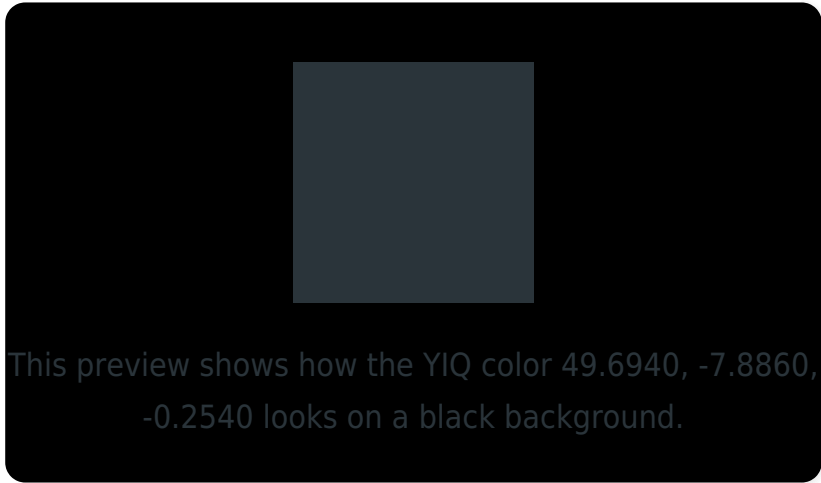
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

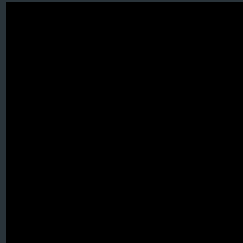
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

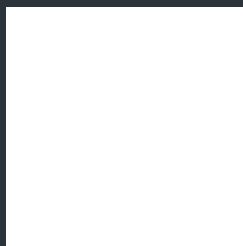
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540.



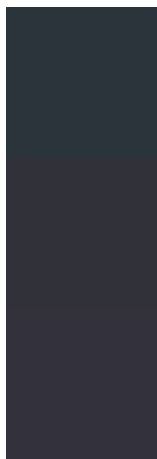
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.6940, -7.8860,

-0.2540.

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

49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Protanopia

50.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Deuteranopia

50.7380, -2.0180, 3.5340



Tritanopia

49.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Protanomaly

50.1890, -4.9060, 0.8060

Deuteranomaly

50.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

Tritanomaly

49.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 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(42, 52, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 52, 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(42, 52, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 52, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 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(42, 52, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 52, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 52, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 52, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 52, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 52, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 52, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 52,  
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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