

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D3A40
RGB	29, 58, 64
RGB Percent	11%, 23%, 25%
CMY	0.8863, 0.7725, 0.7491
CMYK	0.55, 0.09, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	190°, 38%, 18%
HSV	190°, 55%, 25%
XYZ	2.9447, 3.6582, 5.3983
YIQ	50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

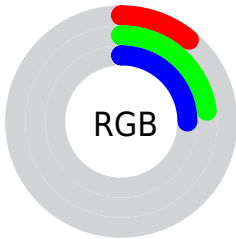
Format	Color
RYB	29, 45, 64
Decimal	1915456
CIELab	22.51, -8.94, -7.08
CIElCh	23, 11.407, 218.368
Yxy	3.6582, 0.2454, 0.3048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280105536 (0xFF1D3A40)
YUV	50.0130, 6.8956, -18.4284
Hunter-Lab	19.1265, -5.9896, -3.3456




Details

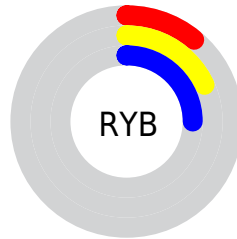
The YIQ color **50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820**, and the grayscale version is **50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.1270, -19.5310, -3.9710**, and **11.9000, -11.4620, -1.5260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.6320, -22.5110, -5.0310**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330**.

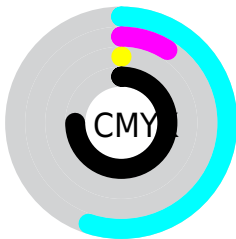
Distribution







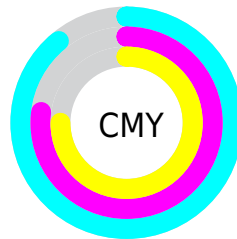
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (23%)
-  Blue (25%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (18%)
-  Blue (25%)



-  Cyan (55%)
-  Magenta (9%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (75%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (77%)
-  Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820 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 50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820

■ 50.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.4150, -20.4020,
-4.7060

■ 97.1270, -19.5310,
-3.9710

■ 11.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

■ 121.8280,
-20.1270, -4.1830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 147.8280,
-20.1270, -4.1830


■ 174.5290,
-20.7230, -4.3950


■ 202.2300,
-21.3190, -4.6070


■ 230.3440,


-21.6400, -4.2960


 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400


 50.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820


 50.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820


 47.6320, -22.5110,
-5.0310


 52.3940, -15.9090,
-3.5330


 44.9520, -26.4080,
-5.9920


 55.0740, -12.0120,
-2.5720


 42.5710, -29.7090,
-6.7410

 57.4550, -8.7110,
-1.8230

 39.8910, -33.6060,
-7.7020

 60.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

 38.4070, -35.1190,
-7.8150

 62.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 65.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 68.1640, 5.4100,
1.0740

■ 70.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 73.2250, 12.6080,
2.7840

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.2860, -15.7250, -6.8690



50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



51.2030, -16.6890, -0.4090

Triad

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



50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



55.0490, 7.4720, 7.7600



53.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Complementary

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



50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



42.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820

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.



53.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750



50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



55.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

Square

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



50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



54.9170, -0.9640, 6.4600



54.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970



51.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720

Rectangle

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



50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



53.2360, -12.2880, 2.4320



54.7090, 14.1210, 2.8970



53.2690, 9.3080, -3.4920

Sweetspot

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



50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



78.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



50.2290, -11.5510, -16.4390



40.0210, -4.4930, -1.1730



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.



50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820



62.2720, -30.3050, -6.9530



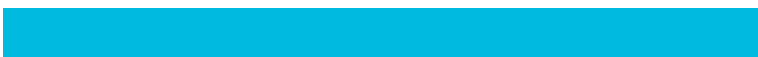
40.0340, -14.5350, 4.6090



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



58.0180, -53.1370, -11.6730



134.7180, -123.0540, -27.6140

Inverse Universe

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



42.7710, 11.5510, 16.4390



50.6890, 18.0140, 25.9660



52.9660, 14.5350, -4.6090



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



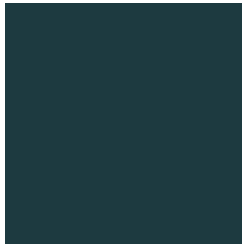
38.1230, 32.1320, 45.4440



88.1800, 73.7980, 105.3340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

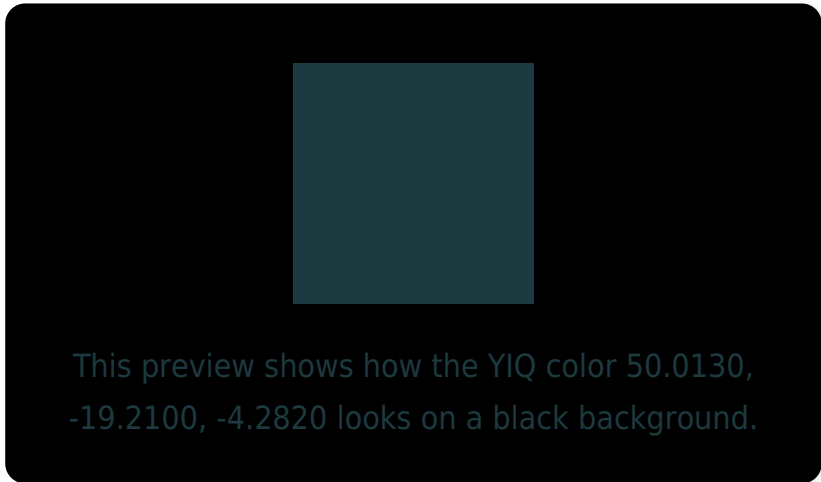
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

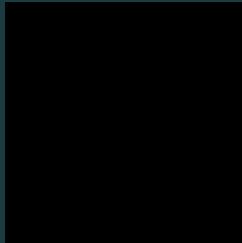
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

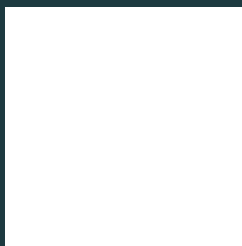
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.0130, -19.2100,

-4.2820.

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

50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Protanopia

53.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Deuteranopia

54.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



Tritanopia

49.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Protanomaly

52.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Deuteranomaly

52.8510, -9.7660, 0.7780

Tritanomaly

49.8990, -18.8890, -4.5930

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820

Achromatopsia

50.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

49.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820 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(29, 58, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 58, 64)  
}
```

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(29, 58, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 58, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820 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(29, 58, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 58, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 58, 64)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 58, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 58, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 58, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 58, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 58,  
64) }
```

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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