

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(50.6350, -52.9560,  
1.5720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	014070
RGB	1, 64, 112
RGB Percent	0%, 25%, 44%
CMY	0.9962, 0.7489, 0.5610
CMYK	0.99, 0.43, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	206°, 98%, 22%
HSV	206°, 99%, 44%
XYZ	4.7681, 4.8445, 15.9946
YIQ	50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

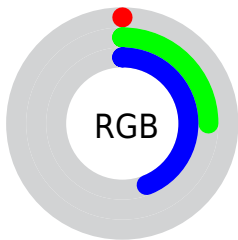
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	1, 41, 112
Decimal	82032
CIE Lab	26.29, 2.13, -32.62
CIE LCh	26, 32.689, 273.742
Yxy	4.8445, 0.1862, 0.1892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278272112 (0xFF014070)
YUV	50.6350, 30.2529, -43.5299
Hunter-Lab	22.0102, 0.1512, -27.6783

# Details

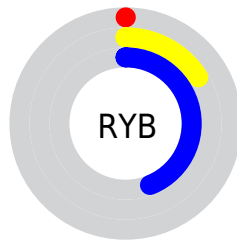
The YIQ color **50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **62.3650, 52.9560, -1.5720**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.3810, -40.2570, 8.2150**, and **20.2100, -26.5940, 8.3980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3360, -53.5520, 1.3600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.8590, -47.7750, 1.2890**.

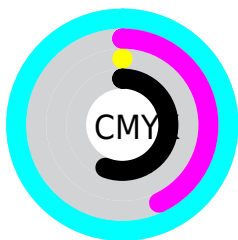
# Distribution



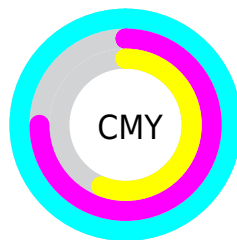
- Red (0%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720 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 50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.6350, -52.9560,  
1.5720

■ 50.6350, -52.9560,  
1.5720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.5720, -39.4770,  
5.0910

■ 105.3810,  
-40.2570, 8.2150

■ 20.2100, -26.5940,  
8.3980

■ 131.7940,  
-39.9820, 8.7380

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,  
11.1820

■ 158.3210,  
-40.0280, 9.5720

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 185.8480,  
-40.0740, 10.4060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 210.8670,  
-33.0580, 4.3980

■ 236.5610,

-23.7490, -4.6210

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,  
-3.1800

■ 50.6350, -52.9560,  
1.5720

■ 50.6350, -52.9560,  
1.5720

■ 50.3360, -53.5520,  
1.3600

■ 56.8590, -47.7750,  
1.2890

■ 63.0830, -42.5940,  
1.0060

■ 69.6060, -36.8170,  
0.9350

■ 75.2430, -31.3610,  
1.1750

■ 81.4670, -26.1800,  
0.8920

■ 87.6910, -20.9990,  
0.6090

■ 93.9150, -15.8180,  
0.3260

■ 100.4380,  
-10.0410, 0.2550

■ 106.6620, -4.8600,  
-0.0280

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.2880, -53.5970, -3.3330



50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



63.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060

# Triad

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



50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



60.7400, 39.1990, 10.9670



47.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150

# Complementary

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



50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



62.3650, 52.9560, -1.5720

# 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.



56.4940, 3.5800, -20.8360



50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



60.4430, 35.1210, -3.2390

# Square

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



50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



61.1390, 34.0620, 21.4700



58.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850



50.8480, -41.2150, -18.4870



# Rectangle

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



50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



64.0900, 9.3950, 22.4750



58.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850



52.0880, -15.7680, -22.6160

# Sweetspot

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



50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



121.5770, -20.6780, 0.2980



71.4010, -45.2910, -43.7470



58.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720



65.2510, -69.3700, 1.6860



18.9370, -38.1060, 29.8140



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



53.5960, -57.2200, 1.7560



110.9250, -118.0620, 3.0740



# Inverse Universe

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



41.3710, 45.9330, 43.1250



52.8170, 59.7770, 56.5530



94.0630, 38.1060, -29.8140



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



43.6320, 49.6920, 46.5880



89.9270, 101.9510, 96.2150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

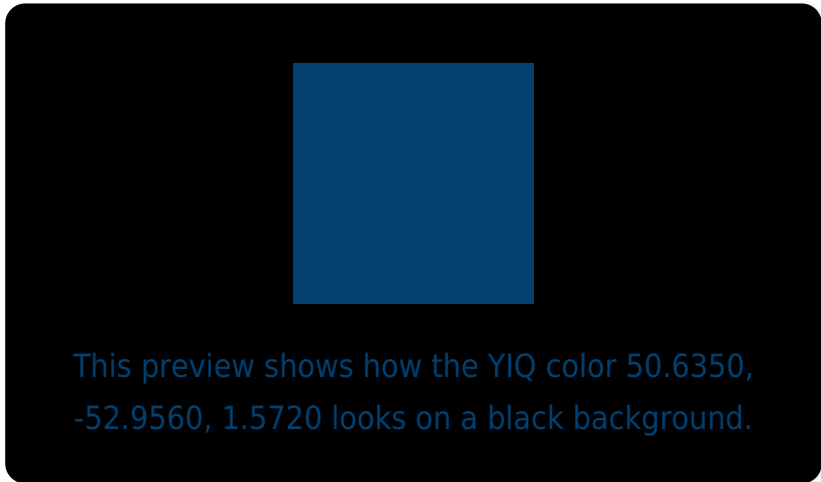
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6350, -52.9560,



# 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

50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720

### Protanopia

60.4920, -27.3280, 10.6880

### Deuteranopia

54.5220, -45.2080, 4.3280



## Tritanopia

49.5260, -43.0040, -13.5960

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720

## Protanomaly

56.7080, -36.8640, 7.2960

## Deuteranomaly

53.0270, -48.1880, 3.2680

## Tritanomaly

49.9480, -46.9480, -8.1960

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.0610, -19.1650, 0.4110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720 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(1, 64, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 64, 112)  
}
```

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(1, 64, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 64, 112) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720 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(1, 64, 112) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 64, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 64, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 64, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 64, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 64, 112)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.6350, -52.9560, 1.5720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 64, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 64,  
112) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor