

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.0210, 41.3470,  
49.1470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	780758
RGB	120, 7, 88
RGB Percent	47%, 3%, 35%
CMY	0.5291, 0.9727, 0.6548
CMYK	0.00, 0.94, 0.27, 0.53
HSL	317°, 89%, 25%
HSV	317°, 94%, 47%
XYZ	9.5950, 4.8548, 9.6695
YIQ	50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

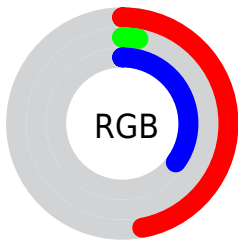
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	120, 7, 88
Decimal	7866200
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	26.32, 50.41, -16.27
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 52.971, 342.113
Yxy	4.8548, 0.3978, 0.2013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286056280 (0xFF780758)
YUV	50.0210, 18.7236, 61.3716
Hunter-Lab	22.0337, 39.1725, -10.5959

# Details

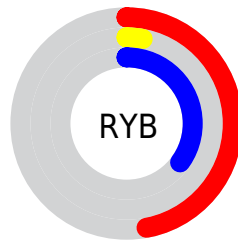
The YIQ color **50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **76.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0330, 41.0730, 43.0970**, and **24.8210, 26.4500, 27.2660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6840, 43.9140, 52.1860**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.4070, 37.0840, 43.8040**.

# Distribution



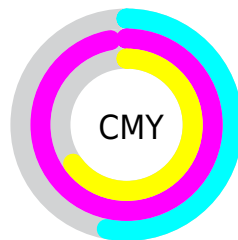
- Red (47%)
- Green (3%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470 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 50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.0210, 41.3470,  
49.1470

50.0210, 41.3470,  
49.1470

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

35.2170, 34.5630,  
39.9310

110.0330, 41.0730,  
43.0970

24.8210, 26.4500,  
27.2660

136.9300, 42.8610,  
43.7330

15.3650, 18.5660,  
15.9580

164.6420, 43.7320,  
44.4680


0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


190.5490, 39.5600,  
42.9840


209.5900, 23.1470,  
37.5710


227.4110, 12.9250,

24.5810


 244.4340, 4.9500,  
9.4140


 50.0210, 41.3470,  
49.1470


 50.0210, 41.3470,  
49.1470


 45.6840, 43.9140,  
52.1860

 57.4070, 37.0840,  
43.8040

 64.9070, 32.5000,  
38.7720

 72.2930, 28.2370,  
33.4290

 79.7930, 23.6530,  
28.3970

 87.1790, 19.3900,  
23.0540

■ 94.5650, 15.1270,  
17.7110

■ 102.0650, 10.5430,  
12.6790

■ 109.4510, 6.2800,  
7.3360

■ 116.9510, 1.6960,  
2.3040

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.1940, -2.1610, 33.6710



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



44.6410, 62.6680, 42.7000

# Triad

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



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



57.5790, 19.3980, -21.1620



59.0100, -58.6860, -4.7180

# Complementary

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



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



76.9790, -41.3470, -49.1470

# 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.



55.2650, -46.7630, -17.0590



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



44.6340, -17.9660, -37.8540

# Square

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



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



58.9400, 43.7870, -6.1090



49.3030, -32.7310, -29.0750



59.3980, -65.2900, 4.8380



# Rectangle

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



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



49.5740, 63.6340, 25.1860



49.3030, -32.7310, -29.0750



58.3430, -55.4300, -8.6620

# Sweetspot

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



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



128.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690



29.4500, -17.2010, 41.9270



62.2390, 9.9930, 11.6330



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



59.2980, 57.3450, 67.5930



43.5230, 59.6440, 31.4200



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.6350, 45.6100, 54.4900



95.9820, 92.0910, 109.7150



# Inverse Universe

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



50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470



59.2980, 57.3450, 67.5930



83.4770, -59.6440, -31.4200



57.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



47.6350, 45.6100, 54.4900



95.9820, 92.0910, 109.7150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

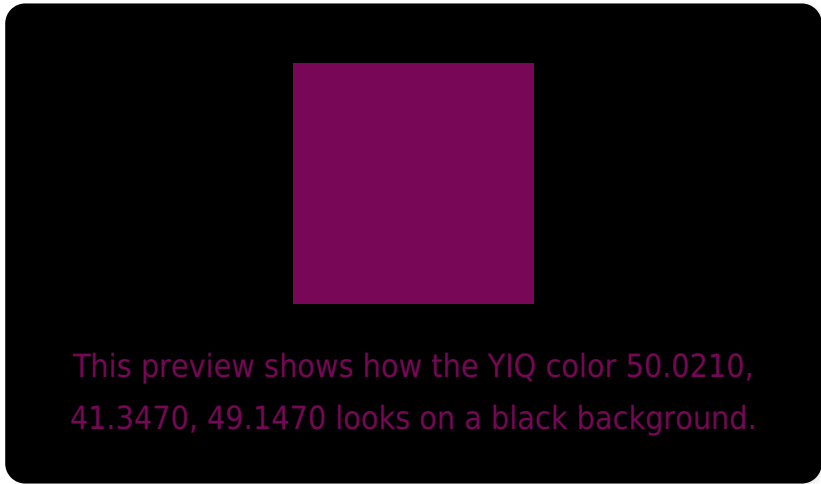
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

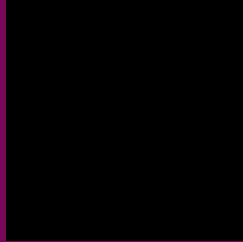
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.0210, 41.3470,



# 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

50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470

### Protanopia

60.2010, -39.5700, 12.2860

### Deuteranopia

65.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740



## Tritanopia

59.4470, 47.6340, 17.7940

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470

## Protanomaly

56.8460, -10.2290, 25.6990

## Deuteranomaly

59.6340, 10.6790, 21.2310

## Tritanomaly

56.0420, 44.8810, 29.1450

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.6790, 14.8060, 18.0220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470 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(120, 7, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 7, 88)  
}
```

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(120, 7, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 7, 88) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470 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(120, 7, 88) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 7, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(120, 7, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 7, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 7, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 7, 88)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.0210, 41.3470, 49.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 7, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120, 7,  
88) }
```

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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