

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.3480, 34.4310,  
9.2710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59231C
RGB	89, 35, 28
RGB Percent	35%, 14%, 11%
CMY	0.6509, 0.8628, 0.8901
CMYK	0.00, 0.61, 0.69, 0.65
HSL	7°, 52%, 23%
HSV	7°, 69%, 35%
XYZ	4.9333, 3.4102, 1.4991
YIQ	50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

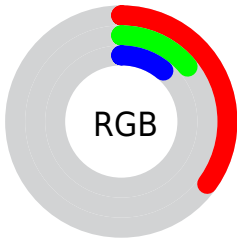
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">89, 36, 28</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">5841692</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">21.62, 24.37, 16.92</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">22, 29.667, 34.777</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">3.4102, 0.5012, 0.3465</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284031772</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF59231C</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">50.3480, -11.0176, 33.8978</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">18.4666, 15.3688, 8.1135</a>

# Details

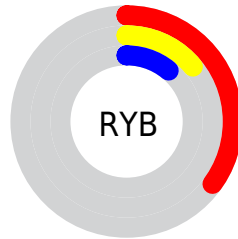
The YIQ color **50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663333**. A complement of this color would be **66.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.0990, 39.5660, 9.8220**, and **12.2590, 24.4360, 8.6920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6260, 39.5200, 10.6560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.0700, 29.3420, 7.8860**.

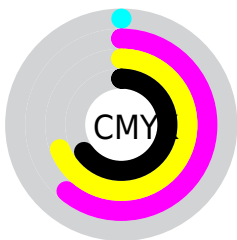
# Distribution



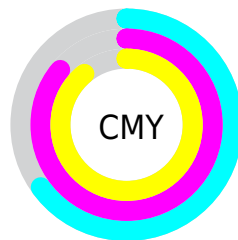
- Red (35%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (11%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710 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 50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



50.3480, 34.4310,  
9.2710

50.3480, 34.4310,  
9.2710

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

26.5220, 33.8810,  
8.2250

99.0990, 39.5660,  
9.8220

12.2590, 24.4360,  
8.6920

123.8820, 41.6750,  
10.1470

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

150.6650, 43.7840,  
10.4720

177.5620, 45.5720,  
11.1080

204.4480, 45.8930,  
10.7970

224.0760, 29.2050,

4.8610

244.2910, 12.2420,  
-1.5980

50.3480, 34.4310,  
9.2710

50.3480, 34.4310,  
9.2710

44.6260, 39.5200,  
10.6560

56.0700, 29.3420,  
7.8860

38.9040, 44.6090,  
12.0410

61.7920, 24.2530,  
6.5010

33.1820, 49.6980,  
13.4260

67.5140, 19.1640,  
5.1160

32.4810, 50.2940,  
13.6380

73.2360, 14.0750,  
3.7310

78.3710, 9.2610,  
2.8690

■ 83.9790, 4.4930,  
1.1730

■ 89.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 95.4230, -5.6850,  
-1.5970

■ 101.1450,  
-10.7740, -2.9820

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.9920, 29.9820, 18.3180



50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710



50.2900, 31.1780, -3.3660

# Triad

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



50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710



39.4550, -27.0470, -21.9510



42.3540, -44.7950, 2.3490

# Complementary

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



50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710



66.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710

# 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.



45.0070, -45.4360, -2.5560



50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710



42.6640, -34.7050, -15.3210

# Square

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



50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710



46.5910, 1.9290, -18.4470



45.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900



52.9030, -6.3760, 16.4400



# Rectangle

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



50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710



48.7250, 25.2190, -11.0130



45.0580, -41.4460, -8.7900



43.2290, -45.9410, 1.0910

# Sweetspot

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



50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710



99.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



52.5090, 18.7010, 30.0370



49.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710



54.9760, 53.2740, 14.6980



67.9580, 26.1810, -6.4190



40.7830, 2.1090, 0.3250



39.0370, 60.4720, 16.4080



86.1140, 132.6350, 35.6990



# Inverse Universe

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



66.6520, -34.4310, -9.2710



80.4370, -52.9990, -14.1750



49.0420, -26.1810, 6.4190



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



67.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



148.8860, -132.6350, -35.6990



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

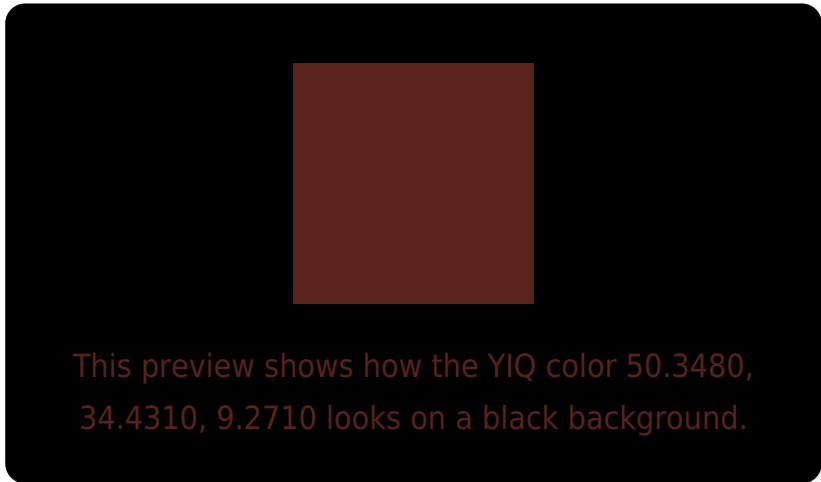
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

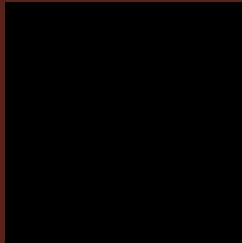
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710.



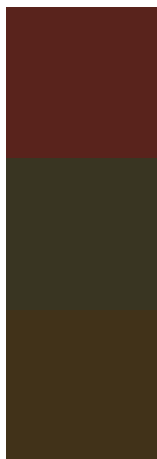
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3480, 34.4310,



# 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

50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710

### Protanopia

52.0300, 8.4830, -5.0610

### Deuteranopia

51.6350, 16.9650, -4.5950



## Tritanopia

50.6730, 32.1380, 12.2820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710

## Protanomaly

51.2810, 18.2020, 0.5220

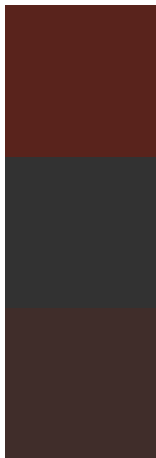
## Deuteranomaly

51.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390

## Tritanomaly

50.3310, 33.1010, 11.3490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.3390, 12.2870, 3.0950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710 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(89, 35, 28)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 35, 28)  
}
```

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(89, 35, 28) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 35, 28) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710 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(89, 35, 28) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 35, 28) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 35, 28)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 35, 28); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 35, 28);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 35, 28)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 35, 28) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 35,  
28) }
```

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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