

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.1200, 88.9400,
40.1400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A00014
RGB	160, 0, 20
RGB Percent	63%, 0%, 8%
CMY	0.3722, 0.9999, 0.9212
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.87, 0.37
HSL	352°, 100%, 31%
HSV	352°, 100%, 63%
XYZ	14.6443, 7.5347, 1.3484
YIQ	50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

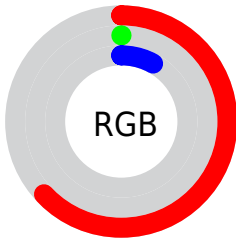
Format	Color
RYB	160, 0, 20
Decimal	10485780
CIELab	32.99, 56.87, 38.20
CIELCh	33, 68.506, 33.893
Yxy	7.5347, 0.6224, 0.3203
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288675860 (0xFFA00014)
YUV	50.1200, -14.8492, 96.3648
Hunter-Lab	27.4495, 47.1932, 16.3022

Details

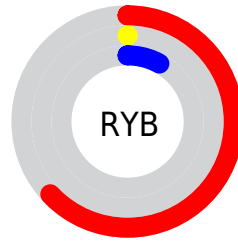
The YIQ color **50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **109.8800, -88.9400, -40.1400**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.9980, 91.7390, 27.9550**, and **29.6010, 59.0040, 20.9880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1080, 80.0460, 36.1260**.

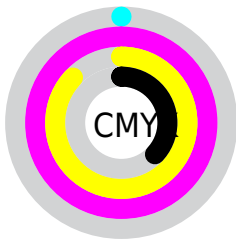
Distribution



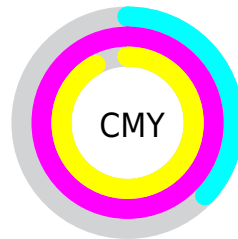
- Red (63%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (8%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (8%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Black (37%)





- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (92%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400 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 50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 50.1200, 88.9400,
40.1400


 50.1200, 88.9400,
40.1400


 254.3160, 1.9260,
-1.8660


 38.8700, 77.4800,
27.5600


 117.9980, 91.7390,
27.9550


 29.6010, 59.0040,
20.9880

 146.7380, 95.4070,
27.5590


 21.0440, 41.3990,
15.1510

 166.0240, 79.6820,
20.6900

 12.0740, 23.5190,
8.7910


 185.3100, 63.9570,
13.8210


 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


 204.8240, 47.5900,
7.5740


 224.9250, 30.9480,


0.8040


 245.7270, 13.7100,
-6.1780


 50.1200, 88.9400,
40.1400

 61.1080, 80.0460,
36.1260

 72.0960, 71.1520,
32.1120

 83.0840, 62.2580,
28.0980

 94.0720, 53.3640,
24.0840

 105.0600, 44.4700,
20.0700

■ 116.0480, 35.5760,
16.0560

■ 127.0360, 26.6820,
12.0420

■ 138.0240, 17.7880,
8.0280

■ 149.0120, 8.8940,
4.0140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.2550, 76.0990, 58.1070



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



71.7530, 63.5470, -0.7810

Triad

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



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



59.0880, -34.1040, -42.7440



70.1530, -83.1730, 15.0590

Complementary

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



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



109.8800, -88.9400, -40.1400

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.



75.8290, -82.6210, 5.0510



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



67.6890, -54.1890, -25.6530

Square

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



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



61.2020, -8.0620, -41.1340



73.7310, -71.2020, -9.1700



76.3350, -24.3070, 38.5490

Rectangle

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



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



73.6590, 42.7800, -15.3960



73.7310, -71.2020, -9.1700



73.5610, -84.5020, 11.6100

Sweetspot

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



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



165.7490, 34.9800, 15.8440



59.8010, 31.4840, 79.2280



78.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



65.4550, 116.2180, 52.3940



82.4730, 79.1350, 3.0630



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



44.8090, 79.4500, 35.9140



4.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

Inverse Universe

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



50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400



65.4550, 116.2180, 52.3940



77.5270, -79.1350, -3.0630



73.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



44.8090, 79.4500, 35.9140



4.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

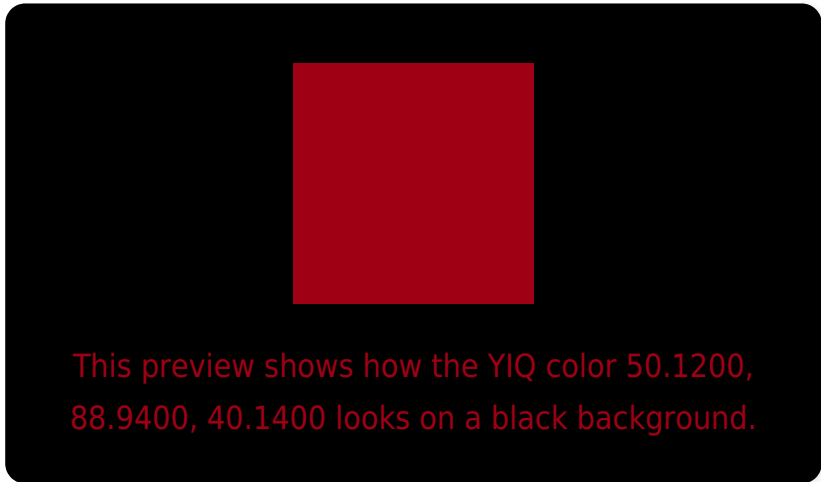
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

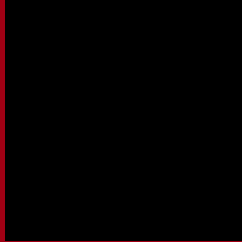
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.1200, 88.9400,

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

50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400

Protanopia

78.4470, 20.1300, -12.3980

Deuteranopia

75.6970, 39.6170, -18.6470



Tritanopia

56.3460, 90.6390, 25.8630

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400

Protanomaly

68.3290, 44.6100, 6.5140

Deuteranomaly

66.3380, 57.5860, 2.6260

Tritanomaly

54.2090, 89.7670, 30.6550

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.1400, 32.3210, 14.4730

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400 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(160, 0, 20)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 0, 20)  
}
```

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(160, 0, 20) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 0, 20) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400 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(160, 0, 20) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 0, 20) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 0, 20)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 0, 20); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 0, 20);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 0, 20)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.1200, 88.9400, 40.1400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 0, 20) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 0,  
20) }
```

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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