

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.4420, -14.7230,
30.0530)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	372376
RGB	55, 35, 118
RGB Percent	22%, 14%, 46%
CMY	0.7842, 0.8628, 0.5374
CMYK	0.53, 0.70, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	254°, 54%, 30%
HSV	254°, 70%, 46%
XYZ	5.4459, 3.3218, 17.4839
YIQ	50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

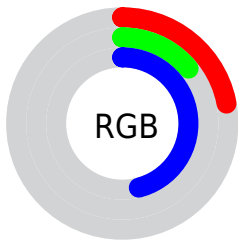
Format	Color
R_{YB}	55, 35, 118
Decimal	3613558
CIE Lab	21.29, 32.03, -44.42
CIE LCh	21, 54.759, 305.797
Yxy	3.3218, 0.2074, 0.1265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281803638 (0xFF372376)
YUV	50.4420, 33.3061, 3.9974
Hunter-Lab	18.2258, 21.4409, -44.1187

Details

The YIQ color **50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **102.5580, 14.7230, -30.0530**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.3330, -12.7980, 33.7140**, and **7.8660, -22.1490, 21.4590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.7070, -16.7870, 34.4210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.1770, -12.6590, 25.6850**.

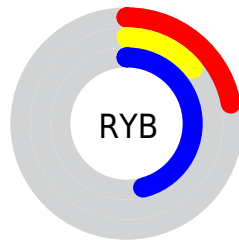
Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (14%)

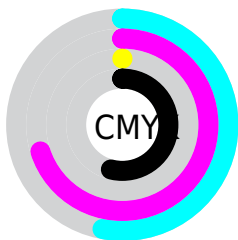
Blue (46%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (14%)

Blue (46%)

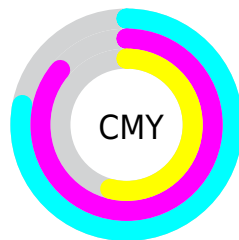


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (86%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530 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 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.4420, -14.7230,
30.0530

■ 50.4420, -14.7230,
30.0530

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.3060, -17.3360,
27.8480

■ 99.3330, -12.7980,
33.7140

■ 7.8660, -22.1490,
21.4590

■ 125.2730,
-12.5690, 35.0710

■ 6.8910, -15.2700,
12.4260

■ 151.5120,
-11.7440, 36.6400

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 178.9250,
-11.4690, 37.1630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 203.1460, -2.2060,
28.9780

■ 227.9650, 8.2490,

21.2170

246.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

50.4420, -14.7230,
30.0530

50.4420, -14.7230,
30.0530

40.7070, -16.7870,
34.4210

60.1770, -12.6590,
25.6850

30.9720, -18.8510,
38.7890

69.9120, -10.5950,
21.3170

21.8240, -21.1900,
42.6340

79.0600, -8.2560,
17.4720

88.7950, -6.1920,
13.1040

98.5300, -4.1280,
8.7360

■ 108.2650, -2.0640,
4.3680

■ 118.0000, 0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 127.1480, 2.3390,
-3.8450

■ 136.8830, 4.4030,
-8.2130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.4470, -57.8180, 12.5980



50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530



40.4870, 34.1030, 48.2710

Triad

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



50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530



47.1560, 43.4190, 0.5630



45.9410, -37.0430, -17.0030

Complementary

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



50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530



102.5580, 14.7230, -30.0530

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.



39.7510, -22.3690, -29.6410



50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530



47.5670, 19.6720, -15.1120

Square

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



50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530



33.3030, 65.8350, 23.8430



37.3020, -13.7950, -30.8430



50.5010, -49.8830, -4.5630

Rectangle

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



50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530



41.4100, 50.1970, 42.9410



37.3020, -13.7950, -30.8430



43.7580, -32.2740, -20.8340

Sweetspot

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



50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530



127.0400, -5.5040, 11.6480



82.0300, -44.2430, -7.6590



60.7750, -3.4400, 7.2800



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530



48.2740, -22.3370, 46.9030



62.7010, 9.7130, 38.7450



53.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780



22.8780, -21.2820, 44.3020



46.4400, -44.4900, 90.4700

Inverse Universe

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



66.9990, 29.2450, 37.1890



73.7430, 45.4260, 57.8260



90.2990, -9.7130, -38.7450



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



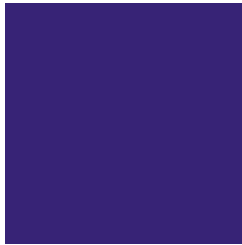
47.0800, 42.8590, 54.7870



96.4100, 88.0100, 112.0900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530 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 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

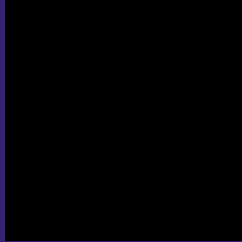
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.4420, -14.7230,

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

50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530

Protanopia

41.3200, -47.4550, 6.5050

Deuteranopia

41.3710, -43.4650, 0.2710



Tritanopia

49.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530

Protanomaly

44.9350, -35.7650, 14.9150

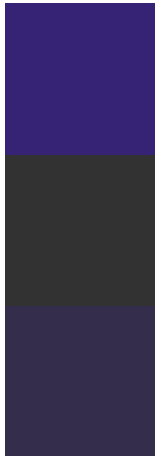
Deuteranomaly

44.3820, -32.8300, 11.2820

Tritanomaly

50.1530, -13.2520, 8.8920

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.5130, -5.4580, 10.8140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530 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(55, 35, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 35, 118)  
}
```

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(55, 35, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 35, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530 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(55, 35, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 35, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 35, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 35, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 35, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 35,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.4420, -14.7230, 30.0530 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 35, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 35,  
118) }
```

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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