

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.3040, -8.1090,
-34.7730)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	154B00
RGB	21, 75, 0
RGB Percent	8%, 29%, 0%
CMY	0.9178, 0.7058, 1.0000
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 1.00, 0.71
HSL	103°, 100%, 15%
HSV	103°, 100%, 29%
XYZ	2.8260, 5.1942, 0.8538
YIQ	50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

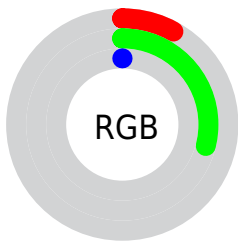
Format	Color
RYB	0, 75, 54
Decimal	1395456
CIELab	27.28, -31.66, 34.82
CIELCh	27, 47.063, 132.274
Yxy	5.1942, 0.3185, 0.5853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279585536 (0xFF154B00)
YUV	50.3040, -24.7999, -25.6996
Hunter-Lab	22.7907, -17.7505, 13.7323

Details

The YIQ color **50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **24.6960, 8.1090, 34.7730**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.2010, -6.3210, -34.1370**, and **19.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.7110, -7.6970, -31.2250**.

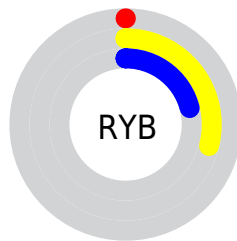
Distribution



Red (8%)

Green (29%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (21%)

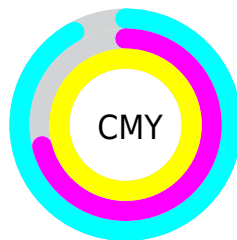


Cyan (72%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (92%)


Magenta (71%)


Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730 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 50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 50.3040, -8.1090,
-34.7730

 50.3040, -8.1090,
-34.7730

 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

 30.5240, -14.3000,
-27.1960


 101.2010, -6.3210,
-34.1370


 19.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

 126.6740, -6.2750,
-34.9710

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 153.4460, -5.6330,
-35.5930

 180.2180, -4.9910,
-36.2150

 208.3920, -5.5410,
-37.2610

 232.1690, -3.2950,

-33.9110

■ 244.0320, 5.0010,
-19.0550

■ 50.3040, -8.1090,
-34.7730

■ 52.7110, -7.6970,
-31.2250

■ 55.3030, -6.3680,
-27.7760

■ 57.7100, -5.9560,
-24.2280

■ 60.3020, -4.6270,
-20.7790

■ 62.7090, -4.2150,
-17.2310

■ 65.0020, -3.4820,
-13.9940

■ 67.7080, -2.4740,
-10.2340

■ 70.0010, -1.7410,
-6.9970

■ 72.7070, -0.7330,
-3.2370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.3620, 21.5070, -20.8370



50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



51.0470, -34.8860, -28.5660

Triad

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



50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



59.3010, -63.6390, 2.4490



54.9400, 54.0960, 32.8480

Complementary

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



50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



24.6960, 8.1090, 34.7730

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.



60.1630, 34.6550, 38.2630



50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



53.0720, -61.2560, 8.8240

Square

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



50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



59.2550, -57.9980, -6.1740



65.8580, -1.3350, 29.7130



58.3520, 54.9710, 11.4750

Rectangle

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



50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



54.4840, -43.1860, -21.3140



65.8580, -1.3350, 29.7130



54.8350, 50.1980, 37.4140

Sweetspot

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



50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



87.4150, -3.2070, -13.4710



54.1230, 29.8500, -12.3420



42.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730



65.0120, -10.5830, -45.0070



45.8490, -25.7610, -34.2490



36.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



68.2460, -11.3620, -47.4100



154.1460, -25.1060, -106.7220

Inverse Universe

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



24.6960, 8.1090, 34.7730



31.9880, 10.5830, 45.0070



29.1510, 25.7610, 34.2490



35.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



33.7540, 11.3620, 47.4100



75.5550, 24.5100, 106.5100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

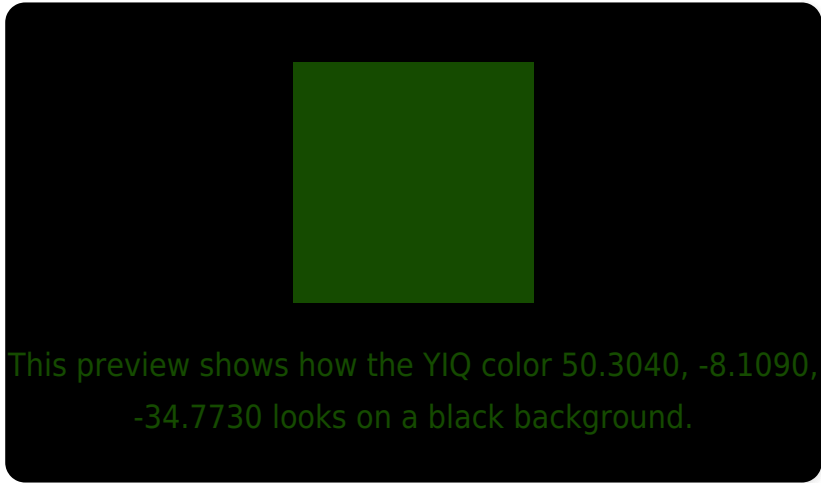
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

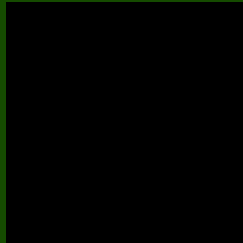
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3040, -8.1090,

-34.7730.

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

50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730

Protanopia

59.9820, 25.6330, -18.5190

Deuteranopia

61.8500, 26.3650, -9.7550



Tritanopia

60.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730

Protanomaly

56.6490, 13.2090, -24.6390

Deuteranomaly

57.5230, 13.8040, -18.9000

Tritanomaly

57.0050, -16.7320, -16.1560

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.9420, -3.2530, -12.6370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730 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(21, 75, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 75, 0)  
}
```

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(21, 75, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 75, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730 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(21, 75, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 75, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 75, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 75, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 75, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 75, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.3040, -8.1090, -34.7730 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 75, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 75,  
0) }
```

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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