

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.8010, -15.4970,
0.0150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	243744
RGB	36, 55, 68
RGB Percent	14%, 22%, 27%
CMY	0.8589, 0.7843, 0.7334
CMYK	0.47, 0.19, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	204°, 31%, 20%
HSV	204°, 47%, 27%
XYZ	3.1366, 3.5252, 5.9810
YIQ	50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

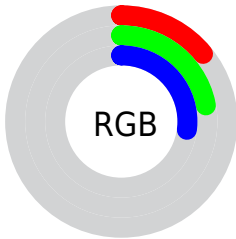
Format	Color
RYB	36, 48, 68
Decimal	2373444
CIELab	22.04, -3.57, -10.45
CIELCh	22, 11.041, 251.155
Yxy	3.5252, 0.2481, 0.2788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280563524 (0xFF243744)
YUV	50.8010, 8.4791, -12.9805
Hunter-Lab	18.7754, -3.0368, -5.7444

Details

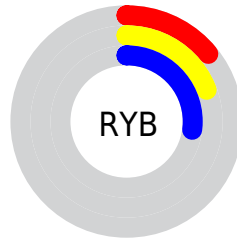
The YIQ color **50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **53.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.6160, -16.4140, 0.1140**, and **9.3070, -11.0500, 2.0220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9470, -18.8440, 0.1000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.6550, -12.1500, -0.0700**.

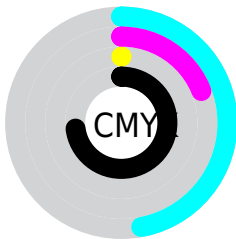
Distribution



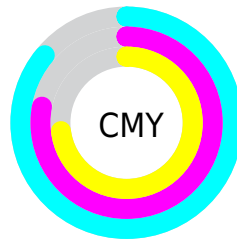
- Red (14%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (27%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150 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 50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.8010, -15.4970,
0.0150

■ 50.8010, -15.4970,
0.0150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.3880, -15.7720,
-0.5080

■ 97.6160, -16.4140,
0.1140

■ 9.3070, -11.0500,
2.0220

■ 122.7300,
-16.7350, 0.4250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 148.7300,
-16.7350, 0.4250

■ 174.8440,
-17.0560, 0.7360

■ 202.5450,
-17.6520, 0.5240

■ 230.6590,

-17.9730, 0.8350

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

50.8010, -15.4970,
0.0150

50.8010, -15.4970,
0.0150

46.9470, -18.8440,
0.1000

54.6550, -12.1500,
-0.0700

43.0930, -22.1910,
0.1850

58.5090, -8.8030,
-0.1550

40.1250, -25.2170,
-0.0410

61.4770, -5.7770,
0.0710

36.2710, -28.5640,
0.0440

65.3310, -2.4300,
-0.0140

32.4170, -31.9110,
0.1290

69.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 31.2320, -32.8280,
0.2280

■ 73.0390, 4.2640,
-0.1840

■ 76.3060, 7.8860,
0.2540

■ 79.8610, 10.6370,
-0.0430

■ 83.7150, 13.9840,
-0.1280

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700



50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



52.4430, -8.4370, 4.2270

Triad

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



50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



53.9200, 12.1490, 5.5970



50.5990, -0.5490, -6.5730

Complementary

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



50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



53.1990, 15.4970, -0.0150

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.



52.0730, 6.9240, -4.3400



50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



53.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740

Square

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



50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



53.9350, 7.7930, 7.4490



52.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870



49.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500

Rectangle

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



50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



53.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120



52.4050, 11.9210, -1.2870



51.6810, 2.1560, -6.0360

Sweetspot

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



50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



82.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



56.2660, -12.9730, -12.6930



41.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150



62.3100, -24.3000, -0.1400



41.4090, -11.0970, 8.3830



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



45.1040, -47.0870, -0.1670



103.6070, -108.4790, 0.1050

Inverse Universe

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



47.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930



57.3700, 20.1700, 19.9300



62.5910, 11.0970, -8.3830



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



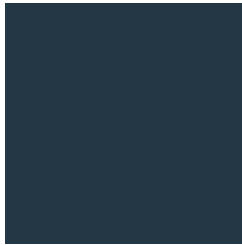
35.6150, 39.1940, 38.6020



82.1380, 90.8110, 88.8510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

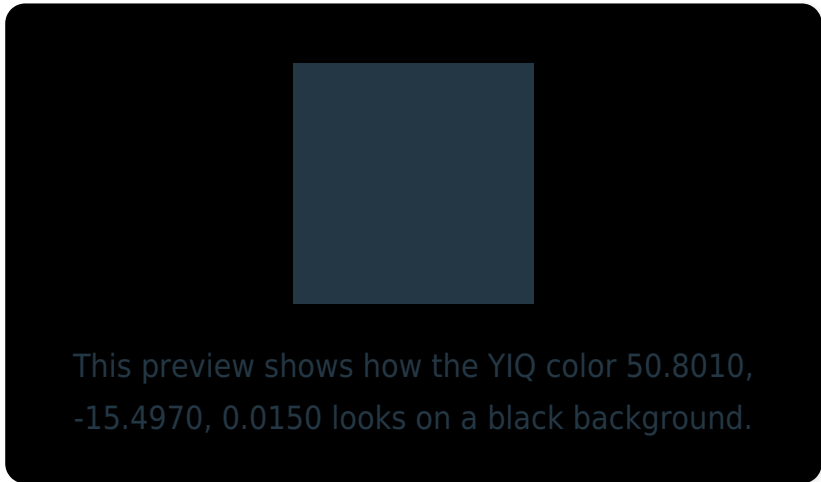
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

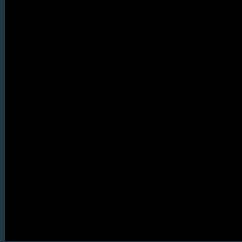
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

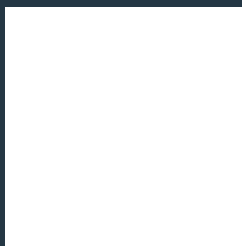
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.8010, -15.4970,

0.0150.

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

50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Protanopia

52.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Deuteranopia

53.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



Tritanopia

49.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Protanomaly

51.9050, -9.8580, 2.4460

Deuteranomaly

52.1330, -10.5000, 3.0680

Tritanomaly

50.6330, -15.0840, -1.9640

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.7760, -5.1810, 0.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150 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(36, 55, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 55, 68)  
}
```

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(36, 55, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 55, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150 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(36, 55, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 55, 68) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 55, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 55, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 55, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 55, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.8010, -15.4970, 0.0150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 55, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 55,  
68) }
```

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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