

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.5660, -14.1180,
-19.4780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.5660, -14.1180,
-19.4780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	194321
RGB	25, 67, 33
RGB Percent	10%, 26%, 13%
CMY	0.9021, 0.7372, 0.8706
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.51, 0.74
HSL	131°, 46%, 18%
HSV	131°, 63%, 26%
XYZ	2.6827, 4.3324, 2.1331
YIQ	50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

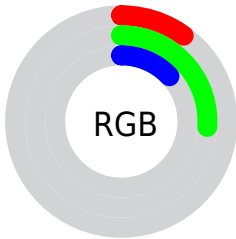
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 60, 67
Decimal	1655585
CIE Lab	24.74, -23.37, 16.33
CIE LCh	25, 28.512, 145.063
Yxy	4.3324, 0.2933, 0.4736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279845665 (0xFF194321)
YUV	50.5660, -8.6600, -22.4214
Hunter-Lab	20.8145, -13.4188, 8.4939




Details

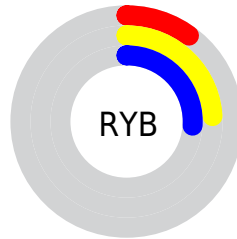
The YIQ color **50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **41.4340, 14.1180, 19.4780**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.8110, -13.4300, -20.9340**, and **14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.2290, -11.5510, -16.4390**.

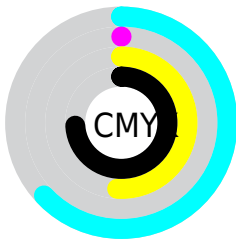
Distribution







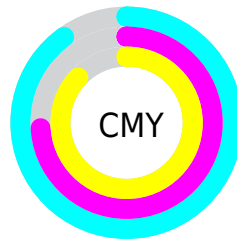
-  Red (10%)
-  Green (26%)
-  Blue (13%)






-  Red (10%)
-  Yellow (24%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (63%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (51%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (90%)
-  Magenta (74%)
-  Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780 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 50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.5660, -14.1180,
-19.4780

■ 50.5660, -14.1180,
-19.4780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 27.3810, -15.0350,
-19.3790

■ 98.8110, -13.4300,
-20.9340

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 123.6970,
-13.1090, -21.2450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.8710,
-13.6590, -22.2910

■ 176.7570,
-13.3380, -22.6020

■ 204.3440,
-13.6130, -23.1250

■ 232.6320,

-14.4840, -23.8600

■ 246.2560, -7.0130,
-10.5730

■ 50.5660, -14.1180,
-19.4780

■ 50.5660, -14.1180,
-19.4780

■ 47.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170

■ 53.2290, -11.5510,
-16.4390

■ 45.4250, -18.3350,
-25.6550

■ 55.7070, -9.9010,
-13.3010

■ 42.7620, -20.9020,
-28.6940

■ 58.3700, -7.3340,
-10.2620

■ 40.8110, -22.5980,
-30.9980

■ 61.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 63.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 66.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 68.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 71.6140, 4.2630,
5.3430

■ 74.0920, 5.9130,
8.4810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.7660, 8.8060, -16.4260



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



46.6590, -36.3090, -19.2930

Triad

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



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



47.9080, -49.4710, -1.0150



58.1570, 33.6510, 12.3950

Complementary

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



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



41.4340, 14.1180, 19.4780

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.



59.3660, 25.9930, 19.0250



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



59.3040, -14.9950, 12.9490

Square

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



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



50.0450, -48.5990, -5.8070



61.0960, 9.2580, 19.4500



57.5230, 32.1400, 1.2280

Rectangle

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



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



48.3690, -41.1240, -14.6280



61.0960, 9.2580, 19.4500



58.3680, 31.6790, 15.0950

Sweetspot

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



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



80.3210, -5.6380, -7.9580



59.8200, 8.7140, -14.7580



39.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



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.



50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780



61.5230, -21.7270, -30.2630



52.9600, -20.8590, -12.9470



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



58.9910, -32.4530, -45.1330



136.3900, -75.4030, -103.7790

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



39.0400, 20.8590, 12.9470



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



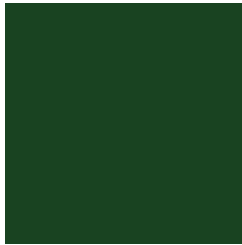
37.8950, 32.7740, 44.8220



87.7240, 75.0820, 104.0900

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

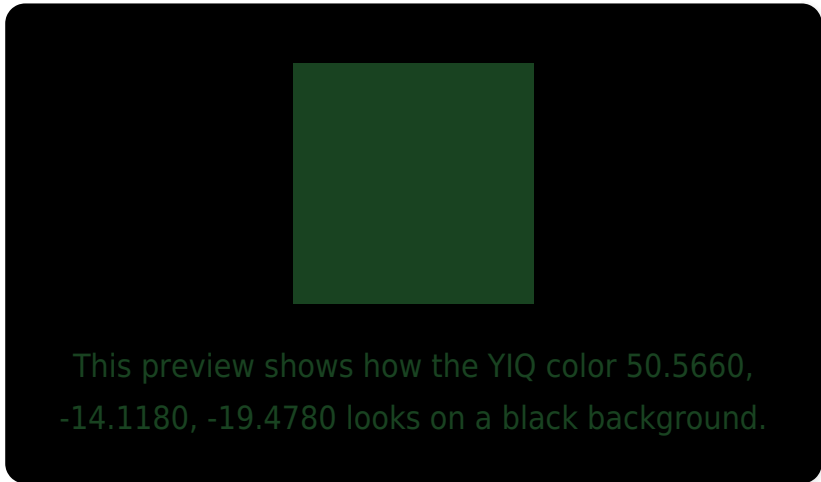
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.5660, -14.1180,

-19.4780.

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

50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780

Protanopia

57.4880, 12.8850, -7.7470

Deuteranopia

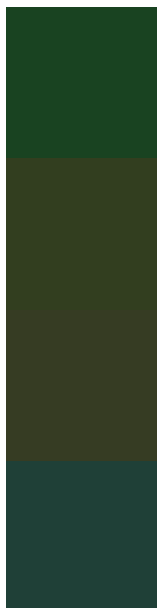
58.2050, 15.3600, -3.0400



Tritanopia

55.1980, -18.2930, -4.3810

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780

Protanomaly

54.8780, 2.7990, -12.1850

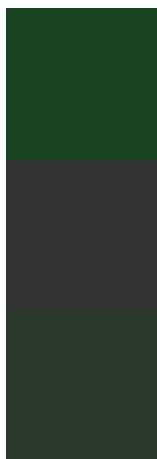
Deuteranomaly

55.3560, 4.4490, -9.0470

Tritanomaly

53.1070, -16.7790, -9.7950

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780 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, 67, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 67, 33)  
}
```

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, 67, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 67, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780 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, 67, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 67, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(25, 67, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 67, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 67, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 67, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 67, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 67,  
33) }
```

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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