

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.6430, 76.3810,
19.9410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	881100
RGB	136, 17, 0
RGB Percent	53%, 7%, 0%
CMY	0.4664, 0.9335, 0.9997
CMYK	0.00, 0.88, 1.00, 0.47
HSL	7°, 100%, 27%
HSV	7°, 100%, 53%
XYZ	10.3648, 5.6396, 0.5446
YIQ	50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

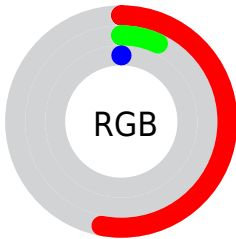
Format	Color
R_YB	136, 19, 0
Decimal	8917248
CIE Lab	28.48, 47.14, 41.32
CIE LCh	28, 62.684, 41.240
Yxy	5.6396, 0.6263, 0.3408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287107328 (0xFF881100)
YUV	50.6430, -24.9670, 74.8581
Hunter-Lab	23.7478, 36.3478, 15.2638

Details

The YIQ color **50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **85.3570, -76.3810, -19.9410**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.2860, 81.7000, 17.1560**, and **22.7240, 45.2960, 16.1120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.2830, 68.5870, 18.0190**.

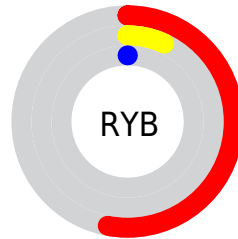
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (7%)

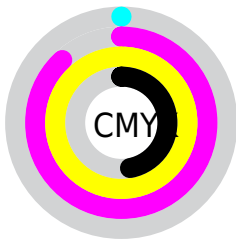
Blue (0%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (0%)

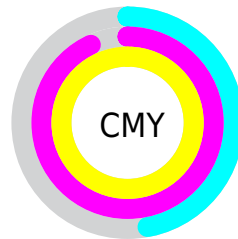


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (88%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410 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 50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.6430, 76.3810,
19.9410

■ 50.6430, 76.3810,
19.9410

■ 252.0360, 8.3460,
-8.0860

■ 31.6940, 63.1760,
22.4720

■ 108.2860, 81.7000,
17.1560

■ 22.7240, 45.2960,
16.1120

■ 136.1400, 85.0470,
17.0710

■ 15.1780, 29.1580,
11.2220

■ 162.7980, 86.0100,
16.1380

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.4970, 70.5600,
9.7920

■ 200.8970, 54.5140,
3.2340

■ 220.4110, 38.1470,

-3.0130

■ 240.6260, 21.1840,
-9.4720

■ 50.6430, 76.3810,
19.9410

■ 59.2830, 68.5870,
18.0190

■ 67.8090, 61.1140,
15.7860

■ 76.4490, 53.3200,
13.8640

■ 85.0890, 45.5260,
11.9420

■ 93.6150, 38.0530,
9.7090

■ 101.6680, 30.5340,
8.3100

■ 110.1940, 23.0610,
6.0770

■ 118.8340, 15.2670,
4.1550

■ 127.4740, 7.4730,
2.2330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.1800, 71.5160, 47.5480



50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410



63.1040, 49.1970, -5.0350

Triad

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



50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410



53.0700, -33.6930, -33.6690



58.6120, -71.3440, 15.4400

Complementary

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



50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410



85.3570, -76.3810, -19.9410

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.



65.7870, -73.6350, 7.3970



50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410



60.1720, -50.9350, -18.5430

Square

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



50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



65.4160, -65.7010, -4.2370



66.7410, -4.9590, 40.3290

Rectangle

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



50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410



63.2600, 30.7220, -17.1340



65.4160, -65.7010, -4.2370



62.3620, -73.6360, 12.9240

Sweetspot

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



50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410



142.9560, 29.6630, 7.5750



54.3440, 42.5360, 66.1520



68.9160, 17.9720, 4.6920



217.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410



65.5380, 98.8460, 25.8060



89.9720, 57.9560, -15.1000



64.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



49.1590, 74.8680, 19.8280



2.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

Inverse Universe

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



85.3570, -76.3810, -19.9410



110.4620, -98.8460, -25.8060



46.0280, -57.9560, 15.1000



66.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



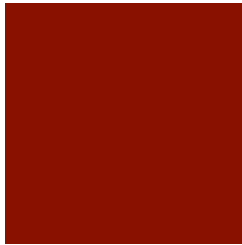
83.2540, -74.5930, -19.3050



2.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

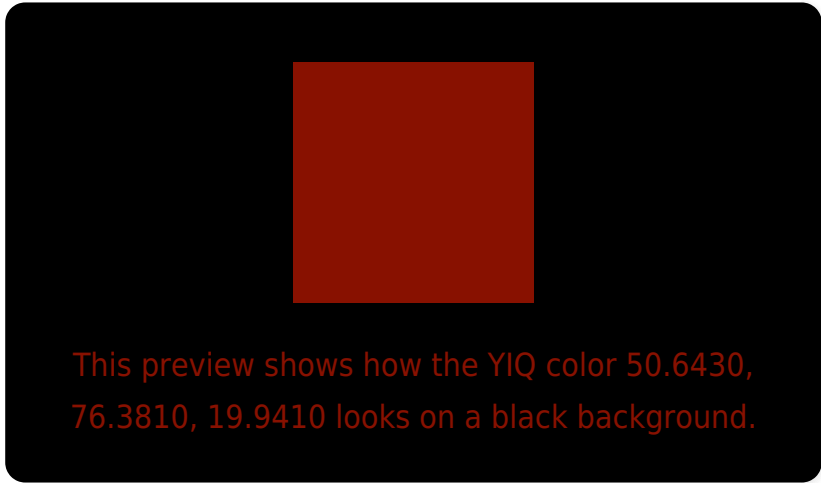
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

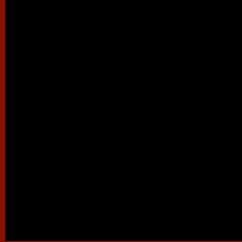
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6430, 76.3810,

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

50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410

Protanopia

66.3500, 21.7810, -14.7870

Deuteranopia

65.0540, 34.2980, -15.8620



Tritanopia

51.5380, 72.4830, 24.5070

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410

Protanomaly

60.7920, 41.4480, -2.2640

Deuteranomaly

59.5710, 49.3800, -2.8440

Tritanomaly

50.9680, 74.0880, 22.9520

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410 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(136, 17, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 17, 0)  
}
```

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(136, 17, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 17, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410 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(136, 17, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 17, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 17, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 17, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 17, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 17, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.6430, 76.3810, 19.9410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 17, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136, 17,  
0) }
```

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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