

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.9220, 98.0650,  
34.4570)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A50100
RGB	165, 1, 0
RGB Percent	65%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.3526, 0.9962, 0.9996
CMYK	0.00, 0.99, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	0°, 100%, 32%
HSV	0°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	15.5484, 8.0304, 0.7334
YIQ	49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

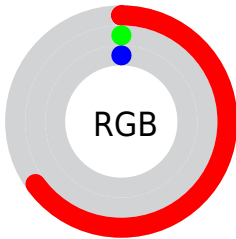
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	165, 1, 0
Decimal	10813696
CIELab	34.05, 57.74, 48.21
CIELCh	34, 75.220, 39.861
Yxy	8.0304, 0.6395, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289003776 (0xFFA50100)
YUV	49.9220, -24.6115, 100.9234
Hunter-Lab	28.3380, 48.3472, 18.3022

# Details

The YIQ color **49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **115.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **118.5550, 100.1760, 23.7280**, and **30.7970, 61.3880, 21.8360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.2520, 88.2080, 31.3760**.

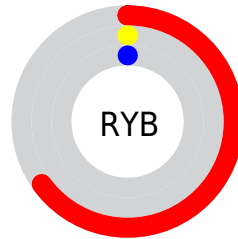
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (0%)

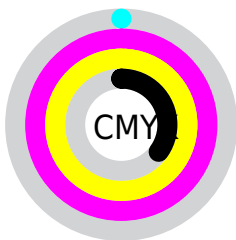
Blue (0%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

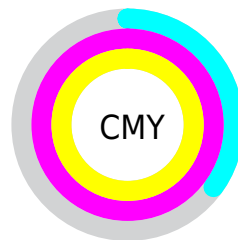


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (99%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (100%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570 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 49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 49.9220, 98.0650,  
34.4570


 49.9220, 98.0650,  
34.4570


 252.2640, 7.7040,  
-7.4640


 40.0660, 79.8640,  
28.4080


 118.5550,  
100.1760, 23.7280


 30.7970, 61.3880,  
21.8360

 145.5010,  
100.2680, 22.0600


 21.9410, 43.1870,  
15.7870

 164.7870, 84.5430,  
15.1910

 13.2700, 25.9030,  
9.6390

 184.0730, 68.8180,  
8.3220

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 204.0600, 52.4970,  
1.2410

 224.1610, 35.8550,

-5.5290

■ 244.3760, 18.8920,  
-11.9880

■ 49.9220, 98.0650,  
34.4570

■ 61.2520, 88.2080,  
31.3760

■ 73.0550, 78.3970,  
27.4610

■ 84.3850, 68.5400,  
24.3800

■ 96.1880, 58.7290,  
20.4650

■ 107.5180, 48.8720,  
17.3840

■ 119.3210, 39.0610,  
13.4690

■ 130.6510, 29.2040,  
10.3880

■ 141.8670, 19.6680,  
6.9960

■ 153.7840, 9.5360,  
3.3920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.8170, 86.1400, 57.8520



49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570



74.6770, 60.7050, -4.3430

# Triad

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



49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570



63.2770, -39.0100, -41.9380



71.6350, -87.3460, 19.1020

# Complementary

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



49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570



115.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570

# 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.



79.6420, -89.2240, 9.0800



49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570



71.7470, -60.1040, -23.0800

# Square

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



49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570



56.3520, -26.4000, -50.2080



78.3590, -78.7220, -5.0420



79.0860, -10.0040, 49.1640



# Rectangle

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



49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570



75.3870, 37.5540, -19.8060



78.3590, -78.7220, -5.0420



75.3850, -89.6380, 16.5860

# Sweetspot

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



49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570



169.1360, 38.1440, 13.5680



68.1450, 45.3750, 86.2950



80.3620, 22.6480, 8.0560



235.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



107.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570



64.5730, 127.2690, 44.8450



98.0560, 75.5150, -8.4290



75.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



43.9420, 86.1450, 30.2170



5.3820, 10.7280, 3.8160

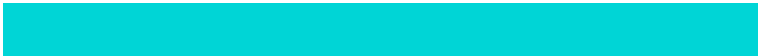


# Inverse Universe

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



115.0780, -98.0650, -34.4570



149.4270, -127.2690, -44.8450



67.5310, -75.7900, 7.9060



79.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



101.6450, -86.4200, -30.7400



12.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

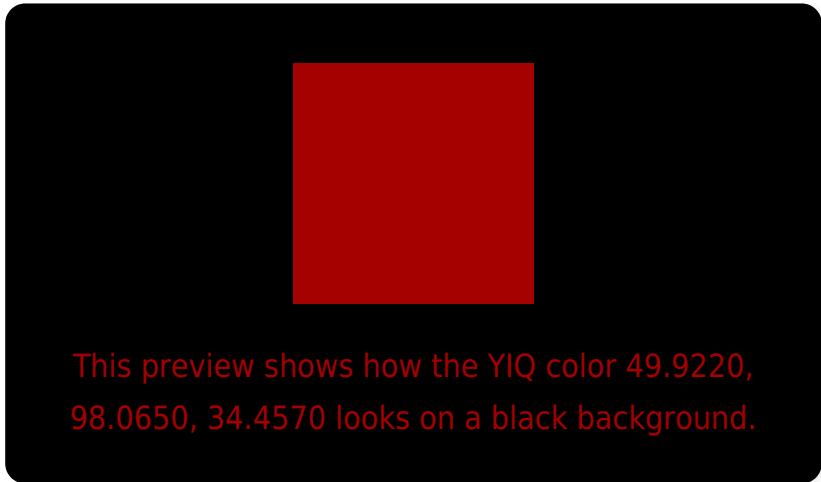
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.9220, 98.0650,



# 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

49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570

### Protanopia

79.2210, 26.4580, -16.9500

### Deuteranopia

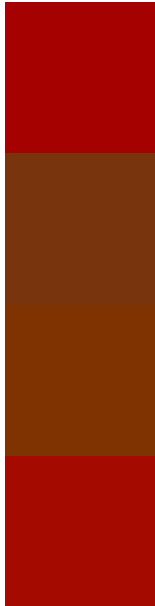
77.7680, 40.8550, -19.0570



## Tritanopia

57.8410, 93.6190, 26.9230

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570

## Protanomaly

68.4730, 52.7720, 1.7640

## Deuteranomaly

67.9100, 61.6670, 0.2510

## Tritanomaly

54.9060, 94.9940, 29.5380

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.9400, 35.7600, 12.7200

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570 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(165, 1, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 1, 0)  
}
```

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(165, 1, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 1, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570 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(165, 1, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 1, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(165, 1, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 1, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 1, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 1, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.9220, 98.0650, 34.4570 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 1, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 1,  
0) }
```

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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