

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.9190, -11.3320,
40.1880)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	411C84
RGB	65, 28, 132
RGB Percent	25%, 11%, 52%
CMY	0.7449, 0.8903, 0.4825
CMYK	0.51, 0.79, 0.00, 0.48
HSL	261°, 65%, 31%
HSV	261°, 79%, 52%
XYZ	6.7601, 3.6200, 22.1607
YIQ	50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

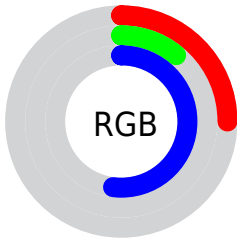
Format	Color
R _Y B	65, 28, 132
Decimal	4267140
CIE Lab	22.37, 41.76, -51.48
CIE LCh	22, 66.291, 309.046
Yxy	3.6200, 0.2077, 0.1112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282457220 (0xFF411C84)
YUV	50.9190, 39.9729, 12.3490
Hunter-Lab	19.0263, 30.1257, -55.7392

Details

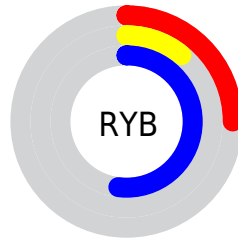
The YIQ color **50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **109.0810, 11.3320, -40.1880**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.6960, -9.0860, 43.5380**, and **9.8320, -24.8090, 25.6150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.8960, -12.5250, 45.2910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.2410, -9.5430, 35.2970**.

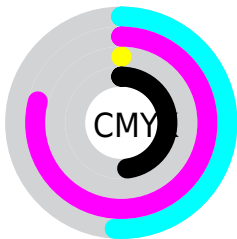
Distribution



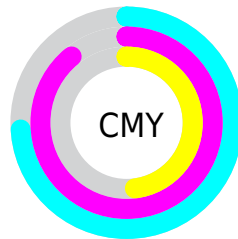
- Red (25%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880 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 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.9190, -11.3320,
40.1880

■ 50.9190, -11.3320,
40.1880

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 24.0220, -13.1200,
39.5520

■ 101.6960, -9.0860,
43.5380

■ 9.8320, -24.8090,
25.6150

■ 127.9350, -8.2610,
45.1070

■ 6.4980, -18.2970,
17.7270

■ 154.8750, -8.0320,
46.4640

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,
9.8390

■ 180.4640, -2.6210,
42.0110

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 205.2830, 7.8340,
34.2500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 227.9980, 12.6500,

24.0580

244.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

50.9190, -11.3320,
40.1880

50.9190, -11.3320,
40.1880

40.8960, -12.5250,
45.2910

61.2410, -9.5430,
35.2970

30.5740, -14.3140,
50.1820

71.2640, -8.3500,
30.1940

29.1010, -14.3600,
51.0160

82.1730, -6.8360,
24.7800

92.1960, -5.6430,
19.6770

102.5180, -3.8540,
14.7860

■ 112.5410, -2.6610,
9.6830

■ 122.5640, -1.4680,
4.5800

■ 133.4730, 0.0460,
-0.8340

■ 143.4960, 1.2390,
-5.9370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.0150, -65.1090, 18.0830



50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880



45.8410, 42.0340, 53.2180

Triad

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



50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880



49.8250, 45.8490, 0.5770



49.4290, -41.3530, -15.9850

Complementary

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



50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880



109.0810, 11.3320, -40.1880

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.



41.9850, -23.1480, -32.0440



50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880



49.3060, 15.9130, -18.5750

Square

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



50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880



36.4780, 72.7120, 25.8640



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



55.4880, -57.0360, -1.5800

Rectangle

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



50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880



46.0800, 60.0540, 46.0220



38.7420, -18.1500, -34.5180



47.4910, -35.8960, -21.2720

Sweetspot

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



50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880



138.8600, -4.8170, 15.7190



79.7720, -52.0840, -3.2200



67.5410, -2.6610, 9.6830



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880



44.5110, -18.0300, 62.4660



66.1680, 19.0640, 51.0000



61.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



28.5740, -14.3140, 50.1820



0.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450

Inverse Universe

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



66.7340, 40.4770, 42.8850



69.2940, 63.1680, 66.6880



93.8320, -19.0640, -51.0000



62.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



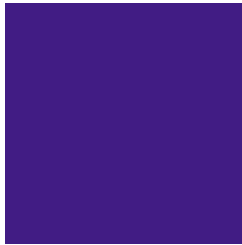
48.4460, 50.5160, 53.6840



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880 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 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

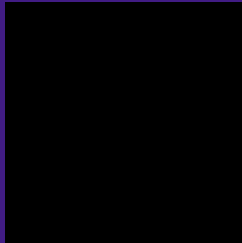
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9190, -11.3320,

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

50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880

Protanopia

43.7650, -50.2060, 6.8020

Deuteranopia

43.7020, -45.8950, 0.2570



Tritanopia

52.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880

Protanomaly

46.5700, -35.9950, 19.0850

Deuteranomaly

46.4900, -33.0140, 14.6180

Tritanomaly

52.4680, -9.5850, 14.0230

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.1050, -4.1290, 14.2630

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880 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(65, 28, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 28, 132)  
}
```

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(65, 28, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 28, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880 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(65, 28, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 28, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 28, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 28, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 28, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 28,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.9190, -11.3320, 40.1880 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 28, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 28,  
132) }
```

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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