

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780)
contains.

YIQ(50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(50.9300, -20.1740,
2.1780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	21374D
RGB	33, 55, 77
RGB Percent	13%, 22%, 30%
CMY	0.8706, 0.7843, 0.6981
CMYK	0.57, 0.29, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	210°, 40%, 22%
HSV	210°, 57%, 30%
XYZ	3.3322, 3.5919, 7.5343
YIQ	50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

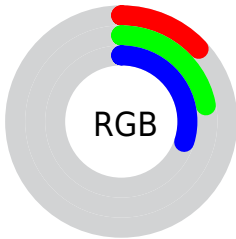
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 48, 77
Decimal	2176845
CIE Lab	22.27, -1.33, -16.12
CIE LCh	22, 16.175, 265.289
Yxy	3.5919, 0.2305, 0.2484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280366925 (0xFF21374D)
YUV	50.9300, 12.8525, -15.7246
Hunter-Lab	18.9523, -1.7827, -10.3034

Details

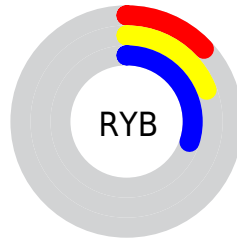
The YIQ color **50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.4570, -20.2200, 3.0120**, and **10.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.1900, -23.8420, 2.5740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.6700, -16.5060, 1.7820**.

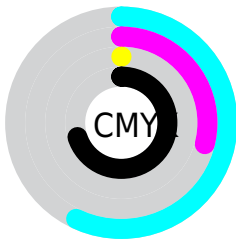
Distribution



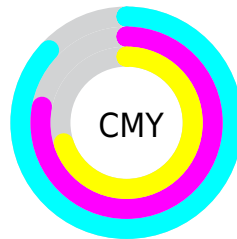
- Red (13%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780 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 50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.9300, -20.1740,
2.1780

■ 50.9300, -20.1740,
2.1780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.5060, -21.9160,
0.7080

■ 98.4570, -20.2200,
3.0120

■ 10.2190, -13.6180,
4.5100

■ 123.5710,
-20.5410, 3.3230

■ 0.7980, -2.2470,
2.1770

■ 149.0980,
-20.5870, 4.1570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 175.7990,
-21.1830, 3.9450

■ 203.6140,
-22.1000, 4.0440

■ 230.7020,

-19.5320, 1.5560

■ 251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

■ 50.9300, -20.1740,
2.1780

■ 50.9300, -20.1740,
2.1780

■ 46.1900, -23.8420,
2.5740

■ 55.6700, -16.5060,
1.7820

■ 41.7490, -26.9140,
3.1820

■ 60.1110, -13.4340,
1.1740

■ 37.0090, -30.5820,
3.5780

■ 64.8510, -9.7660,
0.7780

■ 32.8560, -34.5250,
3.4510

■ 69.0040, -5.8230,
0.9050

■ 31.6710, -35.4420,
3.5500

■ 73.4450, -2.7510,
0.2970

■ 78.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 82.9250, 4.5850,
-0.4950

■ 87.6650, 8.2530,
-0.8910

■ 92.1060, 11.3250,
-1.4990

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46.2550, -31.6350, -4.8750



50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780



54.0350, -7.1080, 7.6760

Triad

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



50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780



54.4540, 19.3930, 6.4730



49.5550, -6.4170, -10.3610

Complementary

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



50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780



59.0700, 20.1740, -2.1780

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.



51.6550, 5.0450, -8.8350



50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780



53.5800, 18.7980, 0.7340

Square

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



50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780



54.6370, 14.6240, 10.3040



52.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210



47.3130, -20.3550, -11.0670

Rectangle

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



50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780



54.6940, 1.2820, 9.8100



52.6670, 13.9390, -4.8210



50.7080, -2.4740, -10.2340

Sweetspot

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



50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780



89.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920



61.2220, -18.8410, -16.4810



45.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780



58.7100, -31.1780, 3.3660



38.6030, -14.3990, 13.1610



35.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



41.5650, -46.7670, 5.0490



93.7250, -105.4550, 11.3850

Inverse Universe

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



48.6640, 19.1620, 16.1700



55.2080, 29.6140, 24.9900



71.3970, 14.3990, -13.1610



35.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



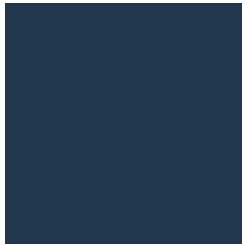
36.3120, 44.4210, 37.4850



81.8800, 100.1650, 84.5250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780 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

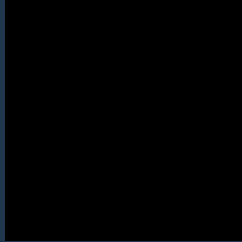
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

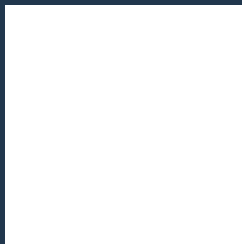
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9300, -20.1740,

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

50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780

Protanopia

52.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

Deuteranopia

52.7460, -13.6640, 5.3440



Tritanopia

49.1870, -19.7600, -5.3280

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780

Protanomaly

52.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090

Deuteranomaly

52.1370, -16.3230, 3.9730

Tritanomaly

49.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.5200, -7.3360, 0.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780 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(33, 55, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 55, 77)  
}
```

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(33, 55, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 55, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780 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(33, 55, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 55, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 55, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 55, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 55, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 55, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.9300, -20.1740, 2.1780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 55, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 55,  
77) }
```

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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