

# Converting Colors

YIQ(36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(36.4600, 12.3700,  
51.1700)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50006E
RGB	80, 0, 110
RGB Percent	31%, 0%, 43%
CMY	0.6860, 1.0000, 0.5687
CMYK	0.27, 1.00, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	284°, 100%, 22%
HSV	284°, 100%, 43%
XYZ	6.1278, 2.8339, 14.9733
YIQ	36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

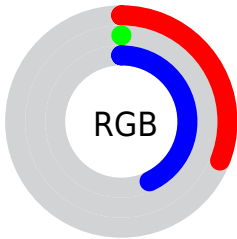
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	80, 0, 110
Decimal	5242990
CIELab	19.37, 48.05, -42.26
CIElCh	19, 63.987, 318.671
Yxy	2.8339, 0.2560, 0.1184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283433070 (0xFF50006E)
YUV	36.4600, 36.2552, 38.1846
Hunter-Lab	16.8343, 35.5153, -40.9514

# Details

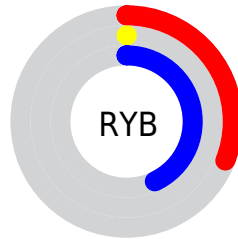
The YIQ color **36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **73.5400, -12.3700, -51.1700**, and the grayscale version is **36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4550, 10.7660, 47.1980**, and **16.5220, -0.5090, 25.7550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **43.8140, 11.1330, 46.0530**.

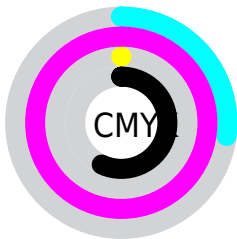
# Distribution



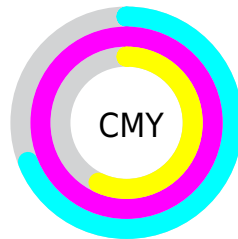
- Red (31%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700 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 36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



36.4600, 12.3700,  
51.1700

36.4600, 12.3700,  
51.1700

252.6520, 1.1000,  
2.0920

25.8360, 4.8990,  
37.8830

93.4550, 10.7660,  
47.1980

16.5220, -0.5090,  
25.7550

120.2810, 11.3160,  
48.2440

4.9190, -12.4730,  
11.2950

147.1070, 11.8660,  
49.2900

2.2970, -5.0900,  
4.1420

174.3460, 12.6910,  
50.8590

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

200.3650, 19.7070,  
44.8510

218.6060, 17.0500,

32.4260

■ 235.6290, 9.0750,  
17.2590

■ 36.4600, 12.3700,  
51.1700

■ 43.8140, 11.1330,  
46.0530

■ 51.1680, 9.8960,  
40.9360

■ 58.5220, 8.6590,  
35.8190

■ 65.8760, 7.4220,  
30.7020

■ 73.2300, 6.1850,  
25.5850

■ 80.5840, 4.9480,  
20.4680

■ 87.9380, 3.7110,  
15.3510

■ 95.2920, 2.4740,  
10.2340

■ 102.6460, 1.2370,  
5.1170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.5600, -56.3980, 19.9060



36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



42.3220, 47.6290, 45.4290

# Triad

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



36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



44.7200, 32.7830, -4.9210



46.2320, -41.9960, -9.8360

# Complementary

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



36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



73.5400, -12.3700, -51.1700

# 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.



39.4720, -25.7170, -24.0290



36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



40.0810, 3.3050, -21.3590

# Square

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



36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



31.0960, 61.9840, 22.0480



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



51.0200, -55.4780, 3.2260



# Rectangle

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



36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



40.5820, 61.1560, 37.0600



35.2200, -16.5000, -31.3800



43.8210, -36.5850, -14.2890

# Sweetspot

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



36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



114.1710, 4.6730, 19.9450



30.7370, -43.8350, 17.9970



54.2320, 2.7030, 11.5910



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700



47.3980, 16.0810, 66.5210



42.6940, 37.9540, 50.0660



52.1790, 1.0540, 2.9260



39.6930, 13.3320, 55.7640



81.9780, 27.9930, 114.9770



# Inverse Universe

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



36.3100, 55.9300, 32.6500



47.2030, 72.7090, 42.4450



67.3060, -37.9540, -50.0660



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.6420, 60.9270, 35.7030



81.4910, 125.7050, 73.2010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

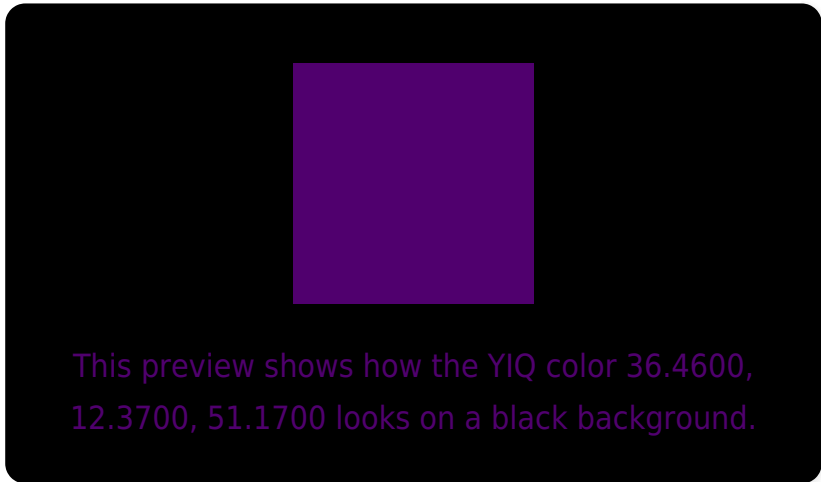
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

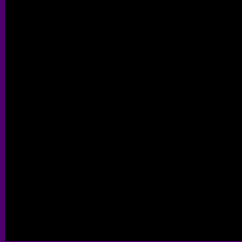
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 36.4600, 12.3700,



# 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

36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700

### Protanopia

40.5050, -46.5380, 6.4060

### Deuteranopia

40.7840, -43.1900, 0.7940



## Tritanopia

51.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700

## Protanomaly

38.9520, -25.2670, 22.9010

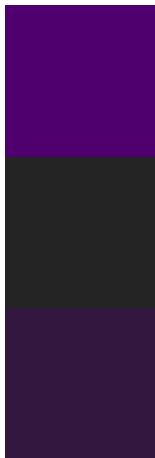
## Deuteranomaly

39.1000, -22.9280, 19.0560

## Tritanomaly

45.8410, 14.5300, 23.0260

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700

## Achromatopsia

36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

36.2310, 4.4440, 18.5880

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700 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(80, 0, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 0, 110)  
}
```

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(80, 0, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 0, 110) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700 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(80, 0, 110) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 0, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 0, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 0, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 0, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 0, 110)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 36.4600, 12.3700, 51.1700 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 0, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 0,  
110) }
```

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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