

# Converting Colors

YIQ(49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(49.7460, -22.8320,  
-4.7200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	193B43
RGB	25, 59, 67
RGB Percent	10%, 23%, 26%
CMY	0.9020, 0.7686, 0.7374
CMYK	0.63, 0.12, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	191°, 46%, 18%
HSV	191°, 63%, 26%
XYZ	2.9775, 3.7408, 5.8714
YIQ	49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

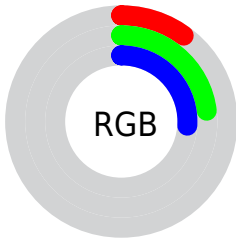
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	25, 44, 67
Decimal	1653571
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.80, -9.60, -8.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 12.938, 222.084
Yxy	3.7408, 0.2365, 0.2971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279843651 (0xFF193B43)
YUV	49.7460, 8.5062, -21.7022
Hunter-Lab	19.3411, -6.3674, -4.4600




# Details

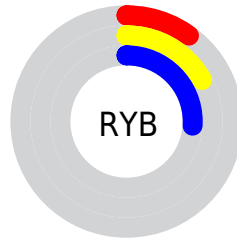
The YIQ color **49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.1590, -22.5570, -4.1970**, and **12.7150, -12.3790, -1.4270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.0660, -26.7290, -5.6810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.4260, -18.9350, -3.7590**.

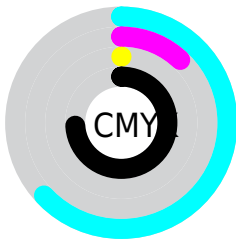
# Distribution







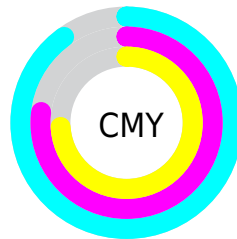
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (23%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (17%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (12%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (77%)
-  Yellow (74%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200 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 49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 49.7460, -22.8320,  
-4.7200

■ 49.7460, -22.8320,  
-4.7200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.8490, -24.6200,  
-5.3560

■ 97.1590, -22.5570,  
-4.1970

■ 12.7150, -12.3790,  
-1.4270

■ 122.7460,  
-22.8320, -4.7200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 148.5610,  
-23.7490, -4.6210


■ 175.5610,  
-23.7490, -4.6210


■ 202.6750,  
-24.0700, -4.3100


■ 230.9630,


-24.9410, -5.0450


 248.4220,  
-13.1120, -4.6640


 49.7460, -22.8320,  
-4.7200


 49.7460, -22.8320,  
-4.7200


 47.0660, -26.7290,  
-5.6810


 52.4260, -18.9350,  
-3.7590


 44.0980, -29.7550,  
-5.9070


 55.3940, -15.9090,  
-3.5330

 41.4180, -33.6520,  
-6.8680

 58.0740, -12.0120,  
-2.5720

 39.3360, -36.3570,  
-7.4050

 60.7540, -8.1150,  
-1.6110

 63.1350, -4.8140,  
-0.8620

■ 66.4020, -1.1920,  
-0.4240

■ 69.0820, 2.7050,  
0.5370

■ 71.7620, 6.6020,  
1.4980

■ 74.1430, 9.9030,  
2.2470

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.6060, -19.6220, -7.8300



49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



51.8330, -18.5230, -0.2110

# Triad

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



49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



56.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070



53.3180, 7.6120, -5.7960

# Complementary

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



49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



42.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200

# 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.



54.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



55.5290, 14.8080, 6.9680

# Square

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



49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



56.0420, 0.1820, 7.7180



55.0790, 15.9550, 2.6990



52.6590, -0.7780, -7.9300



# Rectangle

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



49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



53.4640, -12.9300, 3.0540



55.0790, 15.9550, 2.6990



53.9270, 10.2710, -4.4250

# Sweetspot

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



49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



80.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



38.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



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.



49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200



59.9340, -35.1650, -6.9810



37.4190, -17.0570, 6.2630



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



57.4310, -52.8620, -11.1500



132.3700, -121.9540, -25.5220



# Inverse Universe

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



41.4340, 14.1180, 19.4780



47.3630, 22.0480, 29.9520



54.5810, 17.0570, -6.2630



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.0090, 32.4530, 45.1330

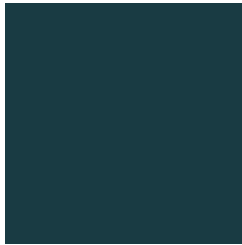


87.7240, 75.0820, 104.0900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

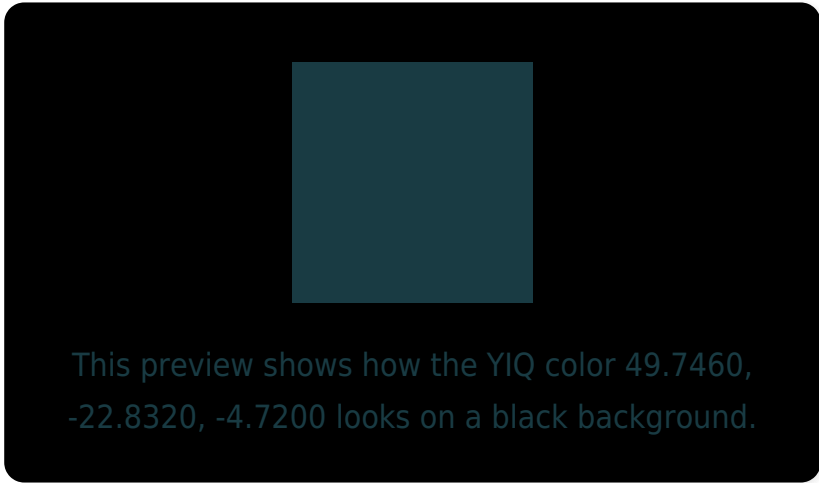
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

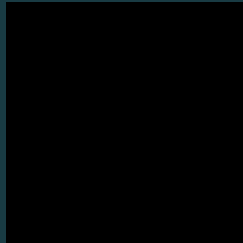
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

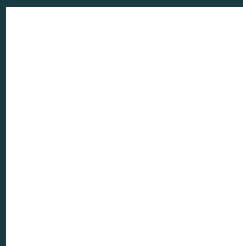
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 49.7460, -22.8320,

-4.7200.

# 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

49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200

### Protanopia

54.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

### Deuteranopia

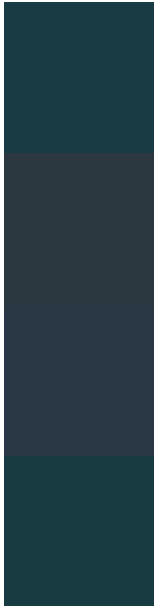
54.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530



## Tritanopia

49.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200

## Protanomaly

53.0250, -10.3160, -0.2680

## Deuteranomaly

52.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

## Tritanomaly

49.2190, -22.7860, -5.5540

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200

## Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

49.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200 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, 59, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 59, 67)  
}
```

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, 59, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 59, 67) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200 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, 59, 67) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 59, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 59, 67)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 59, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 59, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 59, 67)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 49.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 59, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 59,  
67) }
```

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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