

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D3535
RGB	45, 53, 53
RGB Percent	18%, 21%, 21%
CMY	0.8235, 0.7921, 0.7922
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.00, 0.79
HSL	180°, 8%, 19%
HSV	180°, 15%, 21%
XYZ	2.9977, 3.3613, 3.8584
YIQ	50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

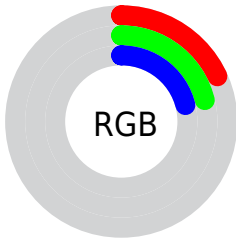
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 49, 53
Decimal	2962741
CIE Lab	21.44, -3.39, -1.15
CIE LCh	21, 3.577, 198.691
Yxy	3.3613, 0.2934, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281152821 (0xFF2D3535)
YUV	50.6080, 1.1793, -4.9182
Hunter-Lab	18.3338, -2.8980, 0.3560

Details

The YIQ color **50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190**, and **5.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360**.

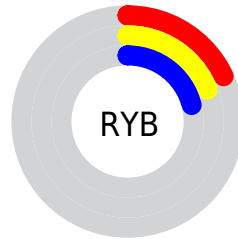
Distribution



 Red (18%)

 Green (21%)

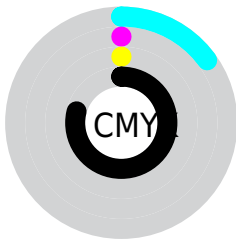
 Blue (21%)




 Red (18%)

 Yellow (19%)

 Blue (21%)

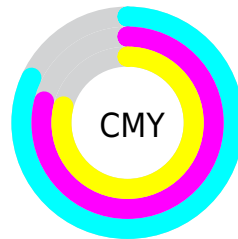


 Cyan (15%)

 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (79%)



 Cyan (82%)

 Magenta (79%)

 Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 50.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 97.1950, -5.0430,
-2.2190

■ 5.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 121.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

■ 174.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 201.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

■ 229.5970, -6.2350,

-2.6430

253.8040, -2.3840,
-0.8480

■ 50.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 50.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

■ 49.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 52.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 47.3190, -11.3240,
-4.0280

■ 53.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 45.8240, -14.3040,
-5.0880

■ 55.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 44.3290, -17.2840,
-6.1480

■ 56.8870, 7.7480,
2.7560

■ 42.5350, -20.8600,
-7.4200

■ 58.3820, 10.7280,
3.8160

■ 41.0400, -23.8400,
-8.4800

■ 60.1760, 14.3040,
5.0880

■ 39.5450, -26.8200,
-9.5400

■ 61.6710, 17.2840,
6.1480

■ 38.0500, -29.8000,
-10.6000

■ 63.1660, 20.2640,
7.2080

■ 37.1530, -31.5880,
-11.2360

■ 64.9600, 23.8400,
8.4800

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.5650, -3.2090, -2.4170



50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



50.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740

Triad

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



50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



51.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030



51.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

Complementary

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



50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



47.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

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.



51.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620



50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



52.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050

Square

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



50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



51.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550



52.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



51.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

Rectangle

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



50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



50.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



52.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



51.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Sweetspot

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



50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



67.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



49.6960, -2.2000, -4.1840



35.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960



65.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



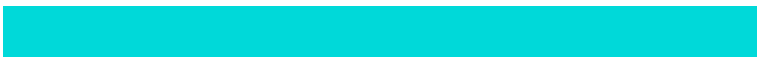
48.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960



24.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



62.3890, -53.0440, -18.8680



152.1170, -129.3320, -46.0040

Inverse Universe

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



47.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960



59.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



49.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960



23.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



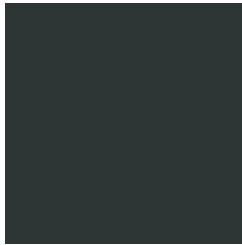
26.6110, 53.0440, 18.8680



64.8830, 129.3320, 46.0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

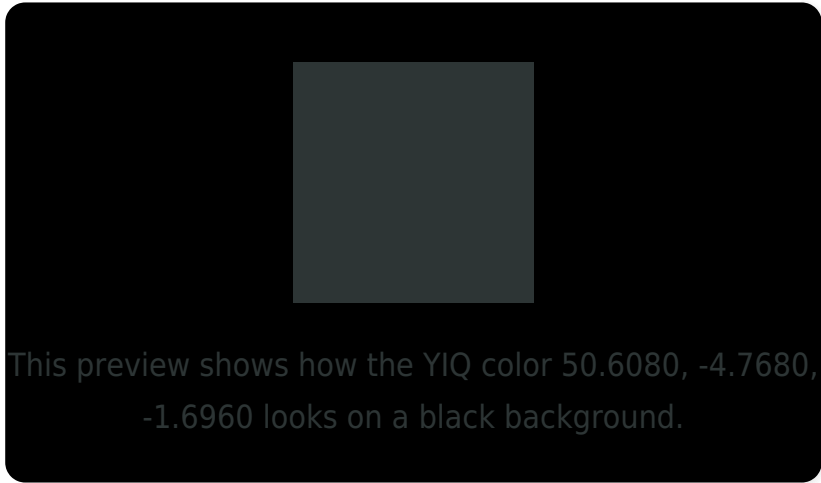
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

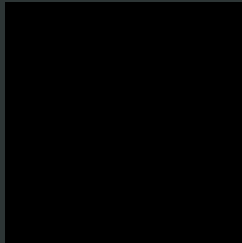
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

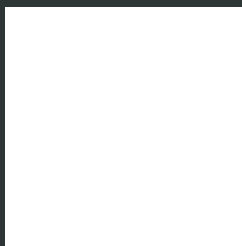
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960.



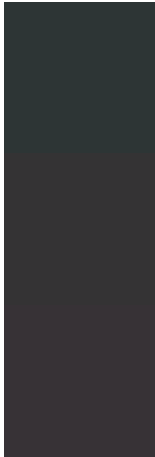
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960.

-1.6960.

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

50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Protanopia

51.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

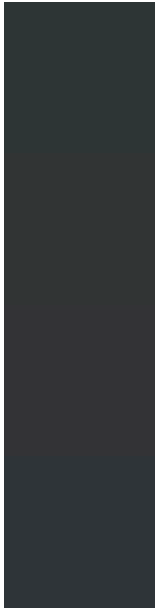
51.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



Tritanopia

50.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Protanomaly

51.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

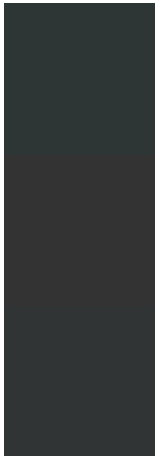
Deuteranomaly

51.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Tritanomaly

50.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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(45, 53, 53)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 53, 53)  
}
```

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(45, 53, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 53, 53) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 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(45, 53, 53) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 53, 53) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(45, 53, 53) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 53, 53); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 53, 53);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 53, 53)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.6080, -4.7680, -1.6960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 53, 53) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 53,  
53) }
```

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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