

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470)
contains.

YIQ(50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470)	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(50.3560, 4.4490,
-9.0470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31371E
RGB	49, 55, 30
RGB Percent	19%, 22%, 12%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7843, 0.8823
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.45, 0.78
HSL	74°, 29%, 17%
HSV	74°, 45%, 22%
XYZ	2.8670, 3.4792, 1.7494
YIQ	50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

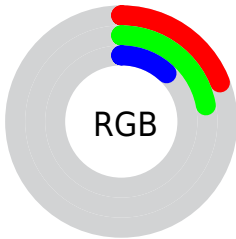
Format	Color
RYB	30, 55, 36
Decimal	3225374
CIELab	21.87, -7.58, 14.82
CIElCh	22, 16.652, 117.092
Yxy	3.4792, 0.3541, 0.4298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281415454 (0xFF31371E)
YUV	50.3560, -10.0355, -1.1892
Hunter-Lab	18.6525, -5.2053, 7.4961

Details

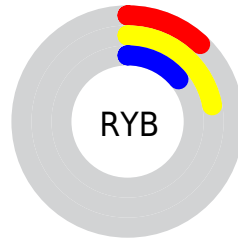
The YIQ color **50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **34.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.0140, 5.4120, -9.9800**, and **7.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.4870, 5.4580, -10.8140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3390, 3.1190, -6.9690**.

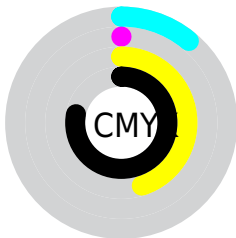
Distribution



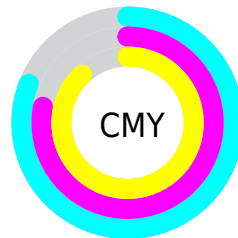
- Red (19%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470 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 50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.3560, 4.4490,
-9.0470

■ 50.3560, 4.4490,
-9.0470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.0140, 5.4120,
-9.9800

■ 97.0140, 5.4120,
-9.9800

■ 7.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 121.9000, 5.7330,
-10.2910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.4870, 5.4580,
-10.8140

■ 173.7860, 6.0540,
-10.6020

■ 201.6720, 6.3750,
-10.9130

■ 229.5580, 6.6960,

-11.2240

■ 252.2640, 7.7040,
-7.4640

■ 50.3560, 4.4490,
-9.0470

■ 50.3560, 4.4490,
-9.0470

■ 49.4870, 5.4580,
-10.8140

■ 51.3390, 3.1190,
-6.9690

■ 48.2050, 6.1920,
-13.1040

■ 52.5070, 2.7060,
-4.9900

■ 47.3360, 7.2010,
-14.8710

■ 53.4900, 1.3760,
-2.9120

■ 46.3530, 8.5310,
-16.9490

■ 54.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 45.1850, 8.9440,
-18.9280

■ 55.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 44.8430, 9.9070,
-19.8610

■ 56.5100, -1.3760,
2.9120

■ 57.4930, -2.7060,
4.9900

■ 58.6610, -3.1190,
6.9690

■ 59.6440, -4.4490,
9.0470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210



50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



48.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970

Triad

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



50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



44.7710, -33.1480, -4.9880



53.8220, 15.5410, 10.2050

Complementary

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



50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



34.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470

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.



53.9720, 6.3710, 11.1950



50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



50.0440, -20.4950, 2.4890

Square

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



50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



42.7120, -34.6600, -10.6280



53.3340, -6.5120, 7.8880



53.3400, 19.7140, 6.1620

Rectangle

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



50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



47.0530, -16.6870, -11.4630



53.3340, -6.5120, 7.8880



53.6800, 13.0650, 11.0250

Sweetspot

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



50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



69.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340



40.9970, 13.2500, 2.1620



34.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470



63.8630, 7.1550, -14.0370



46.7680, -2.7030, -11.5910



27.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



74.9340, 16.4200, -33.2760



178.4860, 39.3070, -79.1330

Inverse Universe

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



34.6440, -4.4490, 9.0470



39.4360, -6.5590, 14.2490



38.2320, 2.7030, 11.5910



25.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



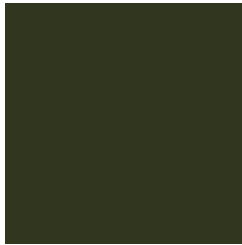
17.0660, -16.4200, 33.2760



40.8130, -38.7110, 79.3450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

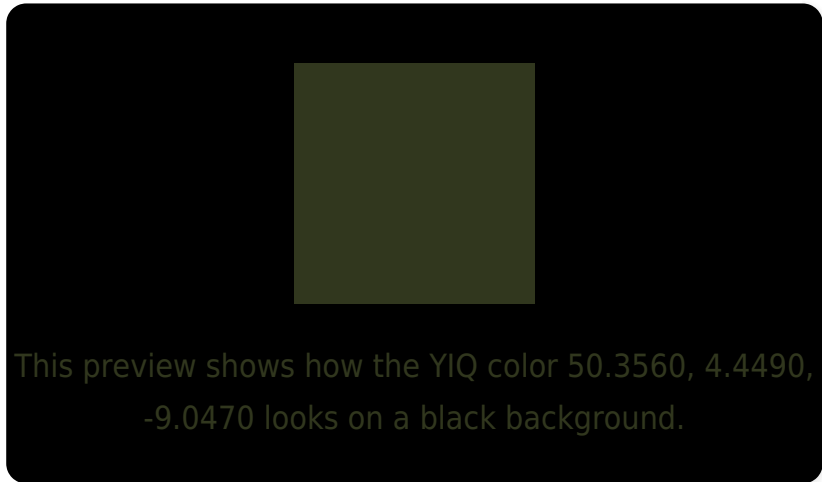
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

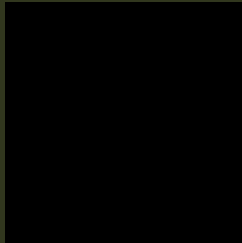
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

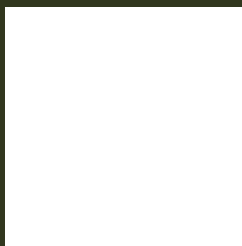
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3560, 4.4490,

-9.0470.

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

50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

Protanopia

51.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Deuteranopia

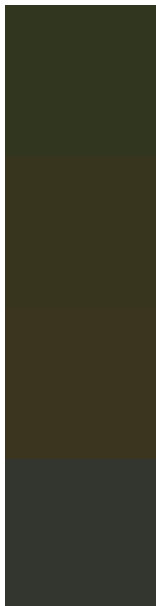
52.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410



Tritanopia

52.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

Protanomaly

50.8620, 8.8960, -7.0400

Deuteranomaly

51.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470

Tritanomaly

51.7180, 0.7340, -2.2900

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470 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(49, 55, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 55, 30)  
}
```

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(49, 55, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 55, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470 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(49, 55, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 55, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 55, 30)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 55, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 55, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 55, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 55, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 55,  
30) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor