

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.7630, -21.5020,
-6.7980)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1A3D3F
RGB	26, 61, 63
RGB Percent	10%, 24%, 25%
CMY	0.8981, 0.7607, 0.7530
CMYK	0.59, 0.03, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	183°, 42%, 17%
HSV	183°, 59%, 25%
XYZ	2.9916, 3.9170, 5.2978
YIQ	50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

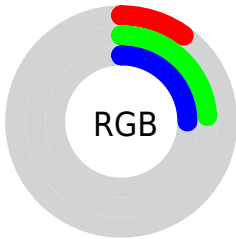
Format	Color
RYB	26, 44, 63
Decimal	1719615
CIELab	23.40, -11.94, -5.09
CIElCh	23, 12.980, 203.094
Yxy	3.9170, 0.2451, 0.3209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279909695 (0xFF1A3D3F)
YUV	50.7630, 6.0328, -21.7172
Hunter-Lab	19.7915, -7.6539, -2.0167

Details

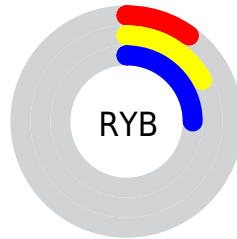
The YIQ color **50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **38.2370, 21.5020, 6.7980**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980**, and **13.5470, -11.9660, -3.4060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9690, -25.0780, -8.0700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260**.

Distribution



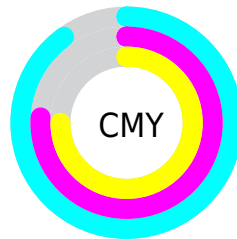
- Red (10%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980 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 50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.7630, -21.5020,
-6.7980

■ 50.7630, -21.5020,
-6.7980

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.1650, -22.6940,
-7.2220

■ 98.7630, -21.5020,
-6.7980

■ 13.5470, -11.9660,
-3.4060

■ 123.4640,
-22.0980, -7.0100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 149.4640,
-22.0980, -7.0100


■ 176.1650,
-22.6940, -7.2220


■ 203.8660,
-23.2900, -7.4340


■ 231.8660,


-23.2900, -7.4340


 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640


 50.7630, -21.5020,
-6.7980


 50.7630, -21.5020,
-6.7980


 48.9690, -25.0780,
-8.0700


 52.5570, -17.9260,
-5.5260


 46.2890, -28.9750,
-9.0310


 55.2370, -14.0290,
-4.5650


 44.4950, -32.5510,
-10.3030

 57.0310, -10.4530,
-3.2930

 42.7010, -36.1270,
-11.5750

 58.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

 42.4020, -36.7230,
-11.7870

 61.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 63.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 65.0930, 4.1720,
1.4840

■ 67.4740, 7.4730,
2.2330

■ 69.5670, 11.6450,
3.7170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.7160, -14.1200, -8.4240



50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



51.9850, -22.0070, -3.1510

Triad

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



50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



57.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560



55.3510, 12.0130, -2.9550

Complementary

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



50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



38.2370, 21.5020, 6.7980

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.



56.1390, 15.7260, 1.3420



50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



57.2020, 11.4150, 7.8870

Square

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



50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



56.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



56.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



54.2360, 4.9070, -6.3330

Rectangle

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



50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



53.2460, -18.2480, 0.3120



56.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120



55.6610, 14.0760, -1.7960

Sweetspot

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



50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



76.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570



47.9470, -10.8170, -18.7290



37.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850



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.



50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980



62.8970, -33.7430, -10.7270



40.1970, -16.5520, 2.6160



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



62.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130



148.5780, -129.0120, -40.7880

Inverse Universe

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



41.0530, 10.8170, 18.7290



47.6120, 16.9130, 29.4010



48.8030, 16.5520, -2.6160



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



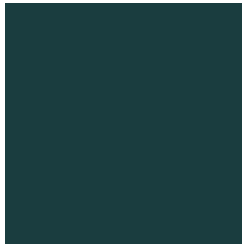
38.2520, 27.4550, 47.6070



90.3180, 64.9020, 112.3740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

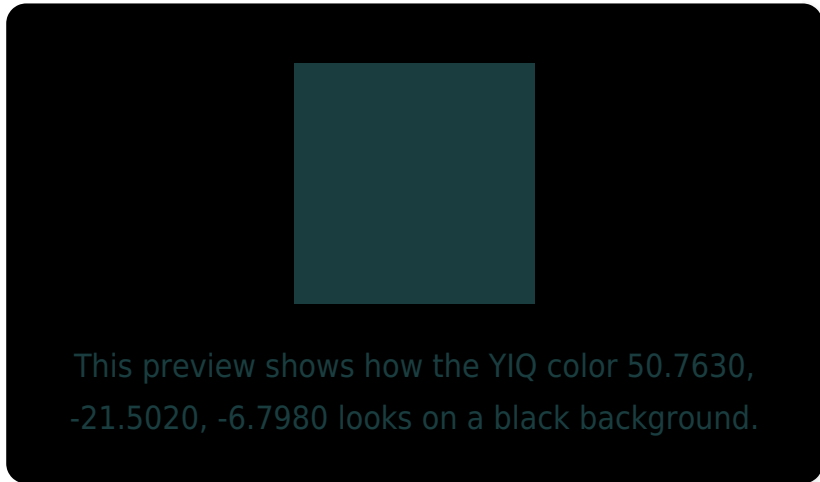
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

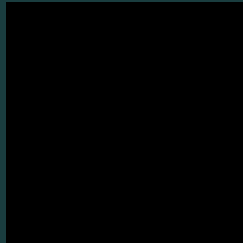
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

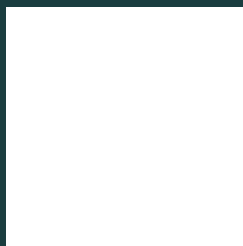
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.7630, -21.5020,

-6.7980.

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

50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980

Protanopia

55.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

56.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460



Tritanopia

51.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980

Protanomaly

53.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110

Deuteranomaly

54.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550

Tritanomaly

51.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980 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, 61, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(26, 61, 63)  
}
```

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, 61, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(26, 61, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980 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, 61, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(26, 61, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(26, 61, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(26, 61, 63); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 61, 63);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(26, 61, 63)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(26, 61, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(26, 61,  
63) }
```

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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