

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.2250, -5.7280,
-17.3440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	223F1B
RGB	34, 63, 27
RGB Percent	13%, 25%, 11%
CMY	0.8668, 0.7529, 0.8941
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.57, 0.75
HSL	108°, 40%, 18%
HSV	108°, 57%, 25%
XYZ	2.6349, 3.9752, 1.6654
YIQ	50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

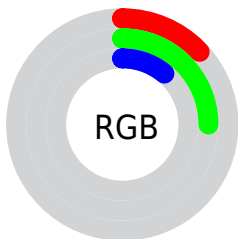
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 63, 56
Decimal	2244379
CIE _{Lab}	23.59, -19.32, 18.61
CIE _{LCh}	24, 26.824, 136.066
Yxy	3.9752, 0.3184, 0.4804
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280434459 (0xFF223F1B)
YUV	50.2250, -11.4499, -14.2293
Hunter-Lab	19.9378, -11.3011, 9.0040

Details

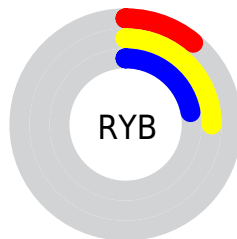
The YIQ color **50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **39.7750, 5.7280, 17.3440**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.4700, -5.0400, -18.8000**, and **12.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.0460, -6.7820, -20.2700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4040, -4.6740, -14.4180**.

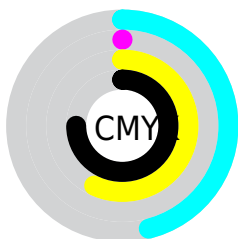
Distribution



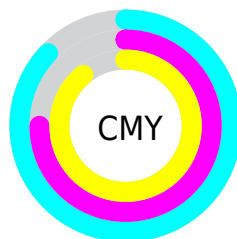
- Red (13%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440 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 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.2250, -5.7280,
-17.3440

■ 50.2250, -5.7280,
-17.3440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.1820, -4.1690,
-18.0650

■ 97.4700, -5.0400,
-18.8000

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 122.0570, -5.3150,
-19.3230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.5300, -5.2690,
-20.1570

■ 175.1170, -5.5440,
-20.6800

■ 202.7040, -5.8190,
-21.2030

■ 230.5900, -5.4980,

-21.5140

■ 247.7360, 0.3230,
-11.3650

■ 50.2250, -5.7280,
-17.3440

■ 50.2250, -5.7280,
-17.3440

■ 48.0460, -6.7820,
-20.2700

■ 52.4040, -4.6740,
-14.4180

■ 45.7530, -7.5150,
-23.5070

■ 54.6970, -3.9410,
-11.1810

■ 43.5740, -8.5690,
-26.4330

■ 56.8760, -2.8870,
-8.2550

■ 41.3950, -9.6230,
-29.3590

■ 59.0550, -1.8330,
-5.3290

■ 40.5690, -10.1730,
-30.4050

■ 61.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 63.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 66.0050, 1.6040,
3.9720

■ 68.1840, 2.6580,
6.8980

■ 70.4770, 3.3910,
10.1350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.7990, 13.2070, -13.5850



50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



43.3990, -32.6410, -19.6890

Triad

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



50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



46.6370, -47.2700, -2.3580



55.9440, 29.9370, 13.6250

Complementary

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



50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



39.7750, 5.7280, 17.3440

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.



57.3160, 20.2620, 18.2620



50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



55.0750, -21.7800, 9.2600

Square

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



50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



47.8450, -45.1600, -7.5600



57.8070, 2.7020, 17.1180



55.3320, 31.3600, 4.3520

Rectangle

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



50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



45.5820, -37.4100, -15.8580



57.8070, 2.7020, 17.1180



56.1550, 27.9650, 16.3250

Sweetspot

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



50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



76.8160, -2.6580, -6.8980



54.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350



37.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440



61.7480, -9.1190, -27.4790



49.3860, -13.4310, -15.4070



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



60.5600, -15.1220, -45.3460



143.1710, -35.4220, -106.9900

Inverse Universe

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



39.7750, 5.7280, 17.3440



45.2520, 9.1190, 27.4790



40.6140, 13.4310, 15.4070



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



33.4400, 15.1220, 45.3460



78.8290, 35.4220, 106.9900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

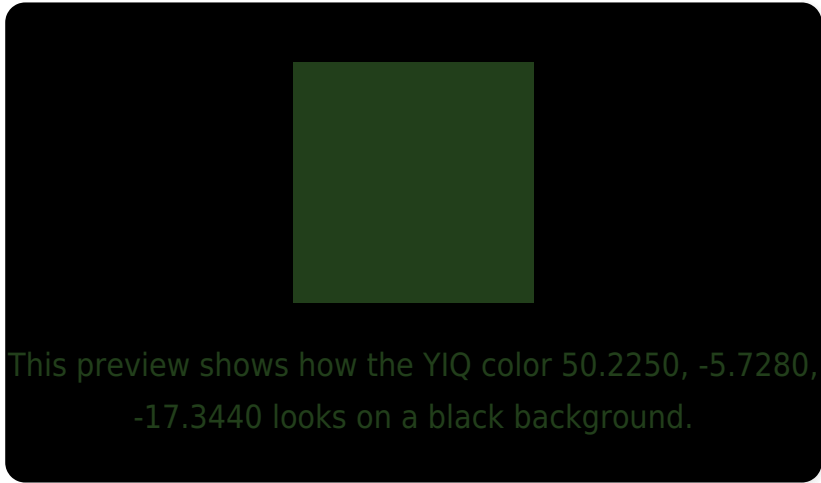
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

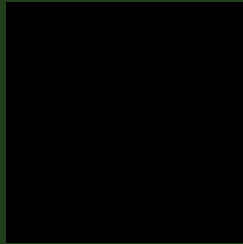
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440.

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

50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440

Protanopia

54.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

Deuteranopia

55.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610



Tritanopia

54.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440

Protanomaly

53.1450, 6.4210, -11.7470

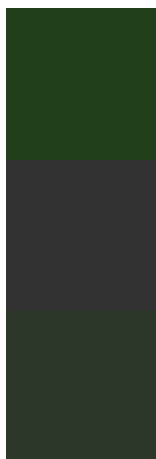
Deuteranomaly

53.5090, 8.3920, -8.9200

Tritanomaly

52.3960, -10.2230, -7.4630

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.2290, -2.3830, -6.3750

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440 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(34, 63, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 63, 27)  
}
```

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(34, 63, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 63, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440 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(34, 63, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 63, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 63, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 63, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 63, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 63, 27)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.2250, -5.7280, -17.3440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 63, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 63,  
27) }
```

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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