

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.9250, -21.7780,
-1.7940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D3A48
RGB	29, 58, 72
RGB Percent	11%, 23%, 28%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7725, 0.7177
CMYK	0.60, 0.19, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	199°, 43%, 20%
HSV	199°, 60%, 28%
XYZ	3.1888, 3.7559, 6.6835
YIQ	50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

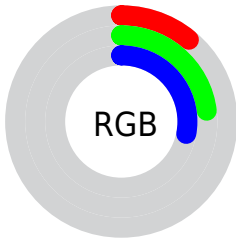
Format	Color
RYB	29, 46, 72
Decimal	1915464
CIELab	22.85, -6.18, -11.92
CIELCh	23, 13.425, 242.576
Yxy	3.7559, 0.2340, 0.2756
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280105544 (0xFF1D3A48)
YUV	50.9250, 10.3900, -19.2282
Hunter-Lab	19.3801, -4.5446, -6.8810

Details

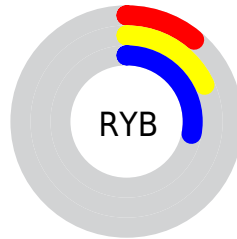
The YIQ color **50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **50.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600**, and **12.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.6580, -25.4000, -2.2320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.1920, -18.1560, -1.3560**.

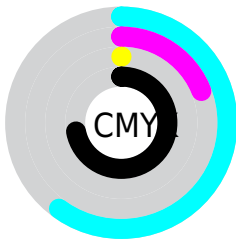
Distribution



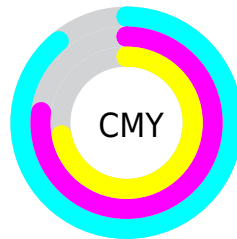
- Red (11%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940 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 50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.9250, -21.7780,
-1.7940

■ 50.9250, -21.7780,
-1.7940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.9140, -23.2450,
-2.7410

■ 98.3380, -21.5030,
-1.2710

■ 12.1110, -13.4340,
1.1740

■ 123.4520,
-21.8240, -0.9600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.2670,
-22.7410, -0.8610

■ 176.2670,
-22.7410, -0.8610

■ 203.9680,
-23.3370, -1.0730

■ 231.8540,

-23.0160, -1.3840

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 50.9250, -21.7780,
-1.7940

■ 50.9250, -21.7780,
-1.7940

■ 47.6580, -25.4000,
-2.2320

■ 54.1920, -18.1560,
-1.3560

■ 43.8040, -28.7470,
-2.1470

■ 58.0460, -14.8090,
-1.4410

■ 40.2380, -32.9650,
-2.7970

■ 61.6120, -10.5910,
-0.7910

■ 36.9710, -36.5870,
-3.2350

■ 64.8790, -6.9690,
-0.3530

■ 68.7330, -3.6220,
-0.4380

■ 72.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 75.2670, 3.6220,
0.4380

■ 79.4200, 7.5650,
0.5650

■ 82.6870, 11.1870,
1.0030

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890



50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940



53.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650

Triad

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



50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940



55.8710, 13.8450, 7.9010



52.6270, 2.2480, -7.7040

Complementary

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



50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940



50.0750, 21.7780, 1.7940

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.



53.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250



50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940



55.3180, 16.7800, 4.2680

Square

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



50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940



56.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



54.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380



51.1250, -8.0220, -8.8060

Rectangle

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



50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940



55.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



54.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380



53.1220, 5.2280, -6.6440

Sweetspot

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



50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940



85.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890



55.8370, -16.3190, -18.1350



43.2490, -5.1350, -0.5510



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940



60.7540, -34.4780, -2.9100



38.5980, -16.0030, 9.1890



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



50.6150, -50.2040, -4.2520



115.6890, -114.9420, -9.4220

Inverse Universe

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



45.1630, 16.3190, 18.1350



51.5760, 25.7620, 28.7220



62.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



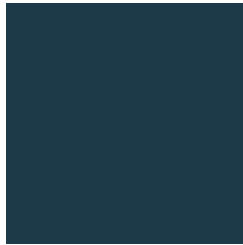
37.2390, 37.4970, 41.8250



85.3150, 86.1790, 95.7070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

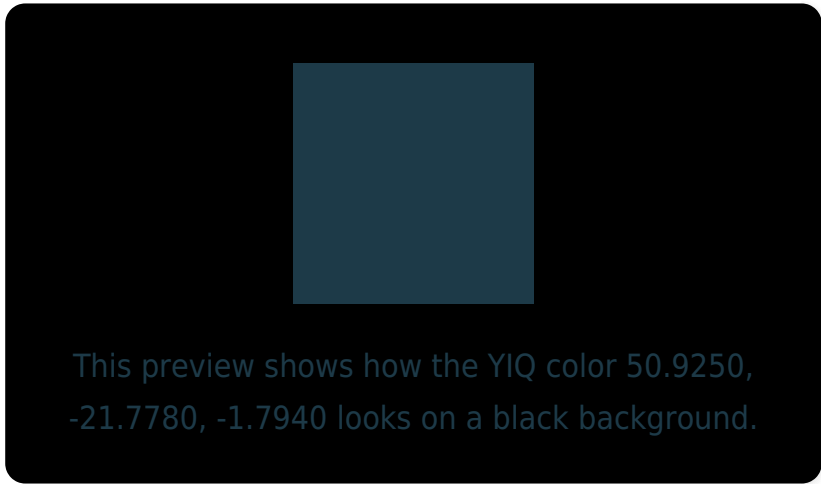
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

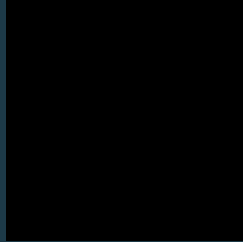
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9250, -21.7780,

-1.7940.

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

50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940

Protanopia

54.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Deuteranopia

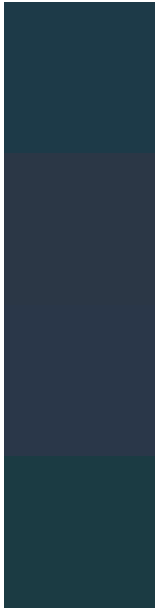
54.6710, -9.0790, 4.8490



Tritanopia

49.7030, -21.2730, -5.4410

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940

Protanomaly

53.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

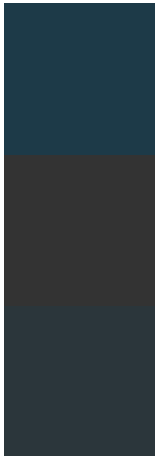
Deuteranomaly

53.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420

Tritanomaly

50.3440, -21.6400, -4.2960

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.2810, -8.1610, -0.7770

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940 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(29, 58, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 58, 72)  
}
```

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(29, 58, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 58, 72) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940 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(29, 58, 72) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 58, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 58, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 58, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 58, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 58, 72)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.9250, -21.7780, -1.7940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 58, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 58,  
72) }
```

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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