

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.8880, 15.1750,  
5.8230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	442A2B
RGB	68, 42, 43
RGB Percent	27%, 16%, 17%
CMY	0.7333, 0.8353, 0.8313
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.37, 0.73
HSL	358°, 24%, 22%
HSV	358°, 38%, 27%
XYZ	3.6489, 3.0592, 2.6851
YIQ	49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

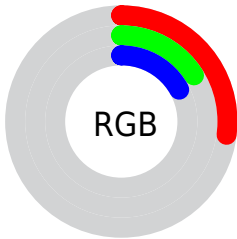
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">68, 42, 43</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4467243</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">20.28, 12.30, 4.34</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">20, 13.038, 19.426</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">3.0592, 0.3885, 0.3257</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282657323</a> (0xFF442A2B)
YUV	<a href="#">49.8880, -3.3958, 15.8842</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">17.4906, 6.6304, 3.1413</a>

# Details

The YIQ color **49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **60.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.6710, 17.2840, 6.1480**, and **7.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.9810, 19.3470, 7.3070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390**.

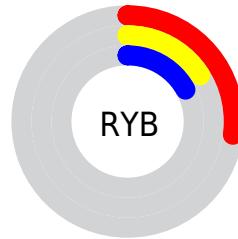
# Distribution



 Red (27%)

 Green (16%)

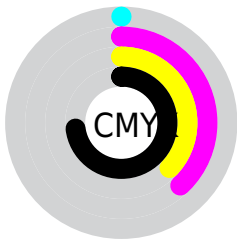
 Blue (17%)



 Red (27%)

 Yellow (16%)

 Blue (17%)

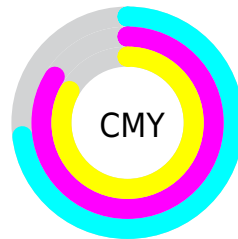


 Cyan (0%)

 Magenta (38%)

 Yellow (37%)

 Black (73%)



 Cyan (73%)

 Magenta (84%)

 Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230 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 49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.8880, 15.1750,  
5.8230

■ 49.8880, 15.1750,  
5.8230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 28.4040, 13.6620,  
5.7100

■ 96.6710, 17.2840,  
6.1480

■ 7.7740, 15.4960,  
5.5120

■ 121.3830, 18.1550,  
6.8830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.5680, 19.0720,  
6.7840

