

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.4870, -46.1270,
15.4810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	103580
RGB	16, 53, 128
RGB Percent	6%, 21%, 50%
CMY	0.9372, 0.7921, 0.4983
CMYK	0.87, 0.59, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	220°, 78%, 28%
HSV	220°, 87%, 50%
XYZ	5.3796, 4.2146, 20.9308
YIQ	50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

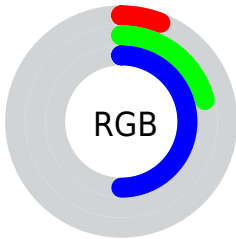
Format	Color
R_{YB}	16, 44, 128
Decimal	1062272
CIE _{Lab}	24.37, 17.97, -45.83
CIE _{LCh}	24, 49.223, 291.412
Yxy	4.2146, 0.1762, 0.1381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279252352 (0xFF103580)
YUV	50.4870, 38.2139, -30.2451
Hunter-Lab	20.5295, 10.8476, -46.0784

Details

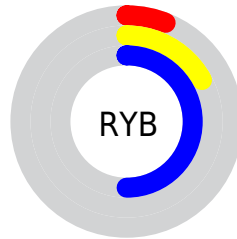
The YIQ color **50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **93.5130, 46.1270, -15.4810**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3790, -36.7750, 22.2090**, and **15.3490, -28.0630, 18.5050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3170, -51.4000, 17.4320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.6570, -40.8540, 13.5300**.

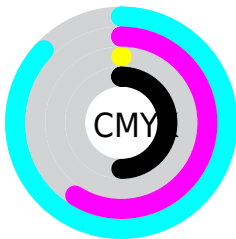
Distribution



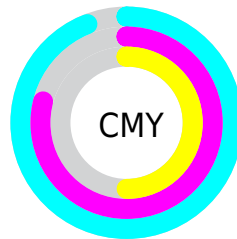
- Red (6%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810 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 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.4870, -46.1270,
15.4810

■ 50.4870, -46.1270,
15.4810

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.4120, -41.5420,
14.9860

■ 103.3790,
-36.7750, 22.2090

■ 15.3490, -28.0630,
18.5050

■ 129.5040,
-35.6290, 23.4670

■ 9.0910, -18.7090,
14.1790

■ 156.4440,
-35.4000, 24.8240

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 182.3150,
-30.7230, 22.6610

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 206.5360,
-21.4600, 14.4760

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 232.2300,

-12.1510, 5.4570

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 50.4870, -46.1270,
15.4810

■ 50.4870, -46.1270,
15.4810

■ 41.3170, -51.4000,
17.4320

■ 59.6570, -40.8540,
13.5300

■ 39.2460, -52.6380,
17.8420

■ 68.2400, -35.3060,
12.1020

■ 77.1110, -30.6290,
9.9390

■ 85.6940, -25.0810,
8.5110

■ 94.8640, -19.8080,
6.5600

■ 103.4470,
-14.2600, 5.1320

■ 112.6170, -8.9870,
3.1810

■ 121.4880, -4.3100,
1.0180

■ 130.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.7900, -60.5220, 6.5340



50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



57.6640, 11.1350, 34.9990

Triad

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



50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



51.6520, 53.8260, 4.6900



48.0950, -34.8410, -23.8730

Complementary

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



50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



93.5130, 46.1270, -15.4810

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.



41.4320, -20.2130, -35.6770



50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



55.3300, 33.7010, -10.5470

Square

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



50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



42.6910, 59.2310, 33.3990



51.6210, 10.4120, -23.5080



52.4270, -47.0390, -12.0550

Rectangle

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



50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



48.9940, 36.8090, 43.2810



51.6210, 10.4120, -23.5080



45.9120, -30.0720, -27.7040

Sweetspot

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



50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



136.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510



90.2940, -54.8750, -35.2510



66.2470, -10.8210, 3.3790



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.



50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810



51.2090, -68.4110, 22.8610



34.4490, -24.6280, 38.8600



58.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



39.2460, -52.6380, 17.8420



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



53.7060, 54.8750, 35.2510



55.9040, 81.2810, 52.2970



109.5510, 24.6280, -38.8600



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



43.0600, 62.8060, 40.1980



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810 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 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

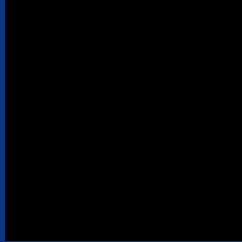
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.4870, -46.1270,

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

50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810

Protanopia

46.4380, -53.5990, 7.7210

Deuteranopia

46.8480, -49.2420, 0.3420



Tritanopia

46.0210, -40.0240, -12.5360

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810

Protanomaly

47.9870, -50.7110, 10.4490

Deuteranomaly

47.9070, -47.7300, 5.9820

Tritanomaly

47.8610, -42.0890, -2.6410

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.1910, -16.4150, 5.6410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810 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(16, 53, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 53, 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(16, 53, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 53, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810 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(16, 53, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 53, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 53, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 53, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 53, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 53,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.4870, -46.1270, 15.4810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 53, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 53,  
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](#).

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