

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.5510, -26.9570,
-12.5650)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.5510, -26.9570,
-12.5650)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11423B
RGB	17, 66, 59
RGB Percent	7%, 26%, 23%
CMY	0.9334, 0.7411, 0.7687
CMYK	0.74, 0.00, 0.11, 0.74
HSL	171°, 59%, 16%
HSV	171°, 74%, 26%
XYZ	2.9688, 4.3332, 4.8141
YIQ	50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

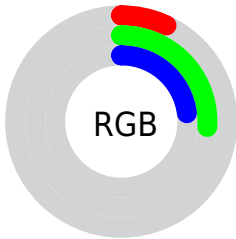
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 43, 66
Decimal	1131067
CIE Lab	24.74, -18.16, -0.47
CIE LCh	25, 18.161, 181.492
Yxy	4.3332, 0.2450, 0.3576
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279321147 (0xFF11423B)
YUV	50.5510, 4.1654, -29.4242
Hunter-Lab	20.8164, -10.9715, 0.8598

Details

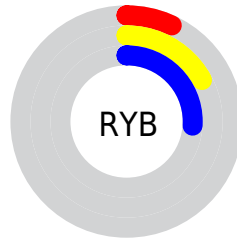
The YIQ color **50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **32.4490, 26.9570, 12.5650**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.0350, -25.4440, -12.4520**, and **16.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3440, -30.8080, -14.3600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.7580, -23.1060, -10.7700**.

Distribution



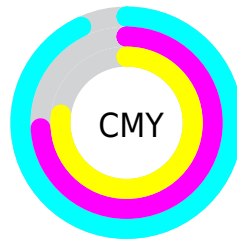
- Red (7%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650 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 50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.5510, -26.9570,
-12.5650

■ 50.5510, -26.9570,
-12.5650

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.0460, -23.9770,
-11.5050

■ 99.0350, -25.4440,
-12.4520

■ 16.4990, -12.0110,
-8.0990

■ 124.6220,
-25.7190, -12.9750

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.6220,
-25.7190, -12.9750

■ 177.9100,
-26.5900, -13.7100

■ 205.6110,
-27.1860, -13.9220

■ 233.6110,

-27.1860, -13.9220

■ 246.9270,
-16.0920, -5.7240

■ 50.5510, -26.9570,
-12.5650

■ 50.5510, -26.9570,
-12.5650

■ 48.3440, -30.8080,
-14.3600

■ 52.7580, -23.1060,
-10.7700

■ 46.4360, -34.0630,
-15.9430

■ 54.6660, -19.8510,
-9.1870

■ 45.2400, -36.4470,
-16.7910

■ 56.8730, -16.0000,
-7.3920

■ 58.7810, -12.7450,
-5.8090

■ 60.9880, -8.8940,
-4.0140

■ 63.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 65.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 67.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 69.2180, 5.3180,
2.7420

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.0490, -10.8640, -12.3680



50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



47.3630, -40.9870, -11.6030

Triad

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



50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



59.8720, -5.0910, 9.6690



58.4230, 20.6780, -0.2980

Complementary

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



50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



32.4490, 26.9570, 12.5650

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.



59.3080, 22.7400, 6.3880



50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



60.5810, 9.0300, 12.5660

Square

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



50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



56.9840, -20.2660, 3.8460



60.0180, 17.9250, 11.0530



57.6130, 14.0310, -6.4890

Rectangle

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



50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



48.4820, -39.7040, -7.3200



60.0180, 17.9250, 11.0530



59.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940

Sweetspot

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



50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



80.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610



47.8560, -9.3030, -24.1430



39.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650



62.7230, -42.3610, -19.7450



41.3700, -24.5290, -1.4970



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



66.4010, -53.3180, -24.9180



153.3760, -123.2320, -57.4400

Inverse Universe

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



32.4490, 26.9570, 12.5650



34.2770, 42.3610, 19.7450



41.6300, 24.5290, 1.4970



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



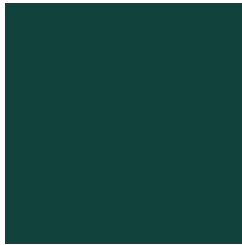
30.5990, 53.3180, 24.9180



70.6240, 123.2320, 57.4400

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

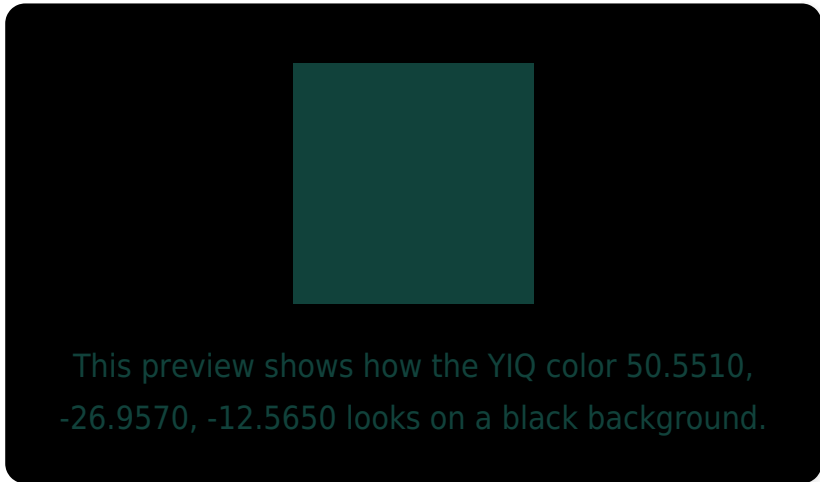
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

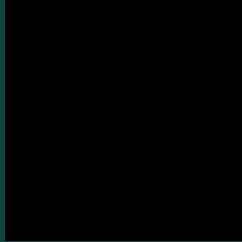
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.5510, -26.9570,

-12.5650.

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

50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650

Protanopia

59.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

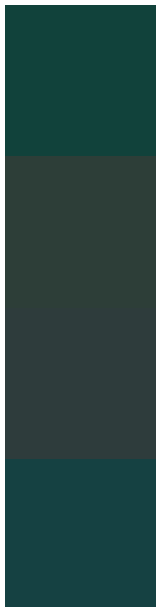
59.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



Tritanopia

52.4250, -26.3620, -6.8260

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650

Protanomaly

56.2330, -8.2060, -5.4700

Deuteranomaly

55.8140, -8.3440, -2.9680

Tritanomaly

51.9580, -26.5450, -9.0170

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650 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(17, 66, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 66, 59)  
}
```

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(17, 66, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 66, 59) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650 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(17, 66, 59) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 66, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 66, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 66, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 66, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 66, 59)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.5510, -26.9570, -12.5650 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 66, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 66,  
59) }
```

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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