

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.4720, -42.9120,  
-15.2640)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.4720, -42.9120,  
-15.2640)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004848
RGB	0, 72, 72
RGB Percent	0%, 28%, 28%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7175, 0.7178
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	180°, 100%, 14%
HSV	180°, 100%, 28%
XYZ	3.4876, 5.1060, 6.9252
YIQ	50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

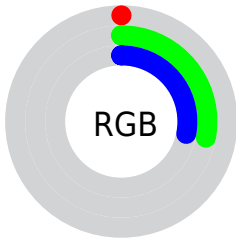
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 36, 72
Decimal	18504
CIELab	27.03, -19.34, -5.64
CIELCh	27, 20.148, 196.245
Yxy	5.1060, 0.2247, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278208584 (0xFF004848)
YUV	50.4720, 10.6133, -44.2639
Hunter-Lab	22.5964, -11.9933, -2.3534

# Details

The YIQ color **50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **21.5280, 42.9120, 15.2640**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.2450, -34.8430, -12.8190**, and **20.3290, -17.2840, -6.1480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.5650, -38.7400, -13.7800**.

# Distribution



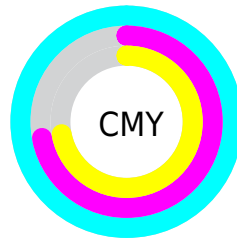
- Red (0%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640 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 50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.4720, -42.9120,  
-15.2640

■ 50.4720, -42.9120,  
-15.2640

■ 254.7010, -0.5960,  
-0.2120

■ 34.4630, -29.5250,  
-10.0770

■ 103.2450,  
-34.8430, -12.8190

■ 20.3290, -17.2840,  
-6.1480

■ 129.2450,  
-34.8430, -12.8190

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 155.9460,  
-35.4390, -13.0310


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 182.9460,  
-35.4390, -13.0310


■ 210.6470,  
-36.0350, -13.2430


■ 237.3590,


-35.1640, -12.5080


 246.0300,  
-17.8800, -6.3600


 50.4720, -42.9120,  
-15.2640

 52.5650, -38.7400,  
-13.7800

 54.6580, -34.5680,  
-12.2960

 57.0500, -29.8000,  
-10.6000

 59.1430, -25.6280,  
-9.1160

 61.2360, -21.4560,  
-7.6320

■ 63.3290, -17.2840,  
-6.1480

■ 65.4220, -13.1120,  
-4.6640

■ 67.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

■ 69.9070, -4.1720,  
-1.4840

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.0200, -21.0880, -14.3040



50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640



51.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870

# Triad

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



50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640



65.8730, 2.3360, 12.7360



63.6030, 19.9910, -4.3690

# Complementary

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



50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640



21.5280, 42.9120, 15.2640

# 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.



63.9830, 25.0330, 3.3770



50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640



65.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410

# Square

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



50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640



64.0280, -14.3980, 7.6340



65.0140, 23.7480, 10.1480



62.3520, 10.2720, -9.9520



# Rectangle

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



50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640



55.7750, -38.9710, -4.0830



65.0140, 23.7480, 10.1480



63.8530, 22.2830, -1.8530

# Sweetspot

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



50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640



85.6280, -16.6880, -5.9360



42.5630, -19.2040, -37.4440



42.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640



65.8940, -56.0240, -19.9280



29.9270, -33.2870, 3.0410



34.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



69.3990, -59.0040, -20.9880



159.1270, -135.2920, -48.1240



# Inverse Universe

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



21.5280, 42.9120, 15.2640



28.1060, 56.0240, 19.9280



42.0730, 33.2870, -3.0410



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



29.6010, 59.0040, 20.9880



67.8730, 135.2920, 48.1240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

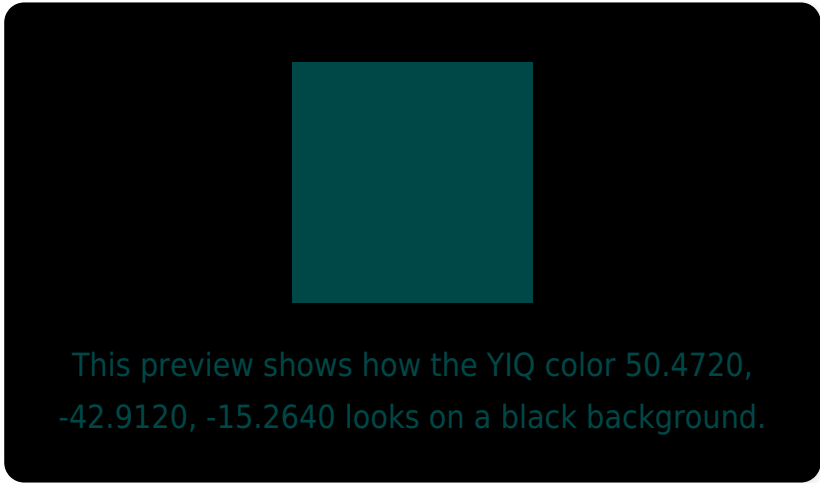
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

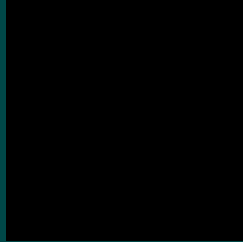
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.4720, -42.9120,

-15.2640.

# 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

50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640

### Protanopia

64.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

### Deuteranopia

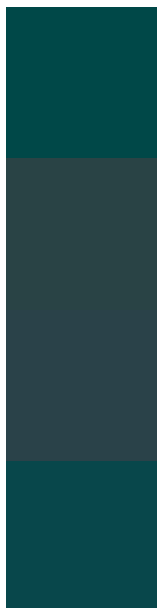
65.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



## Tritanopia

54.3420, -36.4940, -10.4300

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640

## Protanomaly

59.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900

## Deuteranomaly

59.6220, -16.5510, -2.9110

## Tritanomaly

52.6190, -38.8320, -12.1120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.2260, -15.4960, -5.5120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640 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, 72, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 72, 72)  
}
```

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, 72, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 72, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640 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, 72, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 72, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 72, 72)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 72, 72); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 72, 72); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 72, 72) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.4720, -42.9120, -15.2640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 72, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 72,  
72) }
```

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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