

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	193E2E
RGB	25, 62, 46
RGB Percent	10%, 24%, 18%
CMY	0.9021, 0.7568, 0.8197
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.26, 0.76
HSL	154°, 43%, 17%
HSV	154°, 60%, 24%
XYZ	2.6166, 3.8504, 3.1886
YIQ	49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

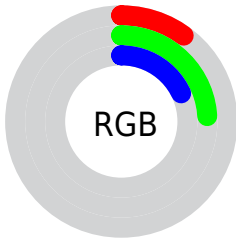
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 49, 62
Decimal	1654318
CIE Lab	23.17, -17.86, 5.89
CIE LCh	23, 18.810, 161.756
Yxy	3.8504, 0.2710, 0.3988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279844398 (0xFF193E2E)
YUV	49.1130, -1.5347, -21.1471
Hunter-Lab	19.6225, -10.5368, 4.1013




Details

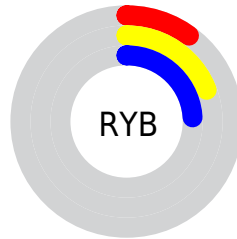
The YIQ color **49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **37.8870, 16.9160, 12.8200**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.5860, -16.8700, -13.6540**, and **11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9770, -19.5290, -15.0250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150**.

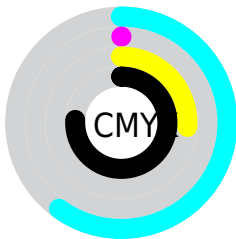
Distribution







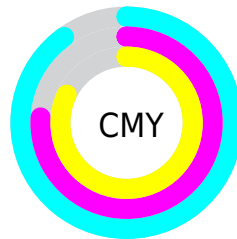
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (24%)
-  Blue (18%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (19%)
-  Blue (24%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (26%)
-  Black (76%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (76%)
-  Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200 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 49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200

■ 49.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.9280, -17.8330,
-12.7210

■ 96.5860, -16.8700,
-13.6540

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 121.1730,
-17.1450, -14.1770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.7600,
-17.4200, -14.7000

■ 174.3470,
-17.6950, -15.2230

■ 202.0480,
-18.2910, -15.4350

■ 229.6350,

-18.5660, -15.9580

■ 247.4820,
-13.3410, -6.0210

■ 49.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200

■ 49.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200

■ 46.9770, -19.5290,
-15.0250

■ 51.2490, -14.3030,
-10.6150

■ 44.9550, -22.4630,
-16.9190

■ 53.2710, -11.3690,
-8.7210

■ 42.5200, -25.6720,
-19.3360

■ 55.7060, -8.1600,
-6.3040

■ 40.3840, -28.2850,
-21.5410

■ 57.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

■ 59.8640, -2.6130,
-2.2050

■ 62.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 64.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

■ 66.4570, 6.1430,
4.3110

■ 68.5930, 8.7560,
6.5160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.9530, -1.7860, -11.6900



49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



43.8210, -36.5850, -14.2890

Triad

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



49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



54.6040, -16.1400, 6.1640



55.7270, 22.8780, 3.8860

Complementary

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



49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



37.8870, 16.9160, 12.8200

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.



56.0460, 20.7220, 9.9220



49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



57.1500, -0.0020, 11.0540

Square

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



49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



48.7650, -33.0110, -1.9630



56.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930



54.7710, 19.5780, -2.3900

Rectangle

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



49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



44.3740, -39.5200, -10.6560



56.7340, 12.9730, 12.6930



56.1940, 23.0610, 6.0770

Sweetspot

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



49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



76.7170, -6.6930, -5.3570



51.5030, -0.6390, -15.9590



37.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200



61.3950, -26.8180, -20.5940



49.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



61.3340, -43.1840, -32.3680



144.6780, -101.4960, -76.9200

Inverse Universe

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



37.8870, 16.9160, 12.8200



43.4910, 27.1390, 20.2830



37.2370, 21.5020, 6.7980



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



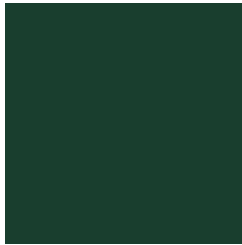
32.7800, 42.8630, 32.6790



77.3220, 101.4960, 76.9200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

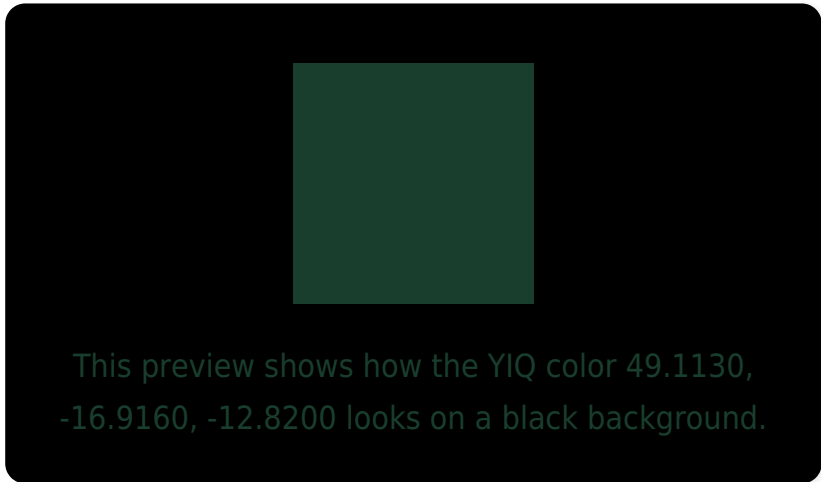
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.1130, -16.9160,

-12.8200.

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

49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200

Protanopia

54.8280, 6.2360, -2.8840

Deuteranopia

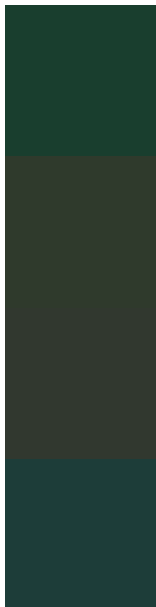
55.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



Tritanopia

51.7850, -18.5680, -4.9040

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200

Protanomaly

53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

Deuteranomaly

52.8810, -1.2830, -4.2830

Tritanomaly

50.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200 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, 62, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 62, 46)  
}
```

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, 62, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 62, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200 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, 62, 46) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 62, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 62, 46)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 62, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 62, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 62, 46)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 62, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 62,  
46) }
```

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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