

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.7900, -27.2730,  
-39.8890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.7900, -27.2730,  
-39.8890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00540D
RGB	0, 84, 13
RGB Percent	0%, 33%, 5%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6704, 0.9491
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.85, 0.67
HSL	129°, 100%, 16%
HSV	129°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	3.2456, 6.3751, 1.4398
YIQ	50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

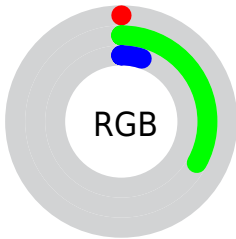
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 73, 84</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">21517</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">30.34, -37.53, 32.60</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">30, 49.710, 139.017</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">6.3751, 0.2934, 0.5764</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278211597 (0xFF00540D)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">50.7900, -18.6305, -44.5428</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">25.2490, -21.2407, 14.2934</a>

# Details

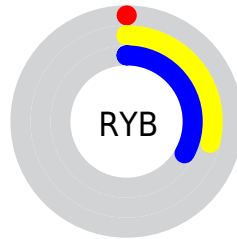
The YIQ color **50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **33.2100, 27.2730, 39.8890**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.6340, -17.9660, -37.8540**, and **22.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.9800, -24.7520, -36.0160**.

# Distribution



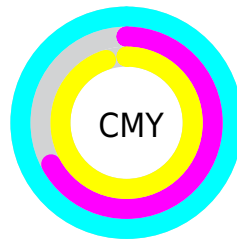
- Red (0%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (5%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (67%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (95%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890 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 50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 50.7900, -27.2730,  
-39.8890


 50.7900, -27.2730,  
-39.8890


 254.0880, 2.5680,  
-2.4880

 35.2200, -16.5000,  
-31.3800

 105.6340,  
-17.9660, -37.8540


 22.8930, -10.7250,  
-20.3970


 131.8190,  
-17.0490, -37.9530

 1.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

 158.8790,  
-17.2780, -39.3100


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 186.6510,  
-16.6360, -39.9320


 214.1240,  
-16.5900, -40.7660


 231.8570,


-11.0440, -31.1400

 243.4210, -3.3440,  
-16.4960


 50.7900, -27.2730,  
-39.8890

 53.9800, -24.7520,  
-36.0160

 57.4690, -21.6350,  
-31.9310

 60.6590, -19.1140,  
-28.0580

 64.1480, -15.9970,  
-23.9730

 67.4520, -13.7970,  
-19.7890

■ 70.6420, -11.2760,  
-15.9160

■ 74.1310, -8.1590,  
-11.8310

■ 77.3210, -5.6380,  
-7.9580

■ 80.8100, -2.5210,  
-3.8730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.6340, 17.5650, -26.4910



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



57.3390, -41.5800, -28.3960

# Triad

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



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



63.8320, -69.5080, 4.1880



62.1100, 59.3690, 30.8970

# Complementary

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



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



33.2100, 27.2730, 39.8890

# 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.



64.6480, 43.5950, 41.4430



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



64.2310, -48.2820, 15.9900

# Square

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



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



65.8890, -65.6550, -5.0710



72.9950, 8.7050, 34.9850



65.6310, 58.3190, 5.8630



# Rectangle

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



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



61.1180, -50.8430, -20.2110



72.9950, 8.7050, 34.9850



61.5430, 56.8920, 37.2440

# Sweetspot

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



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



96.9410, -10.6800, -15.7040



70.5370, 19.2160, -28.8800



48.0820, -6.4630, -9.5270



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890



66.5080, -35.7070, -52.2430



55.5780, -40.7550, -26.8270



39.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



63.4590, -34.0110, -49.9390



140.2880, -75.3560, -110.1400



# Inverse Universe

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



33.2100, 27.2730, 39.8890



43.4920, 35.7070, 52.2430



28.4220, 40.7550, 26.8270



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.4270, 34.3320, 49.6280

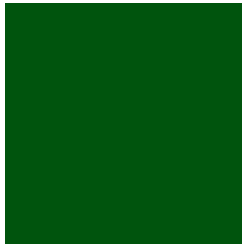


91.7120, 75.3560, 110.1400



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

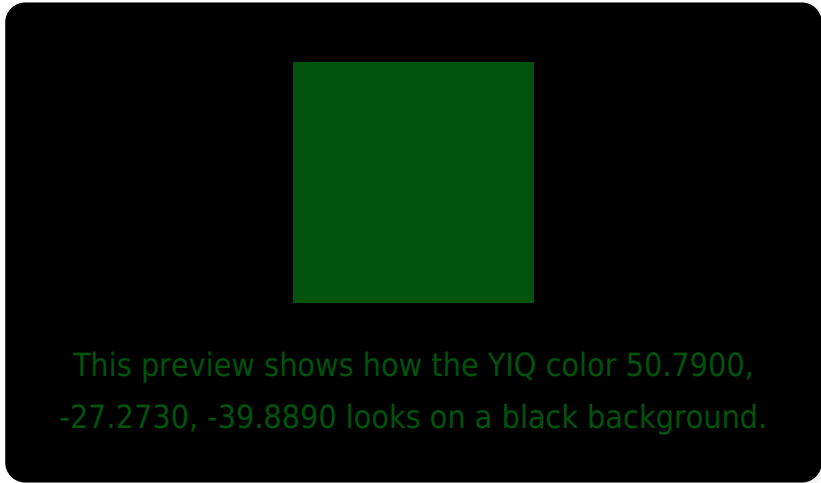
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7900, -27.2730,

-39.8890.

# 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

50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890

### Protanopia

67.5090, 25.5870, -17.6850

### Deuteranopia

69.3340, 27.8780, -9.6420



## Tritanopia

65.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890

## Protanomaly

61.3000, 6.8820, -25.6140

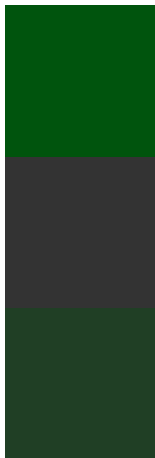
## Deuteranomaly

62.6470, 7.5230, -20.7090

## Tritanomaly

60.2640, -27.8270, -18.8270

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.7670, -10.1300, -14.6580

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890 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(0, 84, 13)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 84, 13)  
}
```

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(0, 84, 13) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 84, 13) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890 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(0, 84, 13) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 84, 13) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 84, 13)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 84, 13); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 84, 13); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 84, 13) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.7900, -27.2730, -39.8890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 84, 13) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 84,  
13) }
```

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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