

Converting Colors

YIQ(20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(20.9460, -50.3520,
53.5200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0600A8
RGB	6, 0, 168
RGB Percent	2%, 0%, 66%
CMY	0.9762, 1.0000, 0.3415
CMYK	0.96, 1.00, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	242°, 100%, 33%
HSV	242°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	7.1355, 2.8629, 37.1812
YIQ	20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

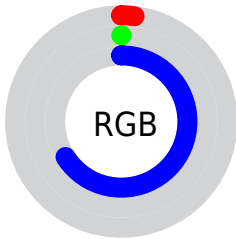
Format	Color
R _{YB}	6, 0, 168
Decimal	393384
CIE _{Lab}	19.49, 57.97, -78.61
CIE _{LCh}	19, 97.672, 306.406
Yxy	2.8629, 0.1512, 0.0607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278583464 (0xFF0600A8)
YUV	20.9460, 72.4976, -13.1076
Hunter-Lab	16.9202, 45.6661, -118.4424

Details

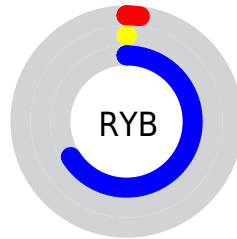
The YIQ color **20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **147.0540, 50.3520, -53.5200**, and the grayscale version is **20.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.6990, -30.3630, 60.2050**, and **12.9960, -36.5940, 35.4540** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **35.7090, -45.4910, 48.0210**.

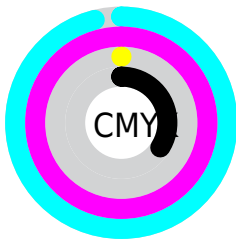
Distribution



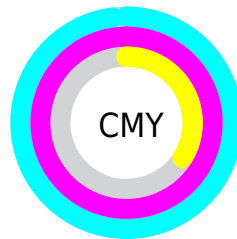
- Red (2%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200 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 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.9460, -50.3520,
53.5200

■ 20.9460, -50.3520,
53.5200

■ 250.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 16.0740, -45.2610,
43.8510

■ 88.6990, -30.3630,
60.2050

■ 12.9960, -36.5940,
35.4540

■ 115.9490,
-28.0710, 62.7210

■ 11.7930, -29.0730,
25.7990

■ 140.5940,
-17.0660, 56.0060

■ 11.4050, -22.4690,
16.2430

■ 165.7120, -6.0150,
48.4570

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 190.5310, 4.4400,
40.6960

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860


■ 215.6490, 15.4910,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


33.1470


0.0000


 233.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280


 20.9460, -50.3520,
53.5200

 35.7090, -45.4910,
48.0210

 50.4720, -40.6300,
42.5220

 64.9470, -34.8980,
37.7580

 79.7100, -30.0370,
32.2590

 94.4730, -25.1760,
26.7600

■ 109.2360,
-20.3150, 21.2610

■ 123.9990,
-15.4540, 15.7620

■ 138.4740, -9.7220,
10.9980

■ 153.2370, -4.8610,
5.4990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.2050, -79.7830, 30.7210



20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200



52.1500, 45.8380, 61.3740

Triad

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



20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200



33.1340, 58.8210, 18.7970



46.3970, -38.3270, -15.7590

Complementary

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



20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200



147.0540, 50.3520, -53.5200

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.



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200



43.3920, 12.7950, -17.1330

Square

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



20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200



41.8600, 83.4400, 29.6800



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



56.3660, -62.2640, 5.0640

Rectangle

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



20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200



52.8860, 72.5240, 51.3080



36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260



42.9600, -30.0270, -23.0110

Sweetspot

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



20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200



162.0080, -19.6730, 20.6390



114.2460, -98.4780, -32.4780



75.1580, -11.6480, 12.8640



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200



27.3580, -65.5310, 69.8050



46.0620, -0.2880, 71.3280



76.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880



18.3670, -44.5280, 47.0880



2.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320

Inverse Universe

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



68.7000, 48.1260, 85.9980



89.5350, 62.7930, 112.0490



121.9380, 0.2880, -71.3280



79.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



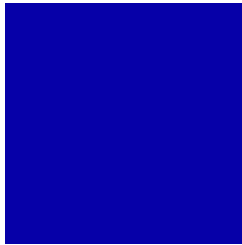
60.5540, 42.3050, 75.8490



8.2600, 5.5000, 10.4600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

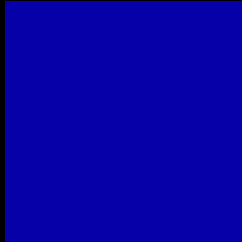
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

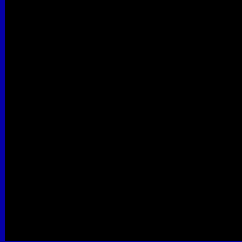
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 20.9460, -50.3520,

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

20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200

Protanopia

40.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

Deuteranopia

40.4420, -42.2270, -0.1390



Tritanopia

39.5980, -34.3390, -10.9390

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200

Protanomaly

33.2730, -48.1000, 23.7080

Deuteranomaly

33.1930, -45.1190, 19.2410

Tritanomaly

33.0160, -40.4870, 12.3850

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200

Achromatopsia

21.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

20.8510, -17.7930, 19.6070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200 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(6, 0, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 0, 168)  
}
```

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(6, 0, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 0, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200 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(6, 0, 168) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 0, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 0, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 0, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 0, 168); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 0, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 20.9460, -50.3520, 53.5200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 0, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 0,  
168) }
```

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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