

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.8870, -8.3060,
40.4140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	431A80
RGB	67, 26, 128
RGB Percent	26%, 10%, 50%
CMY	0.7371, 0.8981, 0.4982
CMYK	0.48, 0.80, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	264°, 66%, 30%
HSV	264°, 80%, 50%
XYZ	6.5810, 3.4905, 20.7391
YIQ	49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

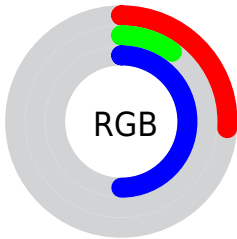
Format	Color
RYB	67, 26, 128
Decimal	4397696
CIELab	21.91, 41.91, -49.71
CIELCh	22, 65.019, 310.133
Yxy	3.4905, 0.2136, 0.1133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282587776 (0xFF431A80)
YUV	49.8870, 38.5097, 15.0081
Hunter-Lab	18.6830, 30.1804, -52.7369

Details

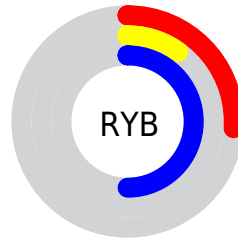
The YIQ color **49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **104.1130, 8.3060, -40.4140**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.9520, -6.9310, 43.0290**, and **11.5830, -19.6740, 26.1660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.8640, -9.4990, 45.5170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.9100, -7.1130, 35.3110**.

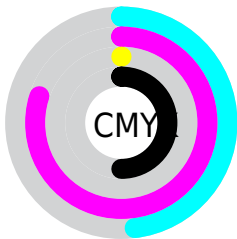
Distribution



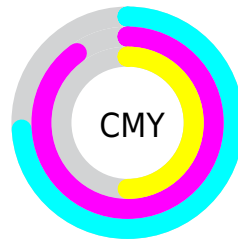
- Red (26%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140 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 49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.8870, -8.3060,
40.4140

■ 49.8870, -8.3060,
40.4140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 23.2890, -9.4980,
39.9900

■ 100.9520, -6.9310,
43.0290

■ 11.5830, -19.6740,
26.1660

■ 127.1910, -6.1060,
44.5980

■ 6.1560, -17.3340,
16.7940

■ 153.4300, -5.2810,
46.1670

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 179.8880, -0.8790,
43.4810

■ 0.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 204.4080, 8.9800,
35.5080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 226.8240, 13.2000,

25.1040

243.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370

49.8870, -8.3060,
40.4140

49.8870, -8.3060,
40.4140

39.8640, -9.4990,
45.5170

59.9100, -7.1130,
35.3110

30.1400, -10.0960,
50.8320

69.6340, -6.5160,
29.9960

79.0700, -5.0480,
25.4160

89.0930, -3.8550,
20.3130

98.8170, -3.2580,
14.9980

■ 108.8400, -2.0650,
9.8950

■ 118.8630, -0.8720,
4.7920

■ 128.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 138.0230, 1.1930,
-5.1030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.3850, -63.2750, 17.8850



49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



45.0860, 42.7220, 51.7620

Triad

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



49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



48.9280, 44.0610, -0.0590



48.8420, -41.0780, -15.4620

Complementary

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



49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



104.1130, 8.3060, -40.4140

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.



41.7400, -23.8360, -30.5880



49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



48.1210, 14.9960, -18.4760

Square

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



49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



35.5810, 70.9240, 25.2280



38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950



54.2000, -56.1650, -0.8450

Rectangle

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



49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



44.8410, 59.2290, 44.4530



38.1550, -17.8750, -33.9950



46.4310, -35.6670, -19.9150

Sweetspot

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



49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



135.3440, -3.3040, 15.8320



73.4350, -49.5170, -0.1810



65.7260, -1.7440, 9.5840



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140



44.2620, -12.8950, 63.0170



65.1360, 22.0900, 51.2260



58.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



29.8410, -10.6920, 50.6200



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



63.4520, 41.2110, 40.5950



65.3710, 64.2690, 63.2530



88.8640, -22.0900, -51.2260



59.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



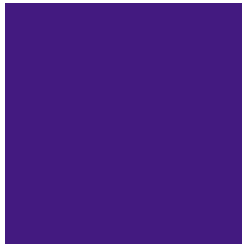
46.9360, 51.8920, 50.7720



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

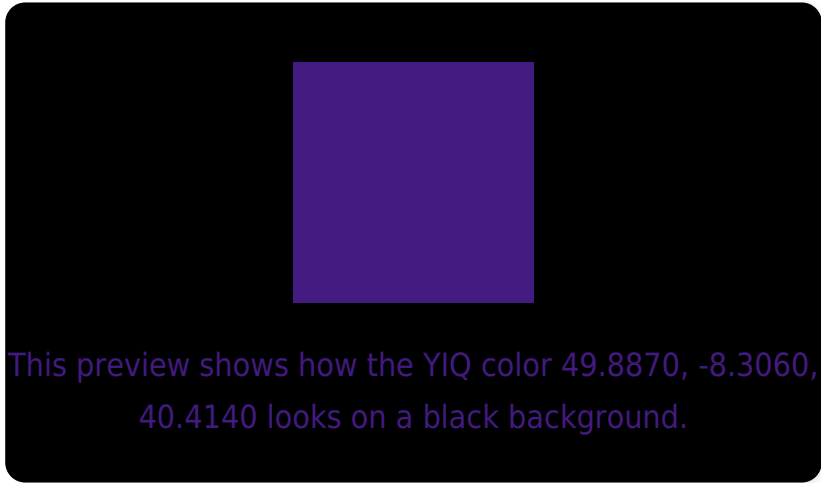
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

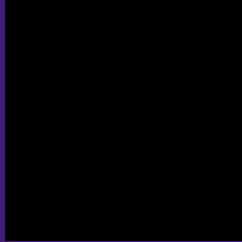
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.8870, -8.3060,

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

49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140

Protanopia

42.9500, -49.2890, 6.7030

Deuteranopia

42.8870, -44.9780, 0.1580



Tritanopia

53.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140

Protanomaly

45.6410, -34.7570, 18.6750

Deuteranomaly

45.0880, -31.8220, 15.0420

Tritanomaly

52.1480, -5.6880, 14.9840

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.7030, -2.9370, 14.6870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140 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(67, 26, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(67, 26, 128)  
}
```

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(67, 26, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(67, 26, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140 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(67, 26, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(67, 26, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(67, 26, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(67, 26, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 26, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(67, 26,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.8870, -8.3060, 40.4140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(67, 26, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(67, 26,  
128) }
```

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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