

Converting Colors

YIQ(49.2350, -11.6880,
-19.4640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(49.2350, -11.6880,
-19.4640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A411D
RGB	26, 65, 29
RGB Percent	10%, 25%, 11%
CMY	0.8982, 0.7450, 0.8863
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.55, 0.75
HSL	125°, 43%, 18%
HSV	125°, 60%, 25%
XYZ	2.5382, 4.0904, 1.8178
YIQ	49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

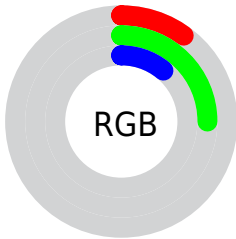
Format	Color
RYB	26, 62, 65
Decimal	1720605
CIELab	23.97, -22.82, 17.79
CIELCh	24, 28.941, 142.061
Yxy	4.0904, 0.3005, 0.4843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279910685 (0xFF1A411D)
YUV	49.2350, -9.9759, -20.3771
Hunter-Lab	20.2247, -12.9914, 8.8282




Details

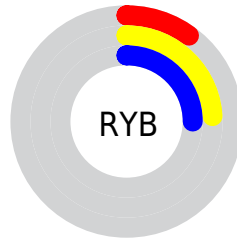
The YIQ color **49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **41.7650, 11.6880, 19.4640**, and the grayscale version is **49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970**, and **12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4580, -13.9340, -22.8140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.7130, -10.0380, -16.3260**.

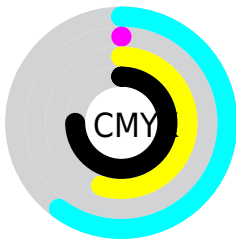
Distribution







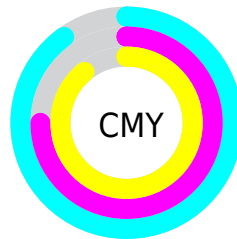
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (25%)
-  Blue (11%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (25%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (55%)
-  Black (75%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (75%)
-  Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640 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 49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.2350, -11.6880,
-19.4640

■ 49.2350, -11.6880,
-19.4640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 26.7080, -11.6420,
-20.2980

■ 96.5940, -11.3210,
-20.6090

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 122.0670,
-11.2750, -21.4430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.9530,
-10.9540, -21.7540

■ 175.0130,
-11.1830, -23.1110

■ 202.6000,
-11.4580, -23.6340

■ 230.6000,

-11.4580, -23.6340

■ 245.6860, -5.4080,
-12.1280

■ 49.2350, -11.6880,
-19.4640

■ 49.2350, -11.6880,
-19.4640

■ 46.4580, -13.9340,
-22.8140

■ 51.7130, -10.0380,
-16.3260

■ 43.9800, -15.5840,
-25.9520

■ 54.4900, -7.7920,
-12.9760

■ 41.2030, -17.8300,
-29.3020

■ 56.9680, -6.1420,
-9.8380

■ 38.7250, -19.4800,
-32.4400

■ 59.7450, -3.8960,
-6.4880

■ 62.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 65.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 67.4780, 1.6500,
3.1380

■ 70.2550, 3.8960,
6.4880

■ 72.7330, 5.5460,
9.6260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.1360, 10.6400, -16.6240



49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



45.0290, -34.4750, -19.4910

Triad

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



49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



47.2070, -48.8750, -0.8030



56.0970, 33.8800, 13.7520

Complementary

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



49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



41.7650, 11.6880, 19.4640

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.



57.7080, 25.0300, 19.9580



49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



56.8090, -17.9750, 11.8890

Square

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



49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



49.1160, -47.3610, -6.2170



58.7260, 7.4240, 19.6480



55.6480, 33.2860, 2.4860

Rectangle

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



49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



47.3260, -39.5650, -15.3490



58.7260, 7.4240, 19.6480



56.3080, 31.9080, 16.4520

Sweetspot

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



49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



77.9190, -4.4460, -7.5340



59.6570, 10.7310, -12.7650



39.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640



59.6760, -17.7840, -30.1360



51.4010, -17.7870, -13.5550



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



57.8510, -29.2430, -48.2430



133.4260, -67.0570, -111.8650

Inverse Universe

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



41.7650, 11.6880, 19.4640



48.2100, 18.1050, 29.8250



39.5990, 17.7870, 13.5550



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



39.1490, 29.2430, 48.2430



90.5740, 67.0570, 111.8650

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

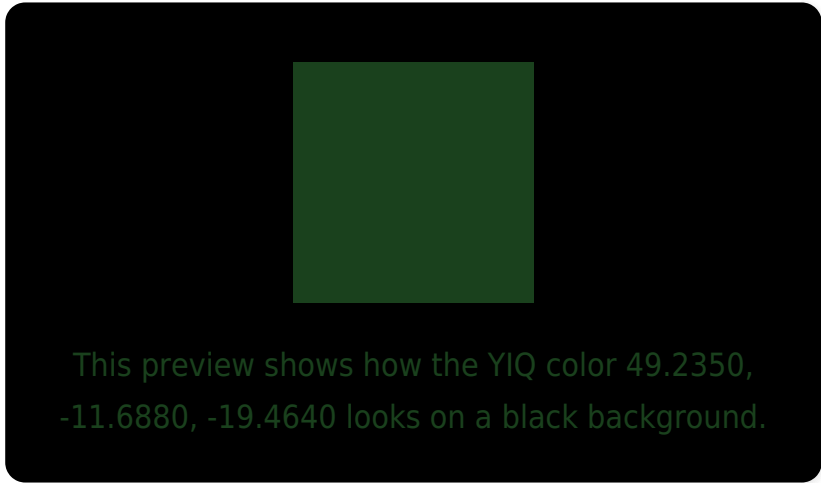
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

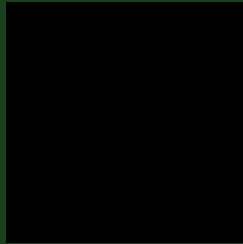
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.2350, -11.6880,

-19.4640.

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

49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640

Protanopia

55.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

Deuteranopia

56.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500



Tritanopia

53.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640

Protanomaly

53.2480, 4.6330, -12.3830

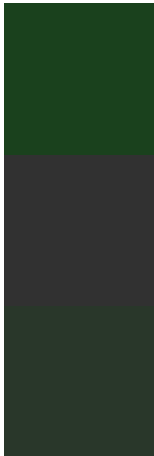
Deuteranomaly

53.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450

Tritanomaly

52.0040, -14.9910, -9.1590

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640

Achromatopsia

49.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.3320, -4.1710, -7.0110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640 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(26, 65, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 65, 29)  
}
```

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(26, 65, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 65, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640 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(26, 65, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 65, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 65, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 65, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 65, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 65, 29)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.2350, -11.6880, -19.4640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 65, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 65,  
29) }
```

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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