

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	23383B
RGB	35, 56, 59
RGB Percent	14%, 22%, 23%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7804, 0.7687
CMYK	0.41, 0.05, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	187°, 26%, 18%
HSV	187°, 41%, 23%
XYZ	2.8964, 3.5019, 4.6590
YIQ	50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

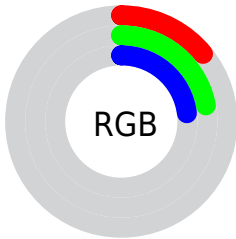
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 46, 59
Decimal	2308155
CIE Lab	21.95, -7.41, -4.52
CIE LCh	22, 8.679, 211.384
Yxy	3.5019, 0.2619, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280498235 (0xFF23383B)
YUV	50.0630, 4.4059, -13.2103
Hunter-Lab	18.7135, -5.1212, -1.6618

Details

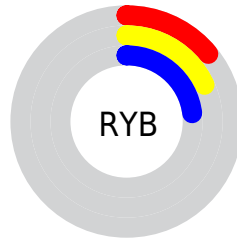
The YIQ color **50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.7640, -14.0750, -3.7310**, and **9.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.6820, -16.7800, -4.2680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700**.

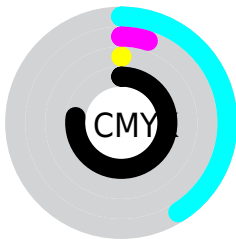
Distribution



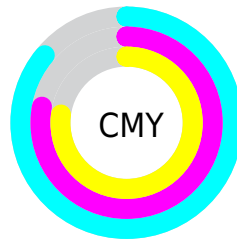
- Red (14%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190 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 50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190

■ 50.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.6500, -13.7540,
-4.0420

■ 96.7640, -14.0750,
-3.7310

■ 9.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

■ 121.4650,
-14.6710, -3.9430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.4650,
-14.6710, -3.9430

■ 174.1660,
-15.2670, -4.1550

■ 201.2800,
-15.5880, -3.8440

■ 229.8670,

-15.8630, -4.3670

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 50.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190

■ 50.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190

■ 47.6820, -16.7800,
-4.2680

■ 52.4440, -10.1780,
-2.7700

■ 45.8880, -20.3560,
-5.5400

■ 54.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

■ 43.5070, -23.6570,
-6.2890

■ 56.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

■ 41.1260, -26.9580,
-7.0380

■ 59.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.7450, -30.2590,
-7.7870

■ 61.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

■ 37.2500, -33.2390,
-8.8470

■ 62.8760, 6.2810,
1.8090

■ 65.2570, 9.5820,
2.5580

■ 67.6380, 12.8830,
3.3070

■ 70.0190, 16.1840,
4.0560

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610



50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



50.9430, -13.0210, -0.8050

Triad

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



50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



53.7280, 3.9420, 5.6540



52.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

Complementary

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



50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



43.9370, 13.4790, 3.5190

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.



52.8610, 10.6370, -0.0430



50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



53.5390, 8.8480, 4.8480

Square

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



50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



53.2650, -2.0640, 4.3680



53.7410, 11.0950, 2.6710



51.4360, 1.4680, -4.5800

Rectangle

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



50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



51.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890



53.7410, 11.0950, 2.6710



52.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

Sweetspot

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



50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



72.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



49.4300, -7.5630, -11.6190



36.5050, -2.9800, -1.0600



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190



62.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410



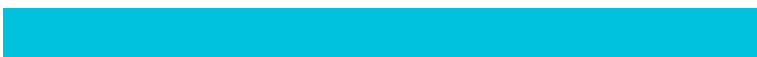
43.0190, -10.1790, 2.7570



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



59.4370, -52.9990, -14.1750



139.1860, -124.6120, -32.4200

Inverse Universe

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



44.5700, 7.5630, 11.6190



54.1240, 12.0550, 18.3190



50.9810, 10.1790, -2.7570



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



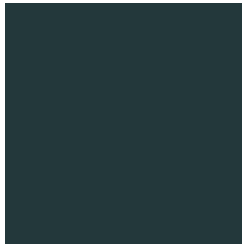
37.5680, 29.3810, 45.7410



88.4940, 70.0380, 107.3980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

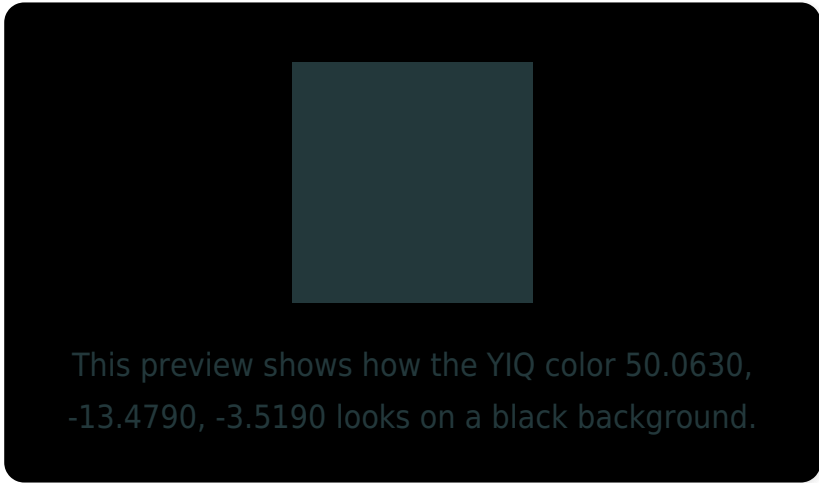
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

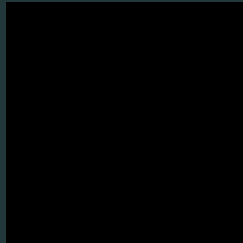
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

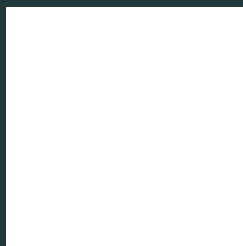
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.0630, -13.4790,

-3.5190.

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

50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

Protanopia

52.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

Deuteranopia

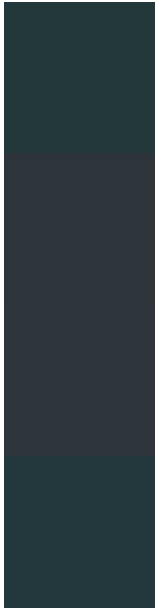
52.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



Tritanopia

50.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

Protanomaly

51.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

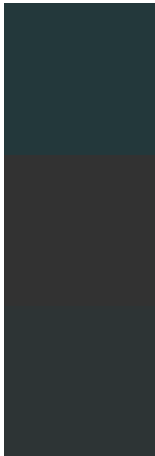
Deuteranomaly

52.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

Tritanomaly

50.1770, -13.8000, -3.2080

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190 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(35, 56, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 56, 59)  
}
```

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(35, 56, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 56, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190 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(35, 56, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 56, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(35, 56, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 56, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 56, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 56, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 56, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 56,  
59) }
```

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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