

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070)
contains.

YIQ(50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(50.7220, 22.4150,
28.8070)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A1A4B
RGB	90, 26, 75
RGB Percent	35%, 10%, 29%
CMY	0.6469, 0.8981, 0.7058
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.17, 0.65
HSL	314°, 55%, 23%
HSV	314°, 71%, 35%
XYZ	5.8602, 3.4218, 7.0105
YIQ	50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

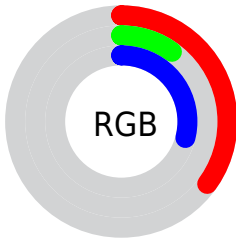
Format	Color
RYB	90, 26, 75
Decimal	5904971
CIELab	21.66, 35.20, -15.23
CIELCh	22, 38.356, 336.604
Yxy	3.4218, 0.3597, 0.2100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284095051 (0xFF5A1A4B)
YUV	50.7220, 11.9691, 34.4468
Hunter-Lab	18.4981, 24.1777, -9.5216

Details

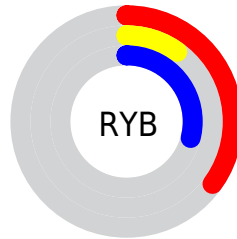
The YIQ color **50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **65.2780, -22.4150, -28.8070**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.6190, 24.2030, 29.4430**, and **16.3910, 15.6770, 18.7570** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.2110, 25.5320, 32.8920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.2330, 19.2980, 24.7220**.

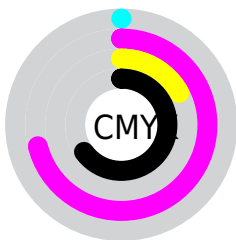
Distribution



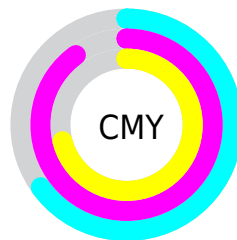
- Red (35%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070 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 50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.7220, 22.4150,
28.8070

■ 50.7220, 22.4150,
28.8070

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.3630, 22.0480,
29.9520

■ 100.6190, 24.2030,
29.4430

■ 16.6900, 16.2730,
18.9690

■ 126.6300, 25.6700,
30.3900

■ 0.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 153.0430, 25.9450,
30.9130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 180.6410, 27.1370,
31.3370

■ 208.3530, 28.0080,
32.0720

■ 227.4110, 12.9250,

24.5810

243.8470, 5.2250,
9.9370

50.7220, 22.4150,
28.8070

50.7220, 22.4150,
28.8070

45.2110, 25.5320,
32.8920

56.2330, 19.2980,
24.7220

39.7000, 28.6490,
36.9770

61.7440, 16.1810,
20.6370

34.7760, 31.4910,
40.5390

67.2550, 13.0640,
16.5520

72.7660, 9.9470,
12.4670

78.3910, 6.5090,
8.6930

■ 83.9020, 3.3920,
4.6080

■ 89.4130, 0.2750,
0.5230

■ 94.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 100.4350, -5.9590,
-7.6470

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.8800, -7.5690, 21.5430



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



46.1230, 40.1590, 26.6150

Triad

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



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



48.7520, 20.5890, -15.2110



47.2580, -44.8850, -7.0370

Complementary

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



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



65.2780, -22.4150, -28.8070

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.



44.1800, -36.2180, -15.4340



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



43.0050, 0.4630, -24.9210

Square

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



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



49.1720, 37.3220, -4.5820



40.1730, -26.3130, -24.2410



47.6630, -50.1590, 0.4410

Rectangle

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



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



46.5930, 44.2870, 17.8790



40.1730, -26.3130, -24.2410



46.3460, -42.3170, -9.5250

Sweetspot

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



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



102.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



37.7810, -11.6040, 23.0840



49.7390, 5.4090, 6.6010



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



56.2650, 34.6080, 44.6240



47.0740, 32.6870, 18.8550



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



42.4660, 38.5960, 49.4440



91.6110, 82.8300, 106.8460

Inverse Universe

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



50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070



56.2650, 34.6080, 44.6240



68.9260, -32.6870, -18.8550



42.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



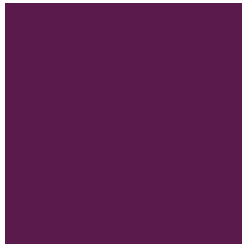
42.4660, 38.5960, 49.4440



91.6110, 82.8300, 106.8460

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

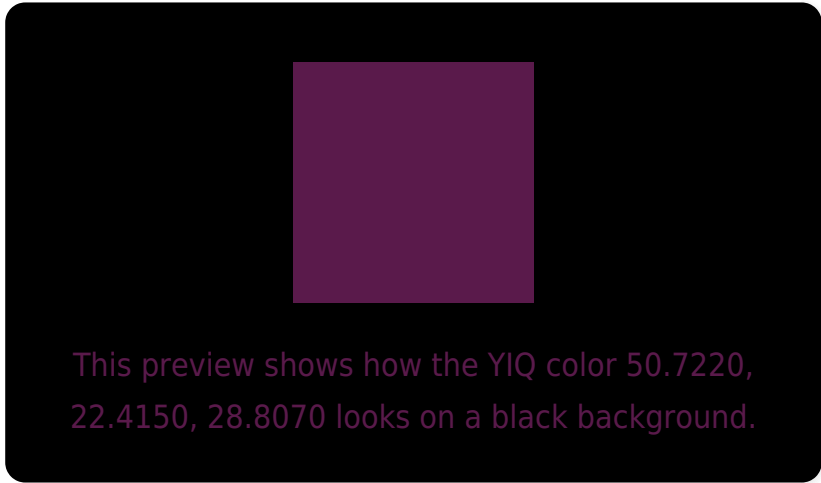
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

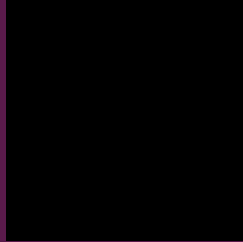
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7220, 22.4150,

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

50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070

Protanopia

51.0360, -26.0440, 9.4440

Deuteranopia

53.8560, -8.1620, 4.7500



Tritanopia

52.1780, 29.1580, 11.2220

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070

Protanomaly

51.1200, -8.4850, 16.1150

Deuteranomaly

52.5850, 3.2070, 13.4710

Tritanomaly

51.6110, 26.6810, 17.5690

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070 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(90, 26, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 26, 75)  
}
```

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(90, 26, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 26, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070 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(90, 26, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 26, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 26, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 26, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 26, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 26, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.7220, 22.4150, 28.8070 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 26, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 26,  
75) }
```

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