

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300)
contains.

YIQ(49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300)	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(49.0280, -23.5660,
-2.4300)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	193947
RGB	25, 57, 71
RGB Percent	10%, 22%, 28%
CMY	0.9020, 0.7764, 0.7217
CMYK	0.65, 0.20, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	198°, 48%, 19%
HSV	198°, 65%, 28%
XYZ	3.0008, 3.5886, 6.4913
YIQ	49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_YB	25, 44, 71
Decimal	1653063
CIE Lab	22.26, -6.89, -12.16
CIE LCh	22, 13.980, 240.450
Yxy	3.5886, 0.2294, 0.2743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279843143 (0xFF193947)
YUV	49.0280, 10.8322, -21.0726
Hunter-Lab	18.9437, -4.8764, -7.0558

Details

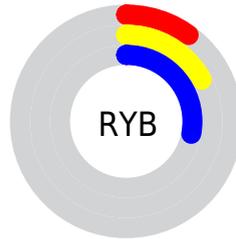
The YIQ color **49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **46.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.4410, -23.2910, -1.9070**, and **11.4100, -12.8380, 1.3860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.7610, -27.1880, -2.8680**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920**.

Distribution



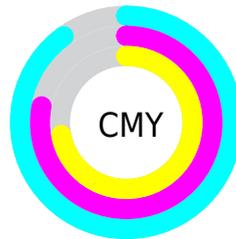
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (28%)



-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (17%)
-  Blue (28%)



-  Cyan (65%)
-  Magenta (20%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (72%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (72%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300 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 49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.0280, -23.5660,
-2.4300

■ 49.0280, -23.5660,
-2.4300

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.1310, -25.3540,
-3.0660

■ 96.4410, -23.2910,
-1.9070

■ 11.4100, -12.8380,
1.3860

■ 121.5550,
-23.6120, -1.5960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.6690,
-23.9330, -1.2850

■ 174.3700,
-24.5290, -1.4970

■ 202.0710,
-25.1250, -1.7090

■ 230.0710,

-25.1250, -1.7090

 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

 49.0280, -23.5660,
-2.4300

 49.0280, -23.5660,
-2.4300

 45.7610, -27.1880,
-2.8680

 52.2950, -19.9440,
-1.9920

 42.4940, -30.8100,
-3.3060

 55.5620, -16.3220,
-1.5540

 39.2270, -34.4320,
-3.7440

 58.8290, -12.7000,
-1.1160

 36.8570, -36.2660,
-3.5460

 62.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

 65.9500, -5.7310,
-0.7630

■ 69.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 72.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

■ 76.0500, 5.7310,
0.7630

■ 79.3170, 9.3530,
1.2010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.4960, -25.1240, -7.2360



49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



52.0940, -14.7640, 3.2520

Triad

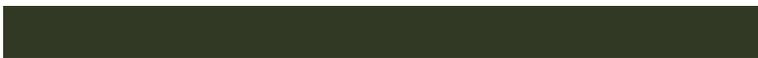
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



54.2840, 14.1200, 8.4240



51.5130, 2.5690, -8.0150

Complementary

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



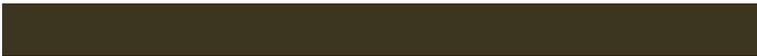
49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



46.9720, 23.5660, 2.4300

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.



52.6990, 10.9130, -5.0470



49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



54.0300, 17.6510, 5.0030

Square

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



49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



54.9180, 6.4630, 9.5270



53.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



50.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170

Rectangle

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



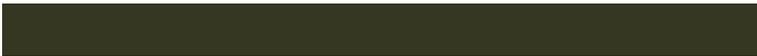
49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



53.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070



53.4980, 16.0930, 0.1970



52.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550

Sweetspot

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



49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



83.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010



53.5980, -17.1440, -19.7040



40.9500, -5.7310, -0.7630



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300



57.5580, -36.8620, -3.7580



35.5270, -17.2410, 9.5990



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



51.7890, -50.7540, -5.2980



118.6240, -116.3170, -12.0370

Inverse Universe

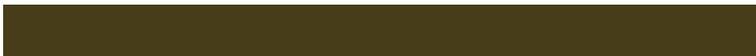
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



