

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.7840, -15.6860,
30.9860)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	362278
RGB	54, 34, 120
RGB Percent	21%, 13%, 47%
CMY	0.7881, 0.8667, 0.5295
CMYK	0.55, 0.72, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	254°, 56%, 30%
HSV	254°, 72%, 47%
XYZ	5.4827, 3.2838, 18.1037
YIQ	49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

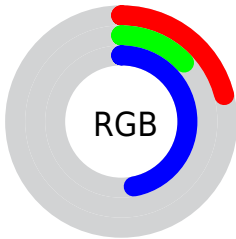
Format	Color
R_{YB}	54, 34, 120
Decimal	3547768
CIE _{Lab}	21.15, 33.08, -45.93
CIE _{LCh}	21, 56.601, 305.760
Yxy	3.2838, 0.2040, 0.1222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281737848 (0xFF362278)
YUV	49.7840, 34.6165, 3.6974
Hunter-Lab	18.1214, 22.2933, -46.5473

Details

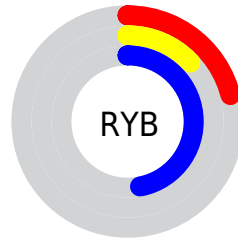
The YIQ color **49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **104.2160, 15.6860, -30.9860**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.9740, -13.1650, 34.8590**, and **8.0940, -22.7910, 22.0810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.0490, -17.7500, 35.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.5190, -13.6220, 26.6180**.

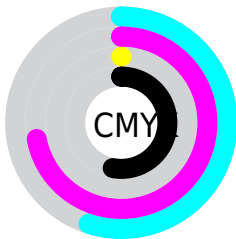
Distribution



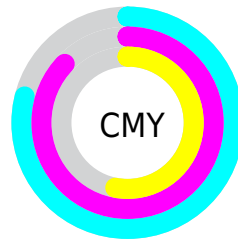
- Red (21%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860 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 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.7840, -15.6860,
30.9860

■ 49.7840, -15.6860,
30.9860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.3490, -18.8950,
28.5690

■ 98.9740, -13.1650,
34.8590

■ 8.0940, -22.7910,
22.0810

■ 124.9140,
-12.9360, 36.2160

■ 7.7060, -16.1870,
12.5250

■ 150.8540,
-12.7070, 37.5730

■ 3.4370, -8.3000,
7.2520

■ 178.3380,
-11.1940, 37.6860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 202.5590, -1.9310,
29.5010

■ 227.0790, 7.9280,

21.5280

246.1950, 4.1250,
7.8450

49.7840, -15.6860,
30.9860

49.7840, -15.6860,
30.9860

40.0490, -17.7500,
35.3540

59.5190, -13.6220,
26.6180

30.3140, -19.8140,
39.7220

69.2540, -11.5580,
22.2500

22.0520, -21.8320,
43.2560

79.2880, -8.8980,
18.0940

89.0230, -6.8340,
13.7260

98.7580, -4.7700,
9.3580

■ 108.4930, -2.7060,
4.9900

■ 118.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 128.2620, 2.0180,
-3.5340

■ 137.9970, 4.0820,
-7.9020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.7890, -58.7810, 13.5310



49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860



40.9000, 34.3780, 48.7940

Triad

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



49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860



46.8680, 44.2900, 1.2980



45.3540, -36.7680, -16.4800

Complementary

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



49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860



104.2160, 15.6860, -30.9860

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.



39.5230, -21.7270, -30.2630



49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860



47.5670, 19.6720, -15.1120

Square

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



49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860



33.7870, 67.3480, 23.9560



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



50.6150, -50.2040, -4.2520

Rectangle

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



49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860



41.7090, 50.7930, 43.1530



35.8070, -16.7750, -31.9030



43.6440, -31.9530, -21.1450

Sweetspot

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



49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860



128.8550, -6.4210, 11.7470



83.1330, -46.0310, -8.2950



62.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860



46.5450, -24.5380, 48.2460



62.3420, 9.3460, 39.8900



56.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



22.9210, -22.8410, 45.0230



46.3690, -45.7280, 90.8800

Inverse Universe

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



67.2380, 30.0700, 38.7580



73.6940, 47.1220, 60.1300



91.6580, -9.3460, -39.8900



57.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



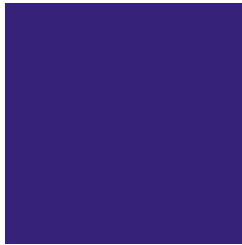
48.3190, 43.6840, 56.3560



97.4640, 87.9180, 113.7580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

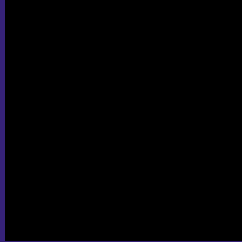
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.7840, -15.6860,

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

49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860

Protanopia

41.3200, -47.4550, 6.5050

Deuteranopia

41.3710, -43.4650, 0.2710



Tritanopia

48.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860

Protanomaly

44.3480, -35.4900, 15.4380

Deuteranomaly

44.4960, -33.1510, 11.5930

Tritanomaly

49.0820, -14.4900, 9.3020

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.6270, -5.7790, 11.1250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860 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(54, 34, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(54, 34, 120)  
}
```

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(54, 34, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(54, 34, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860 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(54, 34, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(54, 34, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(54, 34, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(54, 34, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 34, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(54, 34,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.7840, -15.6860, 30.9860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(54, 34, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(54, 34,  
120) }
```

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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