

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300)
contains.

YIQ(50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300)	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(50.9840, 34.7420,
64.2300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7C007A
RGB	124, 0, 122
RGB Percent	49%, 0%, 48%
CMY	0.5134, 1.0000, 0.5215
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.02, 0.51
HSL	301°, 100%, 24%
HSV	301°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	11.8394, 5.6976, 18.8917
YIQ	50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

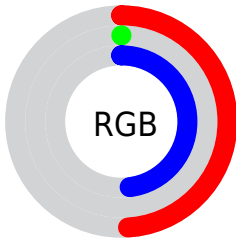
Format	Color
R_{YB}	124, 0, 122
Decimal	8126586
CIE _{Lab}	28.64, 57.31, -34.59
CIE _{LCh}	29, 66.941, 328.887
Yxy	5.6976, 0.3250, 0.1564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286316666 (0xFF7C007A)
YUV	50.9840, 35.0109, 64.0350
Hunter-Lab	23.8695, 46.7651, -30.2167

Details

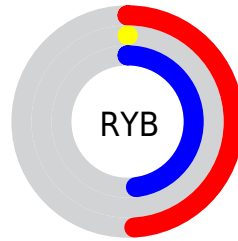
The YIQ color **50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **73.0160, -34.7420, -64.2300**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.4470, 31.5800, 55.4520**, and **29.2520, 18.2870, 37.5430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.0280, 31.4420, 57.9540**.

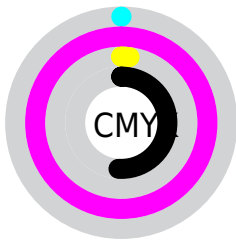
Distribution



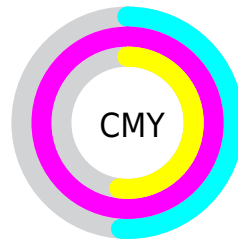
- Red (49%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300 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 50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.9840, 34.7420,
64.2300

■ 50.9840, 34.7420,
64.2300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 40.0610, 26.6750,
50.7310

■ 115.4470, 31.5800,
55.4520

■ 29.2520, 18.2870,
37.5430

■ 143.1590, 32.4510,
56.1870

■ 19.7530, 11.9620,
25.5140

■ 171.4580, 33.0470,
56.3990

■ 4.2740, -6.2830,
9.2450

■ 195.1260, 28.0500,
53.3460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 212.1490, 20.0750,
38.1790

■ 228.5850, 12.3750,

23.5350

■ 245.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 50.9840, 34.7420,
64.2300

■ 58.0280, 31.4420,
57.9540

■ 65.6590, 27.8670,
51.1550

■ 72.8170, 24.2460,
45.1900

■ 80.4480, 20.6710,
38.3910

■ 87.4920, 17.3710,
32.1150

■ 94.5360, 14.0710,
25.8390

■ 102.1670, 10.4960,
19.0400

■ 109.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

■ 116.9560, 3.3000,
6.2760

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.4960, -41.1780, 30.4220



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



53.3570, 66.8840, 54.4040

Triad

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



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



63.5700, 32.7850, -15.9750



64.9940, -61.7570, -9.6370

Complementary

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



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



73.0160, -34.7420, -64.2300

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.



58.3650, -44.4690, -25.5970



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



55.0550, -2.9740, -34.2220

Square

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



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



59.9690, 63.1790, 5.8910



49.4220, -23.4210, -43.6210



67.7930, -73.7720, 4.3720

Rectangle

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



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



49.7800, 78.3940, 44.0420



49.4220, -23.4210, -43.6210



63.0560, -56.3000, -14.9240

Sweetspot

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



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



132.1230, 13.7960, 25.3160



14.7340, -38.6120, 38.9880



64.2760, 8.5710, 15.3790



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



66.1510, 45.2380, 83.2700



43.9160, 54.6440, 44.9480



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



51.3970, 35.0170, 64.7530



103.6200, 70.5840, 130.5520

Inverse Universe

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



50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300



66.1510, 45.2380, 83.2700



80.0840, -54.6440, -44.9480



57.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



51.3970, 35.0170, 64.7530



103.6200, 70.5840, 130.5520

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

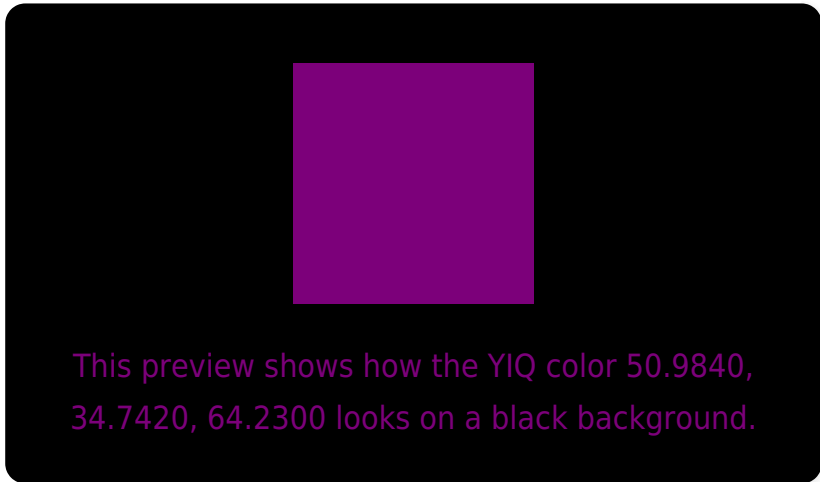
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

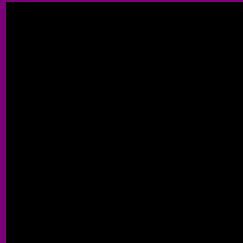
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9840, 34.7420,

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

50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300

Protanopia

56.4460, -65.2450, 9.5310

Deuteranopia

68.2420, -29.6200, 8.1720



Tritanopia

68.9730, 40.1610, 15.5610

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300

Protanomaly

54.3140, -28.9820, 29.6580

Deuteranomaly

61.9930, -6.1490, 28.8510

Tritanomaly

62.8550, 38.2780, 33.1740

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.8840, 12.9710, 23.7470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300 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(124, 0, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(124, 0, 122)  
}
```

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(124, 0, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(124, 0, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300 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(124, 0, 122) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(124, 0, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(124, 0, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(124, 0, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 0, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(124, 0,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.9840, 34.7420, 64.2300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(124, 0, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(124, 0,  
122) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor