

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050)
contains.

YIQ(50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	22
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

**YIQ(50.3990, -57.8630,
7.9050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003D80
RGB	0, 61, 128
RGB Percent	0%, 24%, 50%
CMY	0.9999, 0.7607, 0.4983
CMYK	1.00, 0.52, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	211°, 100%, 25%
HSV	211°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	5.5617, 4.8969, 21.0494
YIQ	50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

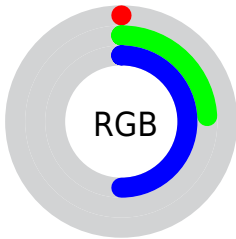
Format	Color
RYB	0, 41, 128
Decimal	15744
CIELab	26.44, 11.19, -42.47
CIELCh	26, 43.922, 284.758
Yxy	4.8969, 0.1765, 0.1554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278205824 (0xFF003D80)
YUV	50.3990, 38.2573, -44.1999
Hunter-Lab	22.1289, 6.1371, -40.9075

Details

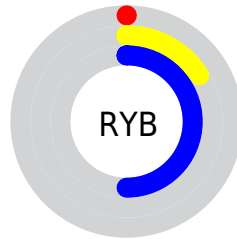
The YIQ color **50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **77.6010, 57.8630, -7.9050**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **107.0530, -41.9090, 16.1310**, and **20.6320, -30.5380, 13.7980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.3950, -52.0400, 7.0000**.

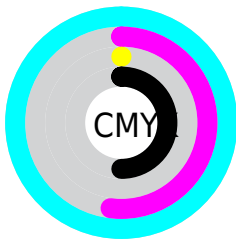
Distribution



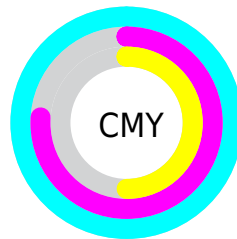
- Red (0%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050 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 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.3990, -57.8630,
7.9050

■ 50.3990, -57.8630,
7.9050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.1080, -43.7420,
10.8020

■ 107.0530,
-41.9090, 16.1310

■ 20.6320, -30.5380,
13.7980

■ 133.2920,
-41.0840, 17.7000

■ 9.2050, -19.0300,
14.4900

■ 160.2320,
-40.8550, 19.0570

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 186.3910,
-37.0490, 16.1590

■ 0.5700, -1.6050,
1.5550

■ 210.9110,
-27.1900, 8.1860

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 236.6050,

-17.8810, -0.8330

■ 253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 50.3990, -57.8630,
7.9050

■ 58.3950, -52.0400,
7.0000

■ 65.8040, -45.9420,
6.6180

■ 73.5010, -40.7150,
5.5010

■ 81.4970, -34.8920,
4.5960

■ 88.9060, -28.7940,
4.2140

■ 96.9020, -22.9710,
3.3090

■ 104.8980,
-17.1480, 2.4040

■ 112.5950,
-11.9210, 1.2870

■ 120.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.2690, -60.6130, 2.6750



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



64.1850, 2.0580, 28.7940

Triad

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



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



58.2050, 50.8910, 8.3230



49.6280, -35.0240, -26.0640

Complementary

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



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



77.6010, 57.8630, -7.9050

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.



49.0310, -11.5940, -32.1860



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



59.4940, 39.1110, -9.4730

Square

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



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



55.1520, 50.3830, 28.5510



57.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



54.2050, -46.5340, -15.7020

Rectangle

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



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



61.5530, 24.5690, 33.8250



57.2800, 18.8020, -21.3740



47.6730, -30.8970, -29.2730

Sweetspot

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



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



135.7880, -22.6500, 2.9980



82.6600, -56.3860, -46.4180



65.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080



212.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



84.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050



65.2970, -75.0110, 10.3090



15.1900, -39.8960, 40.2320



59.5590, -3.0720, 0.6080



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



45.2260, 56.7070, 46.1070



58.6400, 73.5770, 59.7610



112.8100, 39.8960, -40.2320



59.4350, 3.2090, 2.4170



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050 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 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050 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 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.3990, -57.8630,

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

50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050

Protanopia

54.5850, -49.5190, 10.8730

Deuteranopia

50.9230, -53.8270, 0.8370



Tritanopia

49.6400, -43.3250, -13.2850

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050

Protanomaly

53.0900, -52.4990, 9.8130

Deuteranomaly

51.0200, -55.4780, 3.2260

Tritanomaly

50.0450, -48.5990, -5.8070

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.1580, -20.8160, 2.8000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050 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(0, 61, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 61, 128)  
}
```

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(0, 61, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 61, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050 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(0, 61, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 61, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 61, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 61, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 61, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 61, 128)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.3990, -57.8630, 7.9050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 61, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 61,  
128) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor