

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283738
RGB	40, 55, 56
RGB Percent	16%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.8432, 0.7843, 0.7804
CMYK	0.29, 0.02, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	184°, 17%, 19%
HSV	184°, 29%, 22%
XYZ	2.9548, 3.4693, 4.2541
YIQ	50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

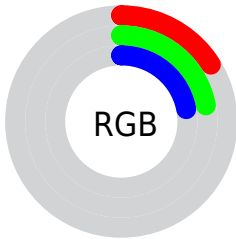
Format	Color
R_{YB}	40, 48, 56
Decimal	2635576
CIE Lab	21.83, -5.86, -2.64
CIE LCh	22, 6.423, 204.221
Yxy	3.4693, 0.2767, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280825656 (0xFF283738)
YUV	50.6290, 2.6479, -9.3216
Hunter-Lab	18.6262, -4.2792, -0.5030

Details

The YIQ color **50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **45.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.3300, -9.8570, -3.0810**, and **7.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.8350, -12.8370, -4.1410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970**.

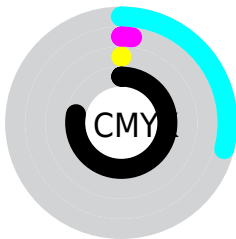
Distribution



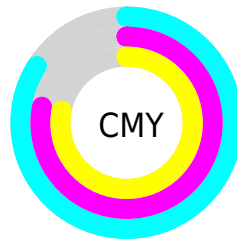
- Red (16%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 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 50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 50.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 97.3300, -9.8570,
-3.0810

■ 7.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 122.0310,
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.0310,
-10.4530, -3.2930

■ 174.1450,
-10.7740, -2.9820

■ 201.7320,
-11.0490, -3.5050

■ 229.7320,

-11.0490, -3.5050

252.0100, -5.9600,
-2.1200

50.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

50.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

48.8350, -12.8370,
-4.1410

52.4230, -5.6850,
-1.5970

46.7530, -15.5420,
-4.6780

54.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

44.9590, -19.1180,
-5.9500

56.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

43.4640, -22.0980,
-7.0100

57.7940, 3.5760,
1.2720

41.0830, -25.3990,
-7.7590

60.1750, 6.8770,
2.0210

■ 39.2890, -28.9750,
-9.0310

■ 61.9690, 10.4530,
3.2930

■ 37.7940, -31.9550,
-10.0910

■ 63.4640, 13.4330,
4.3530

■ 37.4950, -32.5510,
-10.3030

■ 65.8450, 16.7340,
5.1020

■ 67.3400, 19.7140,
6.1620

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



50.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

Triad

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



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



53.3040, 2.2000, 4.1840



52.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390

Complementary

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



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



45.3710, 9.2610, 2.8690

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.



52.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



53.0440, 5.8680, 3.7880

Square

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



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



52.4390, -2.6140, 3.3220



52.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



51.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

Rectangle

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



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



51.2210, -7.9320, 0.5800



52.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560



52.4800, 7.3360, -0.7920

Sweetspot

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



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



71.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



49.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690



65.3510, -14.3500, -4.2540



45.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150



27.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



60.9700, -53.1820, -16.3660



145.8880, -126.9490, -39.6290

Inverse Universe

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



46.4940, 4.7210, 8.0570



59.0970, 7.5170, 12.4530



50.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



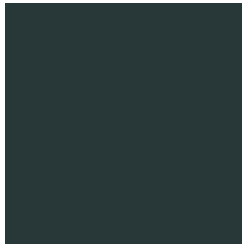
37.3120, 27.2260, 46.2500



88.9650, 64.3980, 110.4940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

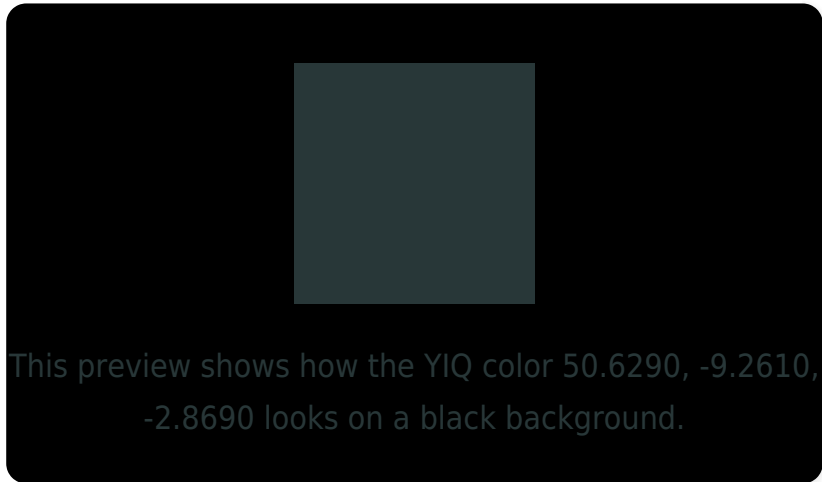
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

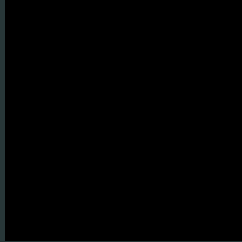
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

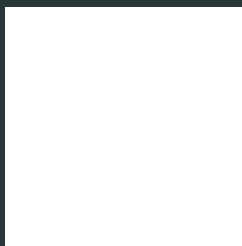
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6290, -9.2610,

-2.8690.

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

50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Protanopia

52.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

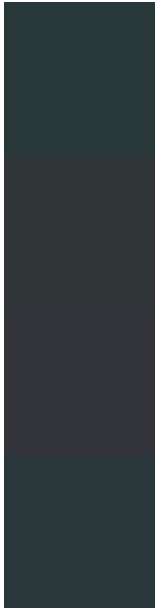
52.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



Tritanopia

51.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Protanomaly

51.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

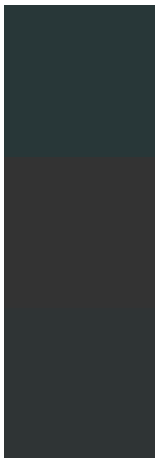
Deuteranomaly

51.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

Tritanomaly

51.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 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(40, 55, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 55, 56)  
}
```

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(40, 55, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 55, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 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(40, 55, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 55, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 55, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 55, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 55, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 55, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.6290, -9.2610, -2.8690 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 55, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 55,  
56) }
```

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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