■ 173.8670, 19.6680,  
6.9960

■ 201.2800, 19.9430,  
7.5190

■ 229.4650, 20.8600,

7.4200

250.0930, 4.1720,  
1.4840

49.8880, 15.1750,  
5.8230

49.8880, 15.1750,  
5.8230

44.9810, 19.3470,  
7.3070

54.7950, 11.0030,  
4.3390

40.1880, 23.1980,  
9.1020

59.5880, 7.1520,  
2.5440

35.8680, 27.0950,  
10.0630

63.9080, 3.2550,  
1.5830

31.0750, 30.9460,  
11.8580

68.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

26.1680, 35.1180,  
13.3420

73.6080, -4.7680,  
-1.6960

■ 21.3750, 38.9690,  
15.1370

■ 78.4010, -8.6190,  
-3.4910

■ 20.6740, 39.5650,  
15.3490

■ 83.3080, -12.7910,  
-4.9750

■ 87.5140, -16.3670,  
-6.2470

■ 92.4210, -20.5390,  
-7.7310

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.4300, 10.7730, 8.5090



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



49.2530, 15.4050, 1.6530

# Triad

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



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



46.5770, -3.4830, -8.4670



46.8440, -17.0560, 0.7360

# Complementary

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



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



60.1120, -15.1750, -5.8230

# 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.



44.2730, -22.8780, -3.8860



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



44.9010, -13.2030, -8.5230

# Square

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



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



47.5350, 5.5030, -6.1210



43.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



49.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850



# Rectangle

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



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



48.7750, 13.7550, -1.4850



43.6490, -21.1810, -7.1090



46.2350, -19.7150, -0.6350

# Sweetspot

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



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



82.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310



52.4390, 6.5540, 13.3860



41.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



60.4870, 23.7940, 9.3140



56.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



29.4590, 56.5280, 21.8080



68.0020, 130.6150, 50.2870



# Inverse Universe

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



49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230



60.4870, 23.7940, 9.3140



53.1820, -12.1960, 0.7640



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



29.4590, 56.5280, 21.8080

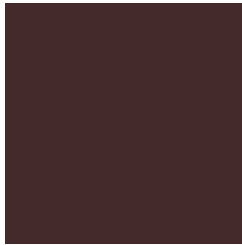


68.0020, 130.6150, 50.2870



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

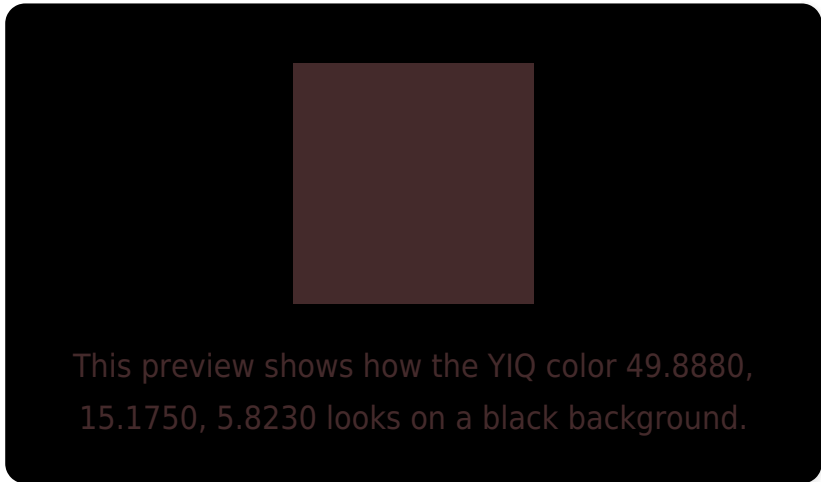
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

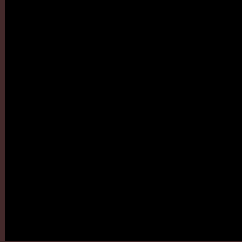
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230.



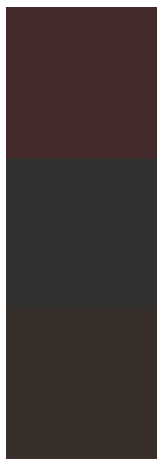
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.8880, 15.1750,



# 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

49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230

### Protanopia

49.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

### Deuteranopia

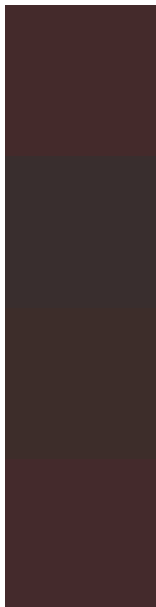
49.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



## Tritanopia

50.1160, 14.5330, 6.4450

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230

## Protanomaly

49.2890, 6.5560, 2.3320

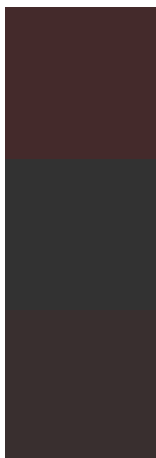
## Deuteranomaly

49.4420, 10.4990, 2.4590

## Tritanomaly

50.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230 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(68, 42, 43)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(68, 42, 43)  
}
```

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(68, 42, 43) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(68, 42, 43) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230 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(68, 42, 43) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(68, 42, 43) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(68, 42, 43)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(68, 42, 43); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 42, 43);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(68, 42, 43)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.8880, 15.1750, 5.8230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(68, 42, 43) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(68, 42,  
43) }
```

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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