

# Converting Colors

YIQ(50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(50.8290, -12.7000,  
-1.1160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	26373F
RGB	38, 55, 63
RGB Percent	15%, 22%, 25%
CMY	0.8510, 0.7843, 0.7530
CMYK	0.40, 0.13, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	199°, 25%, 20%
HSV	199°, 40%, 25%
XYZ	3.0623, 3.5037, 5.2154
YIQ	50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

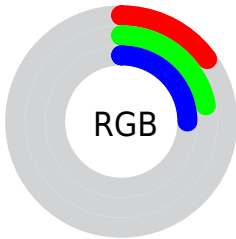
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	38, 48, 63
Decimal	2504511
CIE Lab	21.96, -4.51, -7.19
CIE LCh	22, 8.487, 237.906
Yxy	3.5037, 0.2599, 0.2974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280694591 (0xFF26373F)
YUV	50.8290, 6.0003, -11.2510
Hunter-Lab	18.7181, -3.5537, -3.4172




# Details

The YIQ color **50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.6440, -13.6170, -1.0170**, and **8.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.8610, -15.7260, -1.3420**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900**.

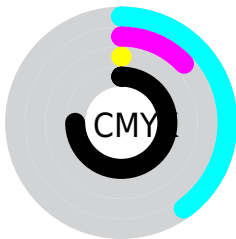
# Distribution







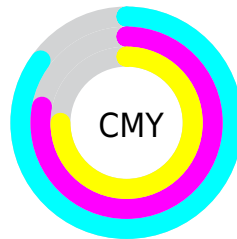
-  Red (15%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (15%)
-  Yellow (19%)
-  Blue (25%)



-  Cyan (40%)
-  Magenta (13%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (75%)



-  Cyan (85%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (75%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160 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 50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.8290, -12.7000,  
-1.1160

■ 50.8290, -12.7000,  
-1.1160

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 29.7150, -12.3790,  
-1.4270

■ 97.6440, -13.6170,  
-1.0170

■ 8.8510, -9.7660,  
0.7780

■ 122.6440,  
-13.6170, -1.0170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 148.3450,  
-14.2130, -1.2290

■ 174.4590,  
-14.5340, -0.9180

■ 202.1600,  
-15.1300, -1.1300

■ 230.1600,

-15.1300, -1.1300

251.7110, -6.5560,  
-2.3320

50.8290, -12.7000,  
-1.1160

50.8290, -12.7000,  
-1.1160

47.8610, -15.7260,  
-1.3420

53.7970, -9.6740,  
-0.8900

44.5940, -19.3480,  
-1.7800

57.0640, -6.0520,  
-0.4520

41.6260, -22.3740,  
-2.0060

60.0320, -3.0260,  
-0.2260

38.6580, -25.4000,  
-2.2320

63.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

35.3910, -29.0220,  
-2.6700

65.9680, 3.0260,  
0.2260

■ 32.4230, -32.0480,  
-2.8960

■ 69.2350, 6.6480,  
0.6640

■ 72.2030, 9.6740,  
0.8900

■ 75.1710, 12.7000,  
1.1160

■ 78.4380, 16.3220,  
1.5540

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.9490, -13.1580, -3.8300



50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



51.9760, -8.6200, 2.0360

# Triad

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



50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



53.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590



51.6210, 2.3850, -4.6790

# Complementary

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



50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



50.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160

# 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.



52.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600



50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



53.2680, 11.0490, 3.5050

# Square

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



50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



53.4290, 3.3460, 5.4420



52.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



50.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



# Rectangle

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



50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



52.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080



52.9750, 10.3160, 0.2680



51.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320

# Sweetspot

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



50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



76.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280



53.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870



38.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160



62.4090, -20.2650, -1.6810



43.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



48.2840, -47.7740, -4.2380



113.9450, -112.7870, -9.9310



# Inverse Universe

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



47.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



57.0380, 15.1730, 16.8770



57.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



35.4020, 35.4800, 39.8320

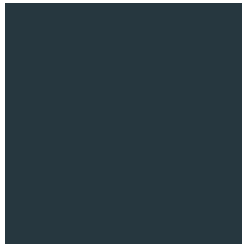


83.5920, 83.8410, 94.0250



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

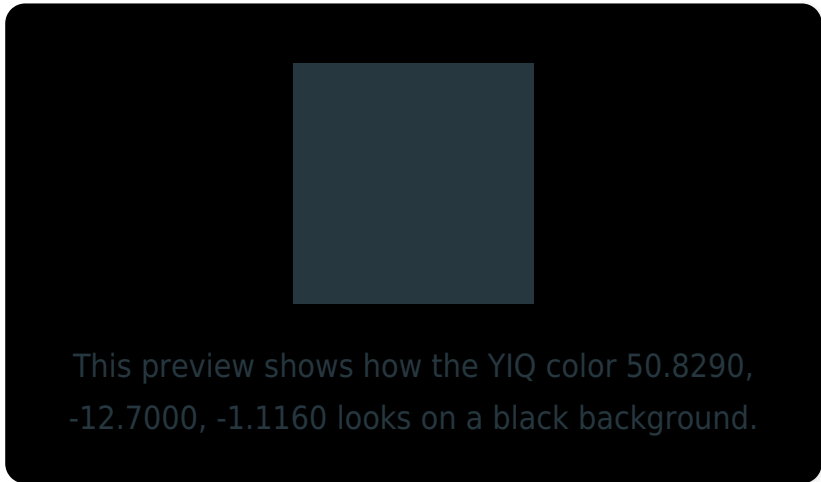
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

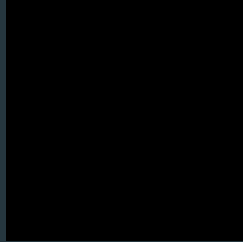
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.8290, -12.7000,

-1.1160.

# 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

50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

### Protanopia

52.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

### Deuteranopia

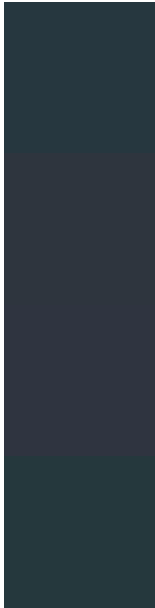
52.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



## Tritanopia

50.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

## Protanomaly

51.9330, -7.0610, 1.3150

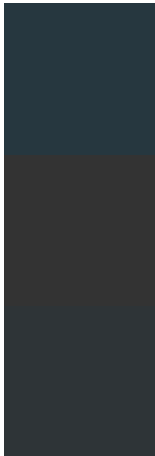
## Deuteranomaly

51.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720

## Tritanomaly

50.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

## Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

50.5480, -4.5390, -0.3390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160 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(38, 55, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 55, 63)  
}
```

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(38, 55, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 55, 63) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160 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(38, 55, 63) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 55, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 55, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 55, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 55, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 55, 63)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 55, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 55,  
63) }
```

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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