

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.7050, -6.4190,  
0.6930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D343B
RGB	45, 52, 59
RGB Percent	18%, 20%, 23%
CMY	0.8235, 0.7961, 0.7687
CMYK	0.24, 0.12, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	210°, 13%, 20%
HSV	210°, 24%, 23%
XYZ	3.0994, 3.3297, 4.6160
YIQ	50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

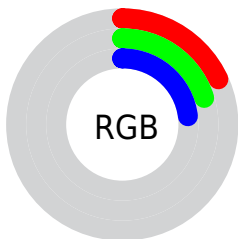
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	45, 50, 59
Decimal	2962491
CIE Lab	21.32, -1.12, -5.39
CIE LCh	21, 5.509, 258.307
Yxy	3.3297, 0.2806, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281152571 (0xFF2D343B)
YUV	50.7050, 4.0894, -5.0033
Hunter-Lab	18.2476, -1.6148, -2.2248

# Details

The YIQ color **50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **53.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040**, and **5.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.1500, -9.1700, 0.9900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960**.

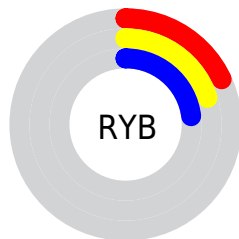
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (20%)

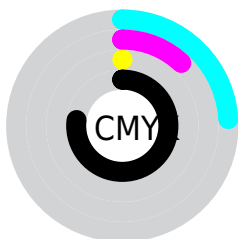
Blue (23%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (23%)

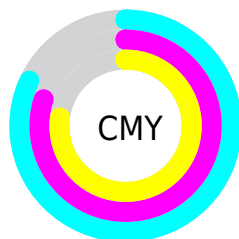


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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 50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.7050, -6.4190,  
0.6930

■ 50.7050, -6.4190,  
0.6930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 29.5910, -6.0980,  
0.3820

■ 96.8190, -6.7400,  
1.0040

■ 5.4600, -7.1070,  
2.1490

■ 121.5200, -7.3360,  
0.7920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 147.5200, -7.3360,  
0.7920

■ 174.5200, -7.3360,  
0.7920

■ 201.6340, -7.6570,  
1.1030

■ 229.6340, -7.6570,

1.1030

253.8040, -2.3840,  
-0.8480

■ 50.7050, -6.4190,  
0.6930

■ 50.7050, -6.4190,  
0.6930

■ 47.1500, -9.1700,  
0.9900

■ 54.2600, -3.6680,  
0.3960

■ 43.5950, -11.9210,  
1.2870

■ 57.8150, -0.9170,  
0.0990

■ 40.0400, -14.6720,  
1.5840

■ 61.3700, 1.8340,  
-0.1980

■ 36.4850, -17.4230,  
1.8810

■ 64.9250, 4.5850,  
-0.4950

■ 33.2290, -19.5780,  
2.3900

■ 68.1810, 6.7400,  
-1.0040

■ 29.6740, -22.3290,  
2.6870

■ 71.7360, 9.4910,  
-1.3010

■ 26.1190, -25.0800,  
2.9840

■ 75.2910, 12.2420,  
-1.5980

■ 24.3360, -27.1890,  
2.6590

■ 78.8460, 14.9930,  
-1.8950

■ 82.4010, 17.7440,  
-2.1920

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



51.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

# Triad

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



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



51.7020, 6.8310, 2.8550



50.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

# Complementary

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



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



53.2950, 6.4190, -0.6930

# 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.



50.9740, 2.8890, -2.7990



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



51.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760

# Square

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



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



52.1470, 4.0800, 3.1520



50.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



49.5540, -4.6760, -3.3640



# Rectangle

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



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



51.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



50.9960, 5.8230, -0.9050



50.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130

# Sweetspot

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



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



73.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



54.0160, -6.0970, -5.1450



36.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



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.



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



63.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890



46.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540



28.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



38.3050, -43.0990, 4.6530



90.4650, -101.7870, 10.9890



# Inverse Universe

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



49.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450



62.8320, 9.5810, 8.0850



57.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



33.4640, 40.9370, 34.5450

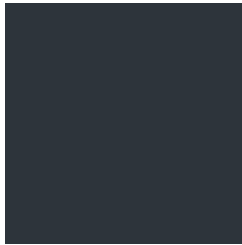


79.0320, 96.6810, 81.5850



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

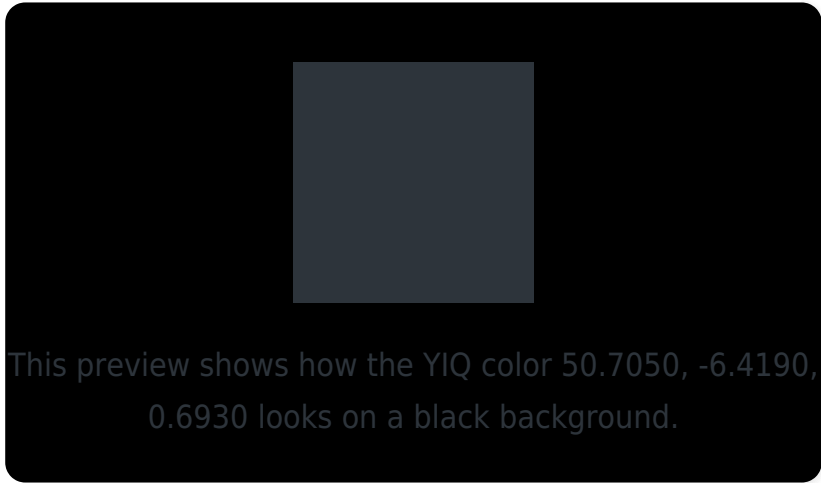
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

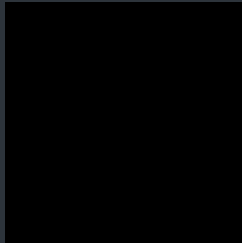
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7050, -6.4190,

0.6930.

# 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

50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

### Protanopia

51.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

### Deuteranopia

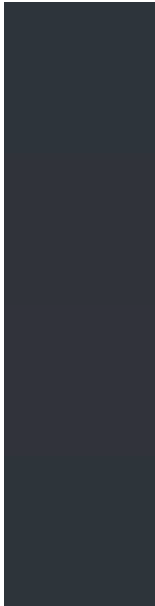
51.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



## Tritanopia

50.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

## Protanomaly

50.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

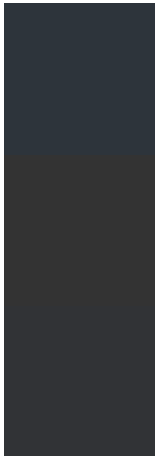
## Deuteranomaly

51.3140, -3.7600, 2.0640

## Tritanomaly

50.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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(45, 52, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 52, 59)  
}
```

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(45, 52, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 52, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 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(45, 52, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 52, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 52, 59)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 52, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 52, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 52, 59)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 52, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 52,  
59) }
```

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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