

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540)
contains.

YIQ(49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(49.7210, 40.2100,
-1.8540)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	572802
RGB	87, 40, 2
RGB Percent	34%, 16%, 1%
CMY	0.6587, 0.8432, 0.9920
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.98, 0.66
HSL	27°, 95%, 17%
HSV	27°, 98%, 34%
XYZ	4.7019, 3.5481, 0.4958
YIQ	49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

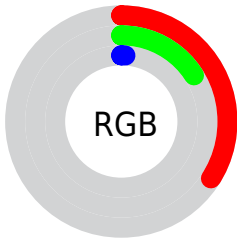
Format	Color
RYB	87, 71, 2
Decimal	5711874
CIELab	22.12, 19.25, 31.04
CIELCh	22, 36.525, 58.196
Yxy	3.5481, 0.5376, 0.4057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283901954 (0xFF572802)
YUV	49.7210, -23.5265, 32.6937
Hunter-Lab	18.8363, 11.5938, 11.6247

Details

The YIQ color **49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **39.2790, -40.2100, 1.8540**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.2270, 44.6570, 0.1530**, and **11.0630, 22.0520, 7.8440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9060, 41.1270, -1.9530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.6820, 35.9460, -1.6700**.

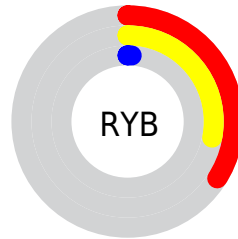
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (16%)

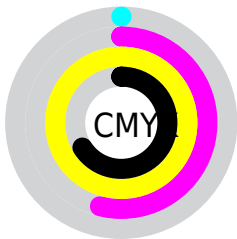
Blue (1%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (28%)

Blue (1%)

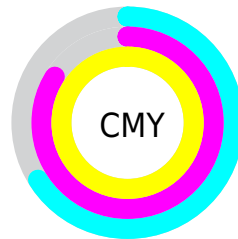


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (84%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540 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 49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.7210, 40.2100,
-1.8540

■ 49.7210, 40.2100,
-1.8540

■ 252.1500, 8.0250,
-7.7750

■ 29.3920, 31.1310,
2.9950

■ 98.2270, 44.6570,
0.1530

■ 11.0630, 22.0520,
7.8440

■ 124.1950, 47.6830,
0.3790

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.9780, 49.7920,
0.7040

■ 177.6470, 52.2220,
0.7180

■ 204.5330, 52.5430,
0.4070

■ 224.0470, 36.1760,

-5.8400

■ 243.5610, 19.8090,
-12.0870

■ 49.7210, 40.2100,
-1.8540

■ 49.7210, 40.2100,
-1.8540

■ 48.9060, 41.1270,
-1.9530

■ 53.6820, 35.9460,
-1.6700

■ 57.5290, 32.0030,
-1.7970

■ 60.9030, 28.0140,
-1.0900

■ 64.8640, 23.7500,
-0.9060

■ 68.8250, 19.4860,
-0.7220

■ 72.6720, 15.5430,
-0.8490

■ 76.6330, 11.2790,
-0.6650

■ 80.5940, 7.0150,
-0.4810

■ 83.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.3430, 41.9950, 15.3630



49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540



49.9700, 25.9070, -12.4690

Triad

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



49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540



43.8550, -33.9250, -18.4450



52.8680, -16.4630, 17.5290

Complementary

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



49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540



39.2790, -40.2100, 1.8540

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.



45.6570, -50.0220, 3.4660



49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540



47.0470, -42.9130, -9.7370

Square

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



49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540



39.4890, -24.3870, -26.1070



48.2670, -49.1040, -2.1600



53.5360, 14.0710, 25.8390

Rectangle

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



49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540



48.4090, 14.1250, -19.2110



48.2670, -49.1040, -2.1600



49.0940, -31.9590, 12.0170

Sweetspot

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



49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540



97.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380



32.8870, 35.2520, 32.9480



47.2630, 9.4450, -0.4670



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540



62.8380, 53.0020, -2.4060



73.7880, 28.9350, -23.2970



41.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980



60.1690, 50.5720, -2.4200



131.9000, 111.1850, -5.0950

Inverse Universe

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



39.2790, -40.2100, 1.8540



49.1620, -53.0020, 2.4060



15.2120, -28.9350, 23.2970



40.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



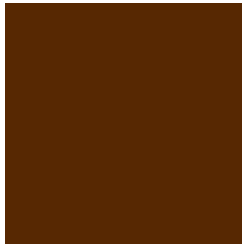
46.8310, -50.5720, 2.4200



103.1000, -111.1850, 5.0950

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

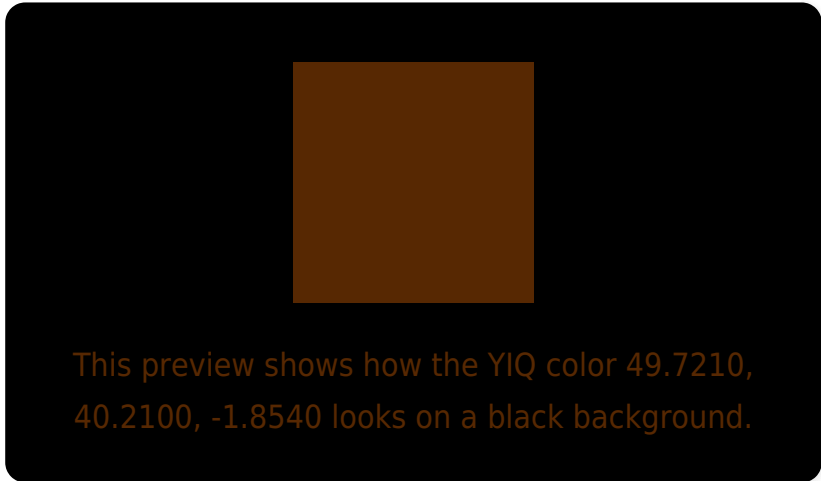
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

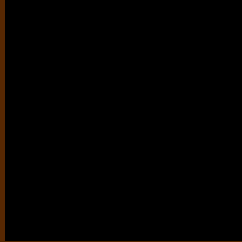
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.7210, 40.2100,

-1.8540.

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

49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540

Protanopia

50.8490, 18.9380, -12.8220

Deuteranopia

50.2690, 26.5030, -12.2570



Tritanopia

52.5910, 29.4330, 11.7450

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540

Protanomaly

50.3770, 26.3190, -8.9210

Deuteranomaly

50.1280, 31.4540, -8.3700

Tritanomaly

51.5820, 33.6520, 6.8680

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.6010, 14.3050, -0.4390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540 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(87, 40, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 40, 2)  
}
```

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(87, 40, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 40, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540 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(87, 40, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 40, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 40, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 40, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 40, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 40, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.7210, 40.2100, -1.8540 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 40, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 40,  
2) }
```

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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