

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.8130, -15.7710,
-6.0350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203B3A
RGB	32, 59, 58
RGB Percent	13%, 23%, 23%
CMY	0.8746, 0.7686, 0.7726
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.02, 0.77
HSL	178°, 30%, 18%
HSV	178°, 46%, 23%
XYZ	2.9230, 3.7412, 4.5690
YIQ	50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

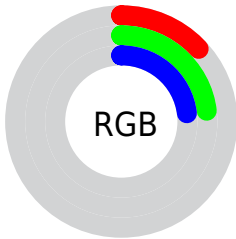
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 46, 59
Decimal	2112314
CIE _{Lab}	22.80, -10.58, -2.61
CIE _{LCh}	23, 10.893, 193.855
Yxy	3.7412, 0.2602, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280302394 (0xFF203B3A)
YUV	50.8130, 3.5432, -16.4990
Hunter-Lab	19.3423, -6.8739, -0.4657

Details

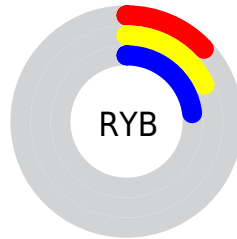
The YIQ color **50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **40.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.5140, -16.3670, -6.2470**, and **11.6890, -9.4900, -4.2260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.0190, -19.3470, -7.3070**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.6070, -12.1950, -4.7630**.

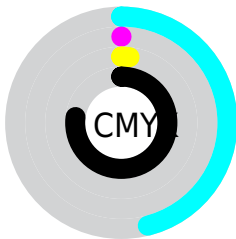
Distribution



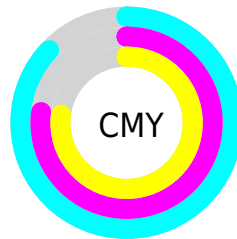
- Red (13%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (23%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (23%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (77%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (77%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350 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 50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.8130, -15.7710,
-6.0350

■ 50.8130, -15.7710,
-6.0350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.5140, -16.3670,
-6.2470

■ 97.5140, -16.3670,
-6.2470

■ 11.6890, -9.4900,
-4.2260

■ 123.1010,
-16.6420, -6.7700

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 148.8020,
-17.2380, -6.9820


■ 175.5030,
-17.8340, -7.1940


■ 202.6170,
-18.1550, -6.8830


■ 231.2040,


-18.4300, -7.4060


 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160


 50.8130, -15.7710,
-6.0350


 50.8130, -15.7710,
-6.0350


 49.0190, -19.3470,
-7.3070


 52.6070, -12.1950,
-4.7630


 47.2250, -22.9230,
-8.5790


 54.4010, -8.6190,
-3.4910


 45.3170, -26.1780,
-10.1620

 56.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

 43.5230, -29.7540,
-11.4340

 58.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

 41.7290, -33.3300,
-12.7060

 59.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 41.1310, -34.5220,
-13.1300

■ 61.3920, 4.7680,
1.6960

■ 63.3000, 8.0230,
3.2790

■ 65.0940, 11.5990,
4.5510

■ 66.8880, 15.1750,
5.8230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.6950, -9.6270, -7.2510



50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



51.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350

Triad

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



50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



55.4010, 0.5490, 6.5730



54.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990

Complementary

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



50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



40.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350

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.



55.2960, 13.8460, 2.3740



50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



55.8210, 8.1140, 7.1380

Square

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



50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



54.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280



55.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



53.7740, 6.3280, -4.5520

Rectangle

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



50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



52.0890, -16.3680, -0.7200



55.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



54.8180, 12.1960, -0.7640

Sweetspot

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



50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



73.5970, -6.2350, -2.6430



48.1480, -6.8290, -13.9090



36.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



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.



50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350



63.9150, -24.9860, -9.7380



43.8830, -12.7920, 0.5520



29.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



65.5520, -55.0610, -20.8610



154.5960, -129.4230, -49.8630

Inverse Universe

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



40.1870, 15.7710, 6.0350



47.0850, 24.9860, 9.7380



47.1170, 12.7920, -0.5520



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



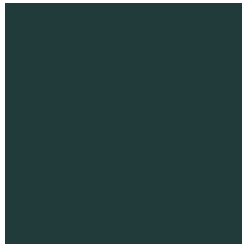
28.5620, 54.7400, 21.1720



67.2900, 129.7440, 49.5520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

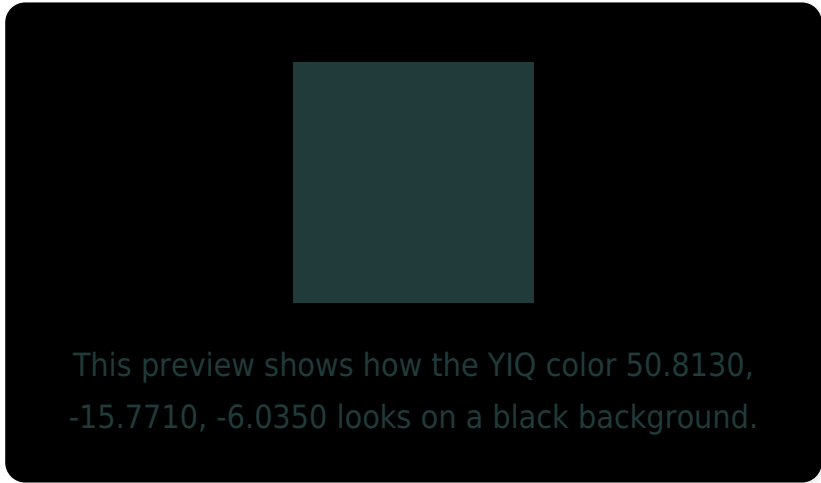
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

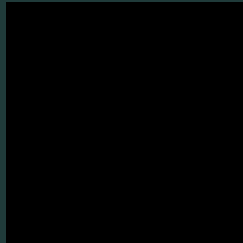
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.8130, -15.7710,

-6.0350.

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

50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350

Protanopia

54.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Deuteranopia

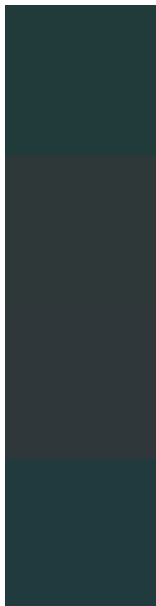
54.8800, 0.4580, 2.7140



Tritanopia

51.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350

Protanomaly

53.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

Deuteranomaly

53.3630, -5.4560, -0.2400

Tritanomaly

50.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350 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(32, 59, 58)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 59, 58)  
}
```

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(32, 59, 58) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 59, 58) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350 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(32, 59, 58) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 59, 58) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 59, 58)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 59, 58); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 59, 58);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 59, 58)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.8130, -15.7710, -6.0350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 59, 58) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 59,  
58) }
```

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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