

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.1750, -0.0090,
49.7430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	511287
RGB	81, 18, 135
RGB Percent	32%, 7%, 53%
CMY	0.6821, 0.9295, 0.4707
CMYK	0.40, 0.87, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	272°, 76%, 30%
HSV	272°, 87%, 53%
XYZ	7.9856, 3.9322, 23.2512
YIQ	50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

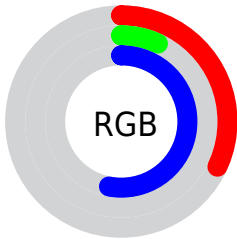
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 18, 135
Decimal	5313159
CIE _{Lab}	23.45, 48.97, -51.53
CIE _{LCh}	23, 71.086, 313.536
Yxy	3.9322, 0.2271, 0.1118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283503239 (0xFF511287)
YUV	50.1750, 41.8187, 27.0335
Hunter-Lab	19.8298, 37.1812, -55.6389

Details

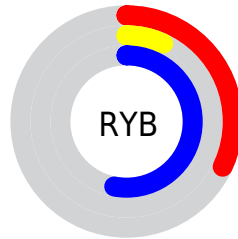
The YIQ color **50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **102.8250, 0.0090, -49.7430**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.8870, 0.8620, 50.4780**, and **17.0510, -12.0640, 31.4240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1630, 0.2650, 55.7930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.6000, -0.0080, 44.2160**.

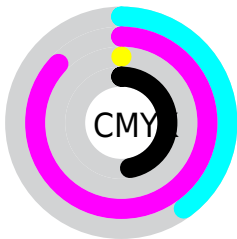
Distribution



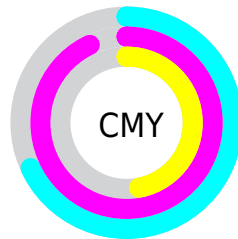
- Red (32%)
- Green (7%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (47%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430 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 50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1750, -0.0090,
49.7430

■ 50.1750, -0.0090,
49.7430

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.5720, -2.8050,
45.3470

■ 103.8870, 0.8620,
50.4780

■ 17.3500, -11.4680,
31.6360

■ 130.7130, 1.4120,
51.5240

■ 6.8400, -19.2600,
18.6600

■ 157.6530, 1.6410,
52.8810

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 183.1990, 8.6110,
47.7070

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 208.0180, 19.0660,
39.9460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 225.6500, 13.7500,

26.1500

242.6730, 5.7750,
10.9830

50.1750, -0.0090,
49.7430

50.1750, -0.0090,
49.7430

40.1630, 0.2650,
55.7930

59.6000, -0.0080,
44.2160

37.2170, 0.1730,
57.4610

69.6120, -0.2820,
38.1660

79.3360, 0.3150,
32.8510

89.3480, 0.0410,
26.8010

98.7730, 0.0420,
21.2740

■ 108.7850, -0.2320,
15.2240

■ 118.5090, 0.3650,
9.9090

■ 128.5210, 0.0910,
3.8590

■ 137.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.0410, -67.9980, 20.8820



50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430



49.0870, 50.1490, 54.8290

Triad

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



50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430



52.4610, 43.8780, -2.2500



53.1450, -46.3050, -14.3450

Complementary

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



50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430



102.8250, 0.0090, -49.7430

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.



45.3590, -27.1370, -31.3370



50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430



49.8600, 11.2370, -21.9390

Square

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



50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430



37.6740, 75.0960, 26.7120



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



58.8450, -62.3550, 1.2050

Rectangle

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



50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430



48.0870, 67.3440, 46.0640



41.0900, -19.2500, -36.6100



50.3920, -39.9310, -19.7310

Sweetspot

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



50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430



142.7190, 0.1340, 19.6060



63.6230, -52.6820, 7.6220



69.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430



48.4690, 0.1240, 74.8760



65.8650, 33.4590, 59.9470



61.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



35.7500, -0.0100, 55.2700



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



59.1390, 52.3980, 41.5980



61.8580, 78.8950, 62.5030



87.1350, -33.4590, -59.9470



62.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



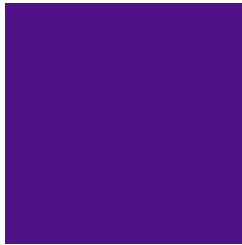
45.7100, 58.2200, 46.2200



1.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

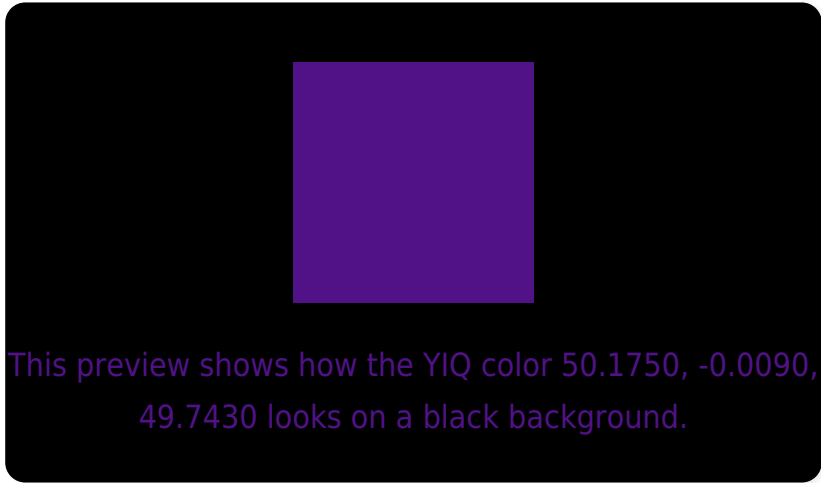
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

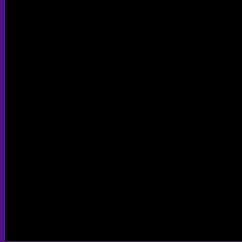
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.1750, -0.0090,

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

50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430

Protanopia

46.2100, -52.9570, 7.0990

Deuteranopia

46.1470, -48.6460, 0.5540



Tritanopia

58.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430

Protanomaly

47.4610, -34.0700, 22.7460

Deuteranomaly

47.3810, -31.0890, 18.2790

Tritanomaly

55.8010, 2.8390, 20.1430

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.7790, -0.0950, 18.2490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430 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(81, 18, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 18, 135)  
}
```

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(81, 18, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 18, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430 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(81, 18, 135) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 18, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 18, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 18, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 18, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 18,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.1750, -0.0090, 49.7430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 18, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 18,  
135) }
```

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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