

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120)
contains.

YIQ(50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(50.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	06473B
RGB	6, 71, 59
RGB Percent	2%, 28%, 23%
CMY	0.9766, 0.7215, 0.7688
CMYK	0.92, 0.00, 0.17, 0.72
HSL	169°, 85%, 15%
HSV	169°, 92%, 28%
XYZ	3.1181, 4.8638, 4.9077
YIQ	50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

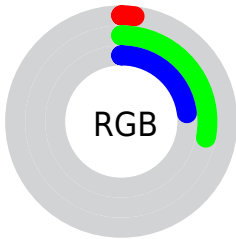
Format	Color
RYB	6, 42, 71
Decimal	411451
CIELab	26.34, -22.45, 1.83
CIElCh	26, 22.526, 175.342
Yxy	4.8638, 0.2419, 0.3773
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278601531 (0xFF06473B)
YUV	50.1970, 4.3399, -38.7608
Hunter-Lab	22.0541, -13.3574, 2.2441

Details

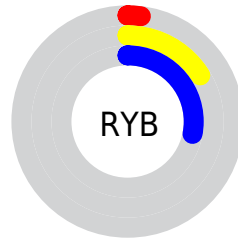
The YIQ color **50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **26.8030, 34.8880, 17.5120**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.3610, -29.4780, -16.4380**, and **18.8470, -13.1110, -10.1910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.2890, -38.1430, -19.0950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4040, -31.0370, -15.7170**.

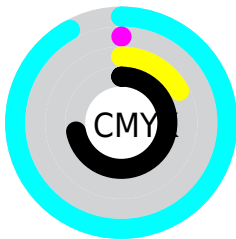
Distribution



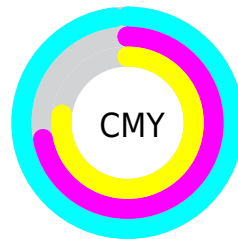
- Red (2%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120 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 50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120

■ 50.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120

■ 254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 32.3940, -25.0770,
-13.5970

■ 101.3610,
-29.4780, -16.4380

■ 18.8470, -13.1110,
-10.1910

■ 126.9480,
-29.7530, -16.9610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 153.5350,
-30.0280, -17.4840


■ 180.5350,
-30.0280, -17.4840


■ 208.2360,
-30.6240, -17.6960


■ 235.6490,


-30.3490, -17.1730


 245.7310,
-18.4760, -6.5720


 50.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120


 50.1970, -34.8880,
-17.5120


 48.2890, -38.1430,
-19.0950

 52.4040, -31.0370,
-15.7170

 54.7250, -27.5070,
-13.6110

 56.9320, -23.6560,
-11.8160

 59.1390, -19.8050,
-10.0210

 61.4600, -16.2750,
-7.9150

■ 63.9660, -11.8280,
-5.9080

■ 66.1730, -7.9770,
-4.1130

■ 68.4940, -4.4470,
-2.0070

■ 70.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.6530, -9.8090, -14.9690



50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120



50.3410, -43.9210, -13.4970

Triad

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



50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120



63.1750, -10.3180, 10.7860



62.0000, 26.3630, 1.2990

Complementary

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



50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120



26.8030, 34.8880, 17.5120

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.



62.7540, 27.4160, 9.7520



50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120



64.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780

Square

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



50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120



57.4710, -32.0030, 1.7970



64.0940, 20.7670, 14.6150



60.8370, 19.2120, -6.7720

Rectangle

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



50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120



50.8940, -46.8560, -9.8640



64.0940, 20.7670, 14.6150



62.1790, 27.4170, 4.2250

Sweetspot

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



50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120



83.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550



48.0420, -10.1270, -31.2390



41.1730, -7.9770, -4.1130



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120



62.5540, -49.3750, -24.7910



40.4120, -33.5150, -3.8430



34.6900, -2.0630, -1.1590



67.3470, -53.2260, -26.5860



154.3390, -121.8100, -61.1860

Inverse Universe

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



26.8030, 34.8880, 17.5120



29.4460, 49.3750, 24.7910



36.5880, 33.5150, 3.8430



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



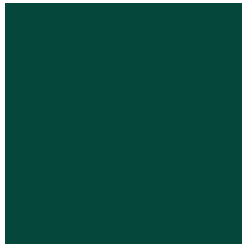
31.6530, 53.2260, 26.5860



72.6610, 121.8100, 61.1860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

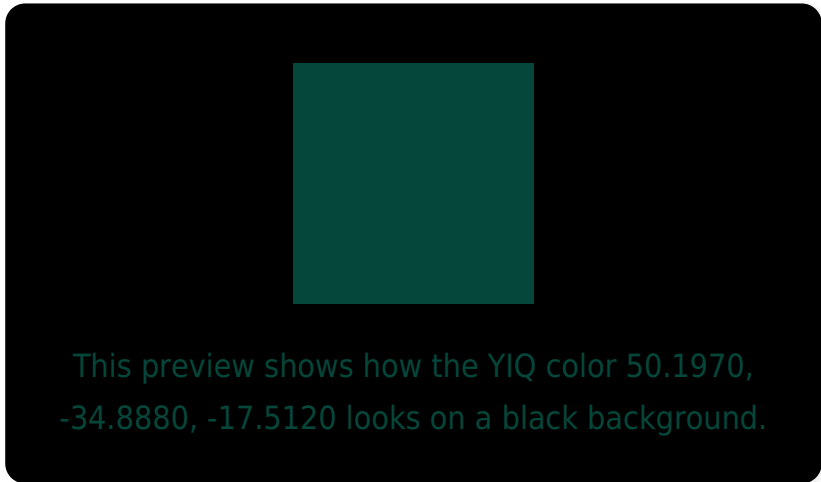
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.1970, -34.8880,

-17.5120.

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

50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120

Protanopia

61.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

Deuteranopia

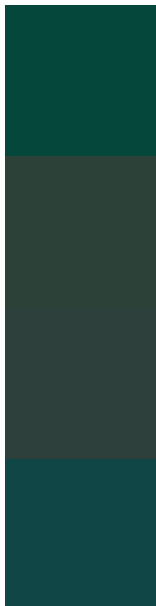
62.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190



Tritanopia

55.2180, -30.2130, -8.6210

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120

Protanomaly

57.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510

Deuteranomaly

58.1620, -9.4440, -5.0600

Tritanomaly

53.7400, -31.8630, -11.7590

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120 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(6, 71, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 71, 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(6, 71, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 71, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120 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(6, 71, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 71, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 71, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 71, 59); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 71, 59); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 71, 59) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.1970, -34.8880, -17.5120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 71, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 71,  
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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