

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.6130, 24.3400,  
32.4680)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5E174F
RGB	94, 23, 79
RGB Percent	37%, 9%, 31%
CMY	0.6312, 0.9099, 0.6901
CMYK	0.00, 0.76, 0.16, 0.63
HSL	313°, 61%, 23%
HSV	313°, 76%, 37%
XYZ	6.3390, 3.5588, 7.7525
YIQ	50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

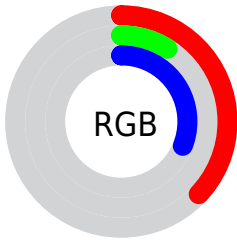
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	94, 23, 79
Decimal	6166351
CIELab	22.16, 38.30, -17.11
CIElCh	22, 41.951, 335.931
Yxy	3.5588, 0.3591, 0.2016
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284356431 (0xFF5E174F)
YUV	50.6130, 13.9948, 38.0504
Hunter-Lab	18.8647, 26.9674, -11.1603

# Details

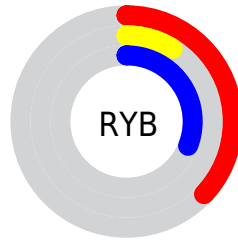
The YIQ color **50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **66.3870, -24.3400, -32.4680**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.9830, 26.1740, 32.2700**, and **17.7440, 16.1810, 20.6370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.1020, 27.4570, 36.5530**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.1240, 21.2230, 28.3830**.

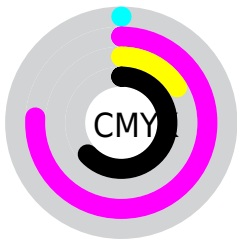
# Distribution



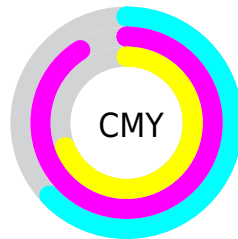
- Red (37%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (69%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680 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 50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.6130, 24.3400,  
32.4680

■ 50.6130, 24.3400,  
32.4680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 27.0150, 23.1480,  
32.0440

■ 101.9830, 26.1740,  
32.2700

■ 17.7440, 16.1810,  
20.6370

■ 127.6950, 27.0450,  
33.0050

■ 3.4180, 1.8790,  
4.4950

■ 154.4070, 27.9160,  
33.7400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 181.5320, 29.0620,  
34.9980


■ 208.3360, 26.6780,  
34.1500


■ 226.8240, 13.2000,


25.1040


 243.2600, 5.5000,  
10.4600


 50.6130, 24.3400,  
32.4680


 50.6130, 24.3400,  
32.4680


 45.1020, 27.4570,  
36.5530


 56.1240, 21.2230,  
28.3830


 39.0040, 30.8490,  
41.1610

 62.2220, 17.8310,  
23.7750

 36.5420, 32.2700,  
42.9420

 67.7330, 14.7140,  
19.6900

 73.8310, 11.3220,  
15.0820

 79.3420, 8.2050,  
10.9970

■ 84.8530, 5.0880,  
6.9120

■ 90.9510, 1.6960,  
2.3040

■ 96.4620, -1.4210,  
-1.7810

■ 102.5600, -4.8130,  
-6.3890

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.8630, -8.8990, 23.6210



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



43.6230, 44.7430, 31.6470

# Triad

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



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



49.9370, 21.5060, -15.3100



48.8880, -46.7190, -6.8390

# Complementary

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



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



66.3870, -24.3400, -32.4680

# 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.



45.4680, -37.0890, -16.1690



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



43.8800, -0.6830, -26.1790

# Square

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



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



49.7810, 39.9810, -3.2110



41.1190, -26.2210, -25.9090



49.5210, -52.6350, 1.2610



# Rectangle

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



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



45.7400, 48.3670, 21.0310



41.1190, -26.2210, -25.9090



47.8620, -43.8300, -9.6380

# Sweetspot

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



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



104.8800, 9.6260, 12.7780



35.2800, -14.4470, 25.0490



50.6790, 5.6380, 7.9580



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



54.2210, 37.9080, 50.9000



46.6230, 35.5750, 21.5830



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



42.6940, 37.9540, 50.0660



92.1810, 81.2250, 108.4010



# Inverse Universe

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



50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680



54.2210, 37.9080, 50.9000



70.3770, -35.5750, -21.5830



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



42.6940, 37.9540, 50.0660

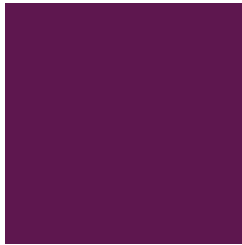


92.1810, 81.2250, 108.4010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

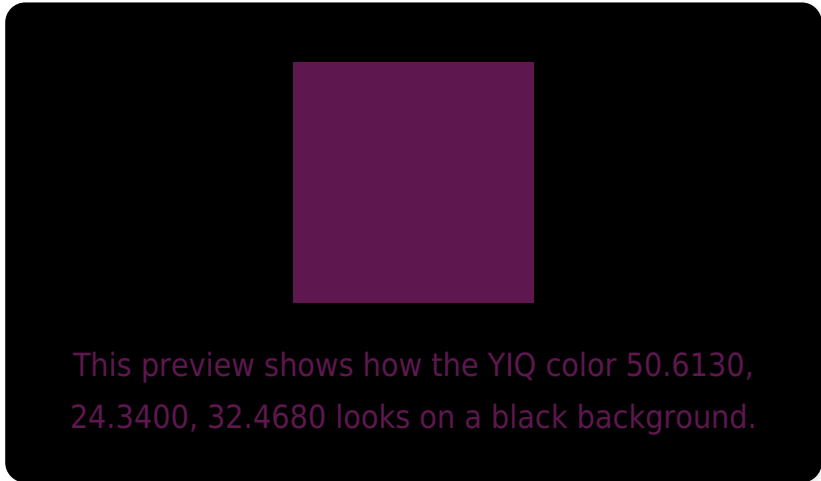
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

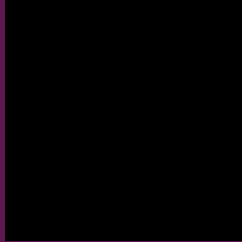
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6130, 24.3400,



# 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

50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680

### Protanopia

50.7410, -32.4630, 10.1370

### Deuteranopia

54.6000, -10.3170, 5.2590



## Tritanopia

53.0750, 30.9460, 11.8580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680

## Protanomaly

50.7330, -11.6490, 18.3910

## Deuteranomaly

53.3400, 2.5190, 14.9270

## Tritanomaly

52.1490, 28.1020, 19.3500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.0540, 9.0760, 11.7320

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680 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(94, 23, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 23, 79)  
}
```

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(94, 23, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 23, 79) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680 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(94, 23, 79) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 23, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 23, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 23, 79); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 23, 79);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 23, 79)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.6130, 24.3400, 32.4680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 23, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 23,  
79) }
```

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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