42.4020, 17.1440, 19.7040



47.2280, 26.8620, 30.8140



60.4730, 17.2410, -9.5990



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



37.4670, 36.8550, 42.4470



85.8850, 84.5740, 97.2620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

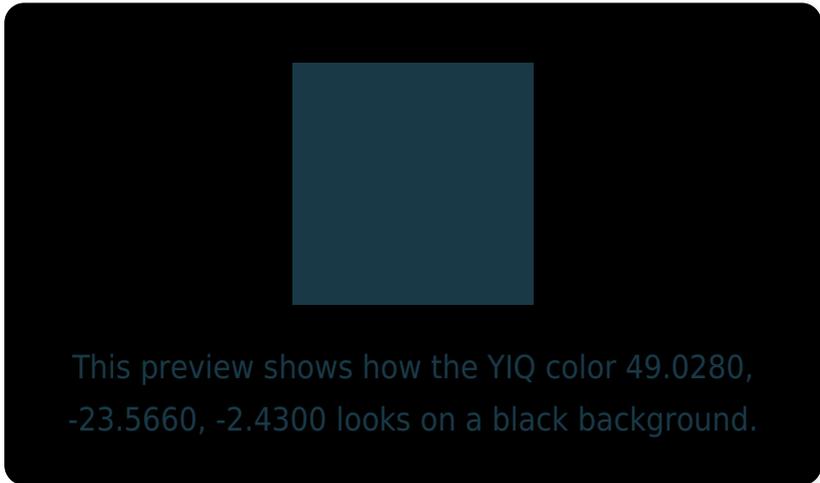
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

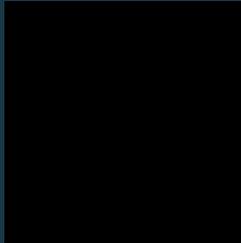
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300.



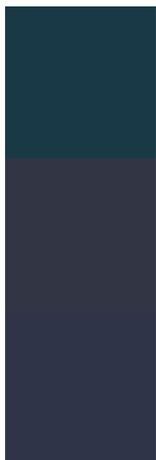
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.0280, -23.5660,

-2.4300.

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

49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

Protanopia

53.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170

Deuteranopia

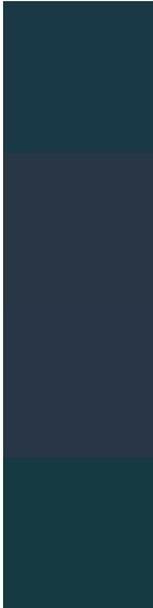
53.0840, -8.8040, 5.3720



Tritanopia

47.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

Protanomaly

51.5240, -13.1590, 1.6970

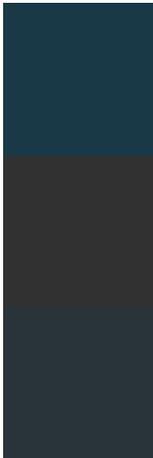
Deuteranomaly

51.8660, -14.1220, 2.6300

Tritanomaly

48.1480, -24.0240, -5.1440

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

48.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300 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(25, 57, 71)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 57, 71)  
}
```

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(25, 57, 71) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 57, 71) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

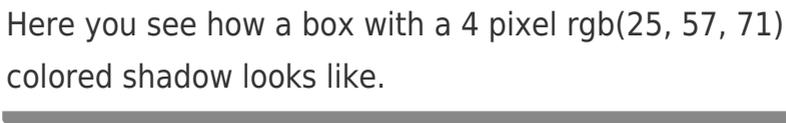
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(25, 57, 71) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 57, 71) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 57, 71)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 57, 71); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 57, 71);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 57, 71)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 57, 71) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 57,  
71) }
```

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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