

# Converting Colors

YIQ(27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(27.1530, 5.0840,  
29.0200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	320747
RGB	50, 7, 71
RGB Percent	20%, 3%, 28%
CMY	0.8038, 0.9726, 0.7216
CMYK	0.30, 0.90, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	280°, 82%, 15%
HSV	280°, 90%, 28%
XYZ	2.5301, 1.2854, 6.0747
YIQ	27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

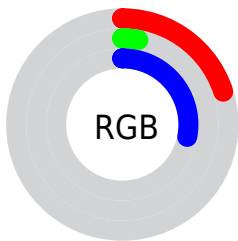
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	50, 7, 71
Decimal	3278663
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	11.17, 32.17, -29.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	11, 43.693, 317.405
Yxy	1.2854, 0.2558, 0.1300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281468743 (0xFF320747)
YUV	27.1530, 21.6166, 20.0368
Hunter-Lab	11.3377, 19.9920, -23.8312

# Details

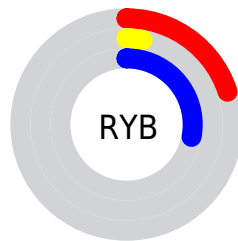
The YIQ color **27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330033**. A complement of this color would be **50.8470, -5.0840, -29.0200**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.5660, 5.3590, 29.5430**, and **3.5510, -8.6210, 7.5630** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **22.4460, 5.8170, 32.2570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.8600, 4.3510, 25.7830**.

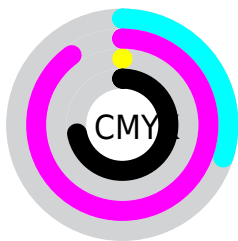
# Distribution



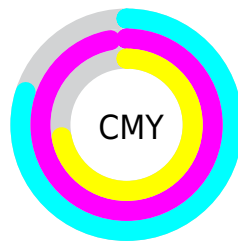
- Red (20%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)




- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (72%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200 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 27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 27.1530, 5.0840,  
29.0200


 27.1530, 5.0840,  
29.0200

 245.6080, 4.4000,  
8.3680


 14.7410, 3.0680,  
21.5000

 75.5660, 5.3590,  
29.5430

 3.5510, -8.6210,  
7.5630

 99.8050, 6.1840,  
31.1120

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 125.6310, 6.7340,  
32.1580


 152.0440, 7.0090,  
32.6810


 178.8700, 7.5590,  
33.7270

 206.4680, 8.7510,

34.1510

 228.5850, 12.3750,  
23.5350

 27.1530, 5.0840,  
29.0200

 27.1530, 5.0840,  
29.0200

 22.4460, 5.8170,  
32.2570

 31.8600, 4.3510,  
25.7830

 36.8660, 4.2140,  
22.7580

 41.5730, 3.4810,  
19.5210

 46.2800, 2.7480,  
16.2840

 51.2860, 2.6110,  
13.2590

■ 56.5800, 1.6030,  
9.4990

■ 61.2870, 0.8700,  
6.2620

■ 66.2930, 0.7330,  
3.2370

■ 71.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.4680, -35.9480, 12.7240



27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200



27.1420, 29.9800, 29.3720

# Triad

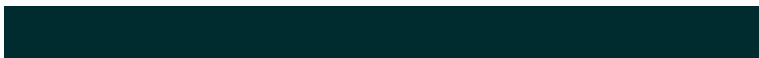
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200



28.7390, 22.6040, -2.1640



30.5990, -26.9120, -7.8720

# Complementary

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



27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200



50.8470, -5.0840, -29.0200

# 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.



26.3640, -16.3650, -17.3010



27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200



26.5360, 3.7620, -13.1180

# Square

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



27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200



22.0930, 39.7030, 12.8470



22.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



32.5030, -35.0290, 1.5710



# Rectangle

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



27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200



26.3570, 39.3800, 24.2120



22.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970



29.4590, -23.7020, -10.9820

# Sweetspot

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



27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200



74.9330, 2.1070, 11.3790



26.6230, -26.3190, 8.9210



35.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850



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.



27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200



29.0260, 7.4200, 41.7560



32.1780, 21.1310, 30.0510



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



31.3190, 8.1530, 44.9930



71.6250, 18.3210, 103.0330



# Inverse Universe

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



28.5300, 31.4030, 20.0990



30.9280, 45.2020, 28.8340



45.8220, -21.1310, -30.0510



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



33.3630, 48.4110, 31.2510

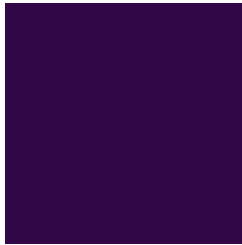


76.3090, 111.5380, 71.1380



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

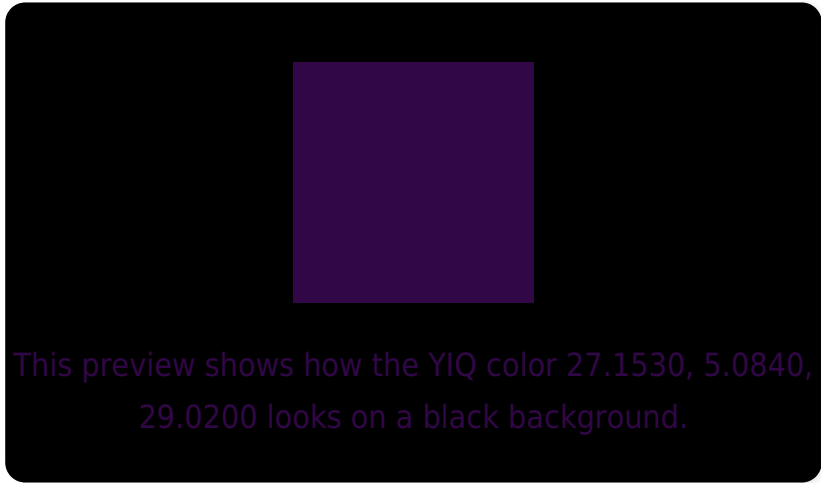
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

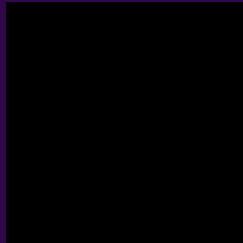
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.1530, 5.0840,



# 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

27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200

### Protanopia

25.7210, -29.7110, 4.3130

### Deuteranopia

25.8690, -27.3720, 0.4680



## Tritanopia

32.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200

## Protanomaly

26.0480, -17.1500, 13.4580

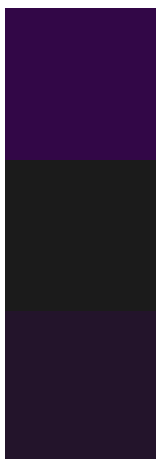
## Deuteranomaly

26.5380, -15.7740, 10.5460

## Tritanomaly

30.6240, 7.4710, 13.2870

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200

## Achromatopsia

27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

27.1070, 1.5570, 10.3330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200 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(50, 7, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 7, 71)  
}
```

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(50, 7, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 7, 71) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200 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(50, 7, 71) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 7, 71) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 7, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 7, 71); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 7, 71); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 7, 71) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 27.1530, 5.0840, 29.0200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 7, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 7,  
71) }
```

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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