

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.9420, -80.0600,
41.2520)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002ED2
RGB	0, 46, 210
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 82%
CMY	0.9998, 0.8195, 0.1769
CMYK	1.00, 0.78, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	227°, 100%, 41%
HSV	227°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	12.5965, 6.6030, 61.5093
YIQ	50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

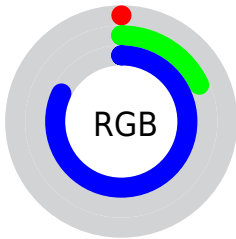
Format	Color
RYB	0, 38, 210
Decimal	11986
CIELab	30.89, 52.83, -84.49
CIELCh	31, 99.651, 302.015
Yxy	6.6030, 0.1561, 0.0818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202066 (0xFF002ED2)
YUV	50.9420, 78.4156, -44.6761
Hunter-Lab	25.6964, 42.5331, -123.9349

Details

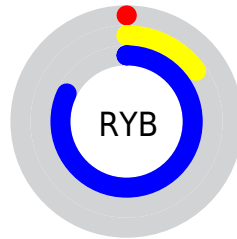
The YIQ color **50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0033CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **159.0580, 80.0600, -41.2520**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.6430, -45.1250, 52.4030**, and **18.7300, -49.9840, 46.8480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.6130, -71.9440, 37.3360**.

Distribution



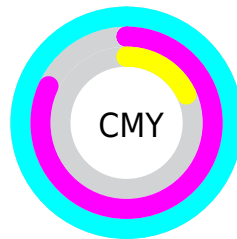
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520 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 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.9420, -80.0600,
41.2520

■ 50.9420, -80.0600,
41.2520

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.1350, -64.4260,
44.2620

■ 115.6430,
-45.1250, 52.4030

■ 18.7300, -49.9840,
46.8480

■ 140.4840,
-31.7360, 46.5360

■ 14.4780, -40.7670,
39.4970

■ 165.6020,
-20.6850, 38.9870

■ 15.0360, -34.0710,
28.2730

■ 191.0190, -9.0380,
31.6500

■ 13.8330, -26.5500,
18.6180

■ 216.1370, 2.0130,
24.1010

■ 8.2760, -17.7920,
14.0800

■ 239.7380, 7.1500,

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,

13.5980

8.2840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 50.9420, -80.0600,
41.2520

■ 66.6130, -71.9440,
37.3360

■ 82.8710, -64.1030,
32.8970

■ 98.5420, -55.9870,
28.9810

■ 114.8000,
-48.1460, 24.5420

■ 130.4710,
-40.0300, 20.6260

■ 146.1420,
-31.9140, 16.7100

■ 162.4000,
-24.0730, 12.2710

■ 178.0710,
-15.9570, 8.3550

■ 194.3290, -8.1160,
3.9160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.3860, -99.4060, 28.4180



50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520



65.3100, 49.0440, 80.3720

Triad

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



50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520



58.3180, 78.6740, 16.9300



65.7170, -51.3920, -26.7840

Complementary

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



50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520



159.0580, 80.0600, -41.2520

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.



55.1780, -25.8500, -49.1620



50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520



68.2660, 30.5850, -20.1590

Square

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



50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520



55.0160, 109.6640, 39.0080



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



75.8970, -77.3010, -3.2610

Rectangle

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



50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520



67.5690, 81.5070, 70.2350



52.2430, -24.4750, -46.5470



61.9380, -42.1290, -34.9690

Sweetspot

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



50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520



197.0560, -28.7960, 15.2680



141.6240, -109.4310, -59.7590



93.1140, -17.5160, 9.0760



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520



61.9420, -97.2550, 50.0170



40.6840, -34.0340, 77.1820



96.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



40.8710, -64.1030, 32.8970



9.9570, -15.6360, 8.0440

Inverse Universe

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



68.0340, 110.3940, 58.8260



82.6290, 134.0040, 71.4760



169.3160, 34.0340, -77.1820



97.5170, 5.9140, 2.9540



54.4500, 88.2510, 47.1230



13.2850, 21.5470, 11.4910

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

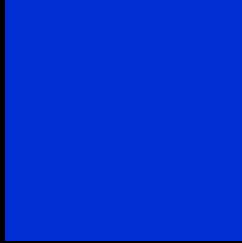
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

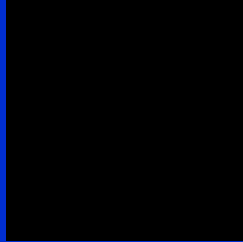
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9420, -80.0600,

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

50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520

Protanopia

57.9620, -66.7580, 9.4180

Deuteranopia

58.2750, -60.7500, -0.3500



Tritanopia

57.2370, -49.5600, -15.9280

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520

Protanomaly

55.3010, -71.6660, 21.2780

Deuteranomaly

55.3520, -67.6760, 15.0440

Tritanomaly

54.7360, -60.4300, 4.8660

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.7570, -29.3920, 15.0560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520 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(0, 46, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 46, 210)  
}
```

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(0, 46, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 46, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520 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(0, 46, 210) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 46, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 46, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 46, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 210)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.9420, -80.0600, 41.2520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 46, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 46,  
210) }
```

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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