

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.3830, -31.1480,  
90.9640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4D00F0
RGB	77, 0, 240
RGB Percent	30%, 0%, 94%
CMY	0.6977, 1.0000, 0.0591
CMYK	0.68, 1.00, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	259°, 100%, 47%
HSV	259°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	18.7839, 7.8679, 82.9052
YIQ	50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

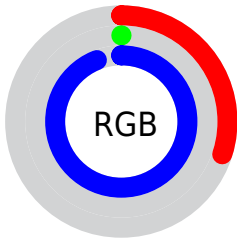
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	77, 0, 240
Decimal	5046512
CIE Lab	33.71, 76.99, -96.93
CIE LCh	34, 123.785, 308.460
Yxy	7.8679, 0.1715, 0.0718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283236592 (0xFF4D00F0)
YUV	50.3830, 93.4812, 23.3431
Hunter-Lab	28.0498, 70.4476, -155.6056

# Details

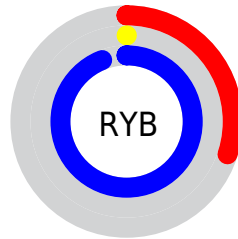
The YIQ color **50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6600FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated blue. A complement of this color would be **189.6170, 31.1480, -90.9640**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.7600, -13.9970, 71.9790**, and **20.7480, -58.4220, 56.6020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.2550, -28.2120, 81.8040**.

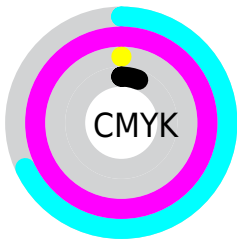
# Distribution



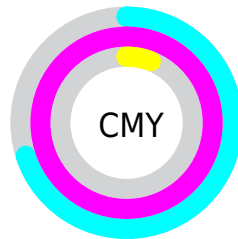
- Red (30%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640 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 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.3830, -31.1480,  
90.9640

■ 50.3830, -31.1480,  
90.9640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 30.6320, -54.6190,  
70.2850

■ 116.7600,  
-13.9970, 71.9790

■ 20.7480, -58.4220,  
56.6020

■ 143.0630, -2.0290,  
64.3310

■ 17.5560, -49.4340,  
47.8940

■ 169.0670, 9.3430,  
56.4710

■ 14.4780, -40.7670,  
39.4970

■ 195.0710, 20.7150,  
48.6110

■ 17.9710, -35.4460,  
25.6580

■ 215.0840, 18.7000,  
35.5640


■ 13.9470, -26.8710,  
18.9290


■ 231.5200, 11.0000,


■ 8.2760, -17.7920,


20.9200


14.0800


 249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

 4.5940, -10.1800,  
8.2840


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 50.3830, -31.1480,  
90.9640

 69.2550, -28.2120,  
81.8040

 88.4260, -24.6800,  
72.8560

 107.2980,  
-21.7440, 63.6960

 126.1700,  
-18.8080, 54.5360

■ 145.3410,  
-15.2760, 45.5880

■ 164.2130,  
-12.3400, 36.4280

■ 183.0850, -9.4040,  
27.2680

■ 201.9570, -6.4680,  
18.1080

■ 221.1280, -2.9360,  
9.1600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.0740, -107.1550, 31.1890



50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640



78.5520, 72.1500, 91.1420

# Triad

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



50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640



66.8680, 79.8210, 12.6610



75.5940, -64.0470, -23.2070

# Complementary

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



50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640



189.6170, 31.1480, -90.9640

# 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.



61.6350, -28.8750, -54.9150



50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640



72.0100, 19.2620, -29.7140

# Square

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



50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640



61.8930, 123.3720, 43.8840



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



88.4130, -96.0090, 5.3910



# Rectangle

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



50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640



78.7310, 107.5940, 76.5380



58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



71.0170, -52.5370, -33.5690

# Sweetspot

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



50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640



194.8400, -10.0920, 28.7240



123.6280, -122.1400, -11.1320



91.4300, -6.4220, 17.2740



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640



53.5880, -32.9830, 96.6890



85.9640, 39.7760, 116.1920



110.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800



38.6170, -23.9000, 69.7320



11.7660, -7.2480, 21.2320



# Inverse Universe

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



90.3420, 90.7170, 101.5730



95.9670, 96.4470, 107.8630



154.0360, -39.7760, -116.1920



112.5000, 4.5840, 5.0320



69.2660, 69.5390, 77.8830

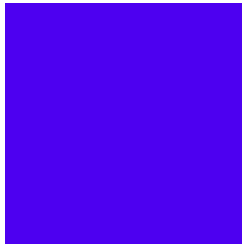


21.0760, 21.1780, 23.6900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

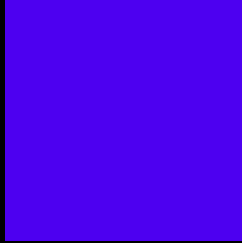
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

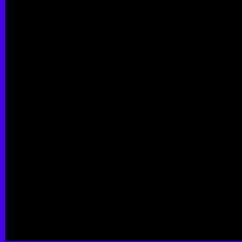
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3830, -31.1480,



# 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

50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640

### Protanopia

64.3680, -73.7730, 9.8990

### Deuteranopia

64.4530, -67.1230, -0.4910



## Tritanopia

63.0730, -54.9700, -17.0020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640

## Protanomaly

59.4960, -58.3730, 39.1870

## Deuteranomaly

59.4330, -54.0620, 32.6420

## Tritanomaly

58.7030, -46.4950, 22.1530

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.2900, -11.2390, 32.9930

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640 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(77, 0, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 0, 240)  
}
```

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(77, 0, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 0, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640 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(77, 0, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 0, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(77, 0, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 0, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 0, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 0, 240)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.3830, -31.1480, 90.9640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 0, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 0,  
240) }
```

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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