

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.7520, -55.0770,  
67.5710)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2816E3
RGB	40, 22, 227
RGB Percent	16%, 9%, 89%
CMY	0.8429, 0.9138, 0.1102
CMYK	0.82, 0.90, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	245°, 82%, 49%
HSV	245°, 90%, 89%
XYZ	15.0154, 6.5663, 73.0794
YIQ	50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

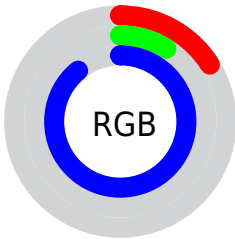
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	40, 22, 227
Decimal	2627299
CIELab	30.80, 68.58, -94.42
CIELCh	31, 116.697, 305.990
Yxy	6.5663, 0.1586, 0.0694
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280817379 (0xFF2816E3)
YUV	50.7520, 86.8903, -9.4295
Hunter-Lab	25.6247, 59.7527, -151.1524

# Details

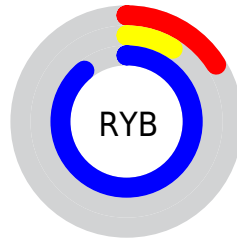
The YIQ color **50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0000CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **198.2480, 55.0770, -67.5710**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **111.6330, -29.9970, 64.5870**, and **19.3800, -54.5700, 52.8700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.8580, -60.9470, 74.8370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5320, -48.8860, 59.9940**.

# Distribution



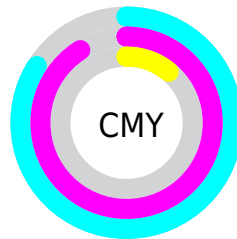
- Red (16%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710 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 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.7520, -55.0770,  
67.5710

■ 50.7520, -55.0770,  
67.5710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 22.5720, -63.5580,  
61.5780

■ 111.6330,  
-29.9970, 64.5870

■ 19.3800, -54.5700,  
52.8700

■ 137.3490,  
-17.7540, 57.4620

■ 16.1880, -45.5820,  
44.1620

■ 162.4780, -5.2360,  
50.8600

■ 13.1100, -36.9150,  
35.7650

■ 188.4820, 6.1360,  
43.0000

■ 17.8910, -32.4650,  
21.1910

■ 214.4860, 17.5080,  
35.1400

■ 11.5190, -22.7900,  
16.5540


■ 231.5200, 11.0000,


■ 6.5490, -14.3070,


20.9200


11.4930


 248.5430, 3.0250,  
5.7530


 2.8670, -6.6950,  
5.6970


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 50.7520, -55.0770,  
67.5710


 50.7520, -55.0770,  
67.5710

 31.8580, -60.9470,  
74.8370

 70.5320, -48.8860,  
59.9940

 89.4260, -43.0160,  
52.7280

 109.2060,  
-36.8250, 45.1510

 128.9860,  
-30.6340, 37.5740

■ 148.1790,  
-24.1680, 30.5200

■ 167.6600,  
-18.5730, 22.7310

■ 187.4400,  
-12.3820, 15.1540

■ 207.2200, -6.1910,  
7.5770

■ 226.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.5520, -105.5050, 34.3270



50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710



72.0020, 61.8350, 85.3470

# Triad

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



50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710



57.1440, 79.2240, 17.9760



68.3730, -56.1150, -23.7870

# Complementary

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



50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710



198.2480, 55.0770, -67.5710

# 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.



56.3520, -26.4000, -50.2080



50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710



66.4390, 22.6080, -24.2720

# Square

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



50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710



58.0060, 115.6240, 41.1280



53.4170, -25.0250, -47.5930



80.6220, -86.4720, 3.2560



# Rectangle

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



50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710



73.0500, 96.2700, 72.5100



53.4170, -25.0250, -47.5930



64.1380, -45.5680, -33.2160

# Sweetspot

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



50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710



195.6600, -18.5730, 22.7310



155.7260, -117.5050, -34.5690



92.5710, -11.3730, 13.3870



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710



35.6480, -68.7430, 83.9690



81.2500, 5.7150, 89.1950



102.5530, -2.9350, 3.6330



24.8480, -46.9600, 58.1280



6.6680, -13.0240, 15.7760



# Inverse Universe

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



104.6130, 62.1530, 101.6170



102.8070, 77.1870, 126.5230



167.7500, -5.7150, -89.1950



105.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



70.8640, 53.5360, 87.0720

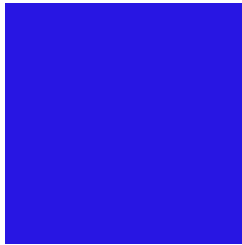


19.3680, 14.4840, 23.8600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

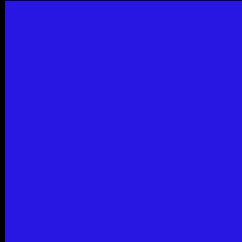
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710 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 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7520, -55.0770,



# 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

50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710

### Protanopia

57.8480, -66.4370, 9.1070

### Deuteranopia

58.1610, -60.4290, -0.6610



## Tritanopia

56.5360, -48.9640, -15.7160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710

## Protanomaly

55.6600, -62.1310, 30.1970

## Deuteranomaly

55.7110, -58.1410, 23.9630

## Tritanomaly

54.6220, -50.9410, 14.6190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.6430, -19.9030, 24.8090

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710 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(40, 22, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 22, 227)  
}
```

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(40, 22, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 22, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710 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(40, 22, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 22, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(40, 22, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 22, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 22, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 22,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.7520, -55.0770, 67.5710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 22, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 22,  
227) }
```

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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