

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.6720, -62.4050,
24.1470)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0634A1
RGB	6, 52, 161
RGB Percent	2%, 20%, 63%
CMY	0.9764, 0.7960, 0.3690
CMYK	0.96, 0.68, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	222°, 93%, 33%
HSV	222°, 96%, 63%
XYZ	7.7294, 5.0666, 34.2496
YIQ	50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

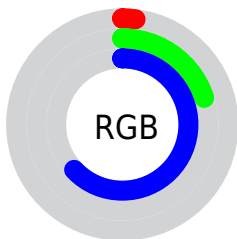
Format	Color
R _Y B	6, 41, 161
Decimal	406689
CIE Lab	26.92, 31.61, -62.01
CIE LCh	27, 69.602, 297.008
Yxy	5.0666, 0.1643, 0.1077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278596769 (0xFF0634A1)
YUV	50.6720, 54.3917, -39.1773
Hunter-Lab	22.5091, 21.9040, -74.4586

Details

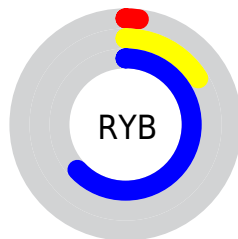
The YIQ color **50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **116.3280, 62.4050, -24.1470**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **109.1740, -42.9670, 35.3130**, and **19.9430, -38.2430, 26.7890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.5300, -64.8810, 24.9670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.9130, -55.8940, 21.7860**.

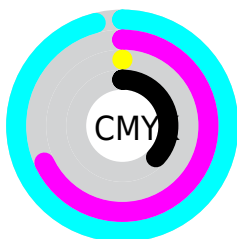
Distribution



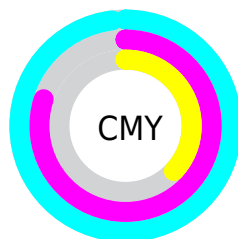
- Red (2%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470 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 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.6720, -62.4050,
24.1470

■ 50.6720, -62.4050,
24.1470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.4730, -51.5390,
25.4610

■ 109.1740,
-42.9670, 35.3130

■ 19.9430, -38.2430,
26.7890

■ 136.1250,
-41.2710, 37.6170

■ 9.4620, -26.6430,
25.8130

■ 161.3830,
-33.4300, 33.1780

■ 10.2480, -20.5890,
15.2110

■ 185.9030,
-23.5710, 25.2050

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 210.7220,
-13.1160, 17.4440

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 236.1280, -2.9360,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

9.1600

0.0000

■ 50.6720, -62.4050,
24.1470

■ 50.6720, -62.4050,
24.1470

■ 46.5300, -64.8810,
24.9670

■ 61.9130, -55.8940,
21.7860

■ 73.7410, -49.6580,
18.9020

■ 84.9820, -43.1470,
16.5410

■ 96.2230, -36.6360,
14.1800

■ 108.0510,
-30.4000, 11.2960

■ 119.5910,
-23.2930, 9.1470

■ 130.8320,
-16.7820, 6.7860

■ 142.6600,
-10.5460, 3.9020

■ 153.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.1600, -75.8830, 15.1010



50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470



49.3040, 30.8450, 63.2690

Triad

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



50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470



54.6750, 64.1870, 9.6510



55.2190, -41.1220, -25.6820

Complementary

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



50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470



116.3280, 62.4050, -24.1470

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.



46.9600, -22.0000, -41.8400



50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470



60.0370, 32.9680, -13.7840

Square

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



50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470



45.9340, 80.5960, 37.1720



51.5110, -4.2580, -32.9780



61.9620, -58.7310, -9.4110

Rectangle

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



50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470



52.6040, 56.0630, 57.7830



51.5110, -4.2580, -32.9780



52.4660, -34.7480, -31.0680

Sweetspot

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



50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470



165.5200, -24.5310, 9.5570



109.2970, -77.2930, -47.4770



78.6750, -14.9020, 5.7540



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470



60.2200, -84.1390, 32.5730



32.9390, -31.2790, 54.7770



75.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



41.7710, -58.3700, 22.6060



4.9870, -7.1530, 2.9830

Inverse Universe

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



57.5890, 77.6140, 47.1660



69.5590, 104.6620, 63.5900



134.0610, 31.2790, -54.7770



76.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



48.2570, 72.6170, 44.1130



5.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

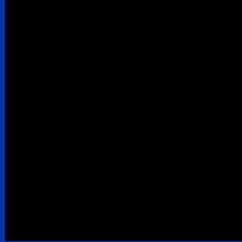
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.6720, -62.4050,

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

50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470

Protanopia

51.2140, -58.7800, 8.0040

Deuteranopia

51.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030



Tritanopia

50.2270, -43.6000, -13.8080

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470

Protanomaly

50.7180, -60.0190, 13.9410

Deuteranomaly

51.1110, -56.9920, 8.6400

Tritanomaly

50.2500, -50.4340, -0.0820

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.7760, -22.3760, 9.0480

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470 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(6, 52, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 52, 161)  
}
```

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(6, 52, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 52, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470 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(6, 52, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 52, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 52, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 52, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 52, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 52, 161)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.6720, -62.4050, 24.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 52, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 52,  
161) }
```

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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