

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26334E
RGB	38, 51, 78
RGB Percent	15%, 20%, 31%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8000, 0.6942
CMYK	0.51, 0.35, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	220°, 34%, 23%
HSV	220°, 51%, 31%
XYZ	3.3576, 3.3299, 7.6694
YIQ	50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

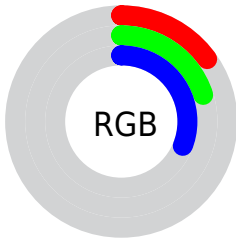
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 48, 78
Decimal	2503502
CIE Lab	21.32, 3.20, -18.25
CIE LCh	21, 18.531, 279.944
Yxy	3.3299, 0.2339, 0.2319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280693582 (0xFF26334E)
YUV	50.1910, 13.7098, -10.6915
Hunter-Lab	18.2480, 0.9101, -12.1452

Details

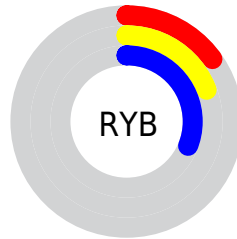
The YIQ color **50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **65.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.8320, -16.7820, 6.7860**, and **6.2240, -12.0140, 8.4820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.8640, -19.8080, 6.5600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.5180, -13.0220, 4.7220**.

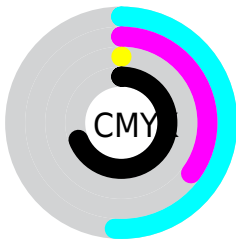
Distribution



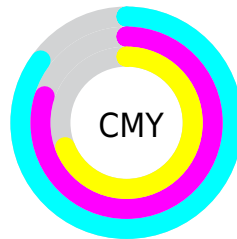
- Red (15%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410 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 50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410

■ 50.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.0660, -17.5610,
4.3830

■ 96.8320, -16.7820,
6.7860

■ 6.2240, -12.0140,
8.4820

■ 121.9460,
-17.1030, 7.0970

■ 0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 148.0600,
-17.4240, 7.4080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 174.5870,
-17.4700, 8.2420

■ 202.2880,
-18.0660, 8.0300

■ 229.2620,

-15.1770, 5.2310

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

50.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410

50.1910, -16.4150,
5.6410

44.8640, -19.8080,
6.5600

55.5180, -13.0220,
4.7220

38.9500, -22.9260,
8.0020

61.4320, -9.9040,
3.2800

33.9220, -25.7230,
9.1330

66.4600, -7.1070,
2.1490

28.5950, -29.1160,
10.0520

71.7870, -3.7140,
1.2300

23.5670, -31.9130,
11.1830

77.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 83.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

■ 88.3550, 6.1900,
-2.0500

■ 93.3830, 8.9870,
-3.1810

■ 98.7100, 12.3800,
-4.1000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.7540, -34.4780, -2.9100



50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



52.5520, -1.1940, 10.6300

Triad

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



50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



51.5420, 21.9610, 3.9850



45.5970, -15.4030, -12.7070

Complementary

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



50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



65.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

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.



47.9640, -0.3190, -10.7430



50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



50.8850, 19.2570, -2.0790

Square

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



50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



51.8610, 19.8050, 10.0210



49.7050, 10.7760, -8.0720



40.3160, -33.6050, -13.2290

Rectangle

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



50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



52.9830, 7.8380, 12.1420



49.7050, 10.7760, -8.0720



46.3480, -10.2680, -12.1560

Sweetspot

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



50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



91.6450, -6.1900, 2.0500



64.5580, -19.6670, -12.5230



44.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



57.9220, -25.7230, 9.1330



44.6530, -8.6680, 13.9240



35.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



30.9990, -41.8170, 14.4630



70.2450, -94.4550, 32.3050

Inverse Universe

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



51.4420, 19.6670, 12.5230



60.1170, 31.1280, 19.5760



71.3470, 8.6680, -13.9240



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



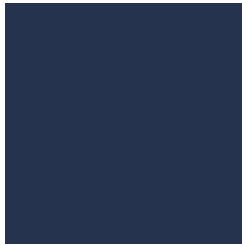
34.2600, 50.1990, 31.8870



77.3200, 113.0050, 72.0850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

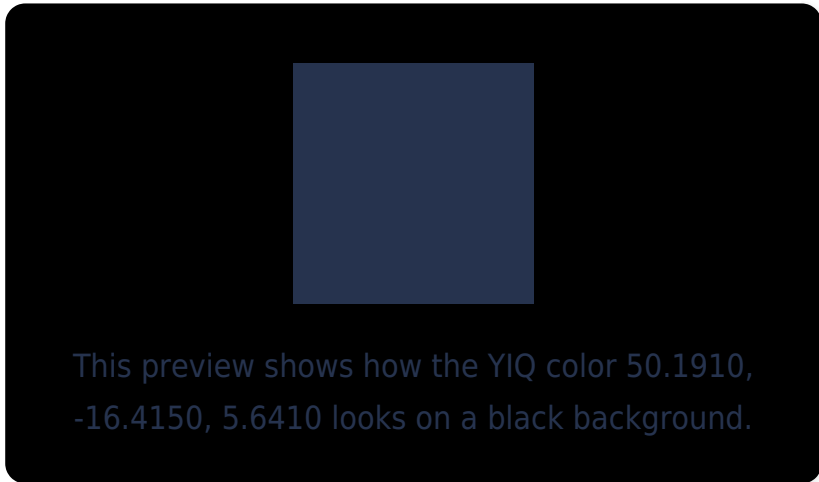
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

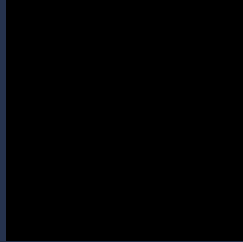
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.1910, -16.4150,

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

50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

Protanopia

50.6860, -13.4350, 6.7010

Deuteranopia

50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410



Tritanopia

48.5790, -14.9920, -3.6320

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

Protanomaly

50.3870, -14.0310, 6.4890

Deuteranomaly

50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

Tritanomaly

49.3880, -15.7720, -0.5080

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.9440, -5.5940, 2.2620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410 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(38, 51, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 51, 78)  
}
```

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(38, 51, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 51, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410 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(38, 51, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 51, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 51, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 51, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 51, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 51, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 51, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 51,  
78) }
```

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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