

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750)
contains.

YIQ(50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(50.4300, -32.7850,
15.9750)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D3172
RGB	29, 49, 114
RGB Percent	11%, 19%, 45%
CMY	0.8863, 0.8078, 0.5531
CMYK	0.75, 0.57, 0.00, 0.55
HSL	226°, 59%, 28%
HSV	226°, 75%, 45%
XYZ	4.6400, 3.6724, 16.3701
YIQ	50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

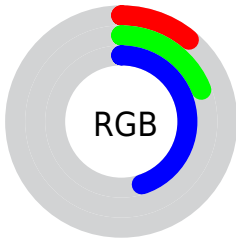
Format	Color
R_{YB}	29, 45, 114
Decimal	1913202
CIE _{Lab}	22.56, 16.54, -39.87
CIE _{LCh}	23, 43.165, 292.534
Yxy	3.6724, 0.1880, 0.1488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280103282 (0xFF1D3172)
YUV	50.4300, 31.3400, -18.7941
Hunter-Lab	19.1635, 9.6833, -37.2333

Details

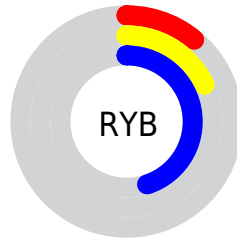
The YIQ color **50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **92.5700, 32.7850, -15.9750**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.5170, -28.4760, 20.4840**, and **9.1710, -21.6900, 18.6460** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.8580, -36.8660, 18.3500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.0020, -28.7040, 13.6000**.

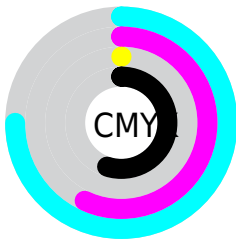
Distribution



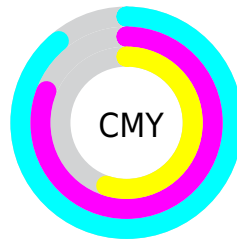
- Red (11%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750 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 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.4300, -32.7850,
15.9750

■ 50.4300, -32.7850,
15.9750

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.5820, -36.2690,
13.0350

■ 100.4030,
-28.1550, 20.1730

■ 9.1710, -21.6900,
18.6460

■ 125.4570,
-28.2470, 21.8410

■ 6.5490, -14.3070,
11.4930

■ 152.2830,
-27.6970, 22.8870

■ 2.8670, -6.6950,
5.6970

■ 178.9240,
-28.0640, 24.0320

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 204.4870,
-19.7640, 16.7800

■ 229.2950,

-10.7760, 8.0720

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 50.4300, -32.7850,
15.9750

■ 50.4300, -32.7850,
15.9750

■ 41.8580, -36.8660,
18.3500

■ 59.0020, -28.7040,
13.6000

■ 33.5740, -41.8180,
19.9900

■ 67.2860, -23.7520,
11.9600

■ 28.8450, -44.0190,
21.3330

■ 75.8580, -19.6710,
9.5850

■ 84.7290, -14.9940,
7.4220

■ 93.3010, -10.9130,
5.0470

■ 101.2860, -6.5570,
3.1950

■ 110.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 118.7290, 2.2010,
-1.3430

■ 127.0130, 7.1530,
-2.9830

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.6720, -54.3780, 5.3180



50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750



53.9150, 11.6860, 30.5180

Triad

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



50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750



49.2490, 47.5910, 2.0470



44.4590, -32.8700, -21.0460

Complementary

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



50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750



92.5700, 32.7850, -15.9750

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.



39.1810, -20.7640, -31.1960



50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750



51.4760, 30.3540, -10.4620

Square

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



50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750



45.3320, 49.6960, 24.4800



48.0880, 10.5950, -21.3170



48.8080, -43.7380, -11.3060

Rectangle

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



50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750



49.2010, 31.4920, 35.0120



48.0880, 10.5950, -21.3170



43.0910, -29.0180, -24.7780

Sweetspot

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



50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750



123.4580, -12.7930, 6.0790



86.1910, -43.9190, -24.5510



59.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750



49.2450, -50.8970, 24.8390



44.9690, -14.7690, 30.8870



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



30.1160, -46.2200, 22.6760



62.2040, -95.2370, 46.4830

Inverse Universe

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



56.6950, 44.2400, 24.2400



59.0020, 68.7210, 37.6250



98.0310, 14.7690, -30.8870



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.0720, 62.5320, 34.1480



80.4650, 128.5940, 70.4020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750 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 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750 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 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.4300, -32.7850,

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

50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750

Protanopia

43.1780, -49.9310, 7.3250

Deuteranopia

43.1150, -45.6200, 0.7800



Tritanopia

42.5160, -37.0440, -11.4760

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750

Protanomaly

45.9940, -43.4210, 10.4910

Deuteranomaly

46.0280, -40.7610, 6.3350

Tritanomaly

45.5090, -35.1660, -1.4540

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750 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(29, 49, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 49, 114)  
}
```

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(29, 49, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 49, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750 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(29, 49, 114) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 49, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 49, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 49, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 49, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 49,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.4300, -32.7850, 15.9750 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 49, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 49,  
114) }
```

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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