

Converting Colors

YIQ(27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(27.5230, -44.6670,
55.1170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1304AB
RGB	19, 4, 171
RGB Percent	7%, 2%, 67%
CMY	0.9253, 0.9844, 0.3297
CMYK	0.89, 0.98, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	245°, 95%, 34%
HSV	245°, 98%, 67%
XYZ	7.6558, 3.1628, 38.6960
YIQ	27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

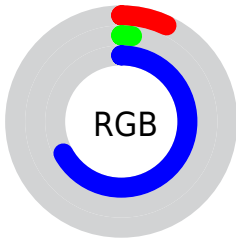
Format	Color
R_{YB}	19, 4, 171
Decimal	1246379
CIE Lab	20.68, 57.81, -78.42
CIE LCh	21, 97.424, 306.399
Yxy	3.1628, 0.1546, 0.0639
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279436459 (0xFF1304AB)
YUV	27.5230, 70.7342, -7.4747
Hunter-Lab	17.7843, 45.7188, -116.5574

Details

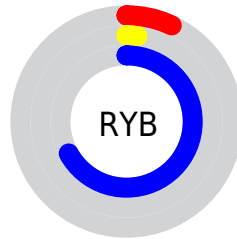
The YIQ color **27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **147.4770, 44.6670, -55.1170**, and the grayscale version is **27.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.9980, -29.7670, 60.4170**, and **13.3380, -37.5570, 36.3870** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **23.9790, -45.9510, 56.3610**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **42.2860, -39.8060, 49.6180**.

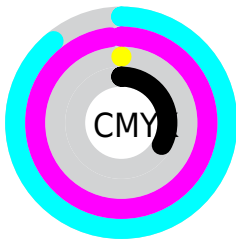
Distribution



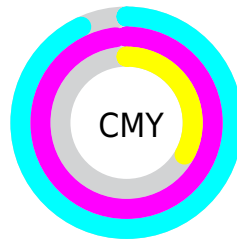
- Red (7%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170 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 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 27.5230, -44.6670,
55.1170

■ 27.5230, -44.6670,
55.1170

■ 252.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 16.4160, -46.2240,
44.7840

■ 91.9980, -29.7670,
60.4170

■ 13.3380, -37.5570,
36.3870

■ 119.0200,
-26.8330, 62.3110

■ 10.3740, -29.2110,
28.3010

■ 143.5510,
-15.5070, 55.2850

■ 11.6330, -23.1110,
16.8650

■ 168.3700, -5.0520,
47.5240

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,
11.8040

■ 193.4880, 5.9990,
39.9750

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190


■ 219.1930, 16.7750,


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,


31.9030


0.0000


 235.6290, 9.0750,
17.2590


 27.5230, -44.6670,
55.1170


 27.5230, -44.6670,
55.1170


 23.9790, -45.9510,
56.3610

 42.2860, -39.8060,
49.6180

 56.7500, -35.5410,
43.9070

 71.5130, -30.6800,
38.4080

 85.9770, -26.4150,
32.6970

 100.7400,
-21.5540, 27.1980

■ 115.7910,
-17.5640, 20.9640

■ 130.5540,
-12.7030, 15.4650

■ 145.0180, -8.4380,
9.7540

■ 159.7810, -3.5770,
4.2550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.7210, -81.2960, 30.6080



27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170



53.3890, 46.6630, 62.9430

Triad

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



27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170



37.2650, 59.8300, 17.0300



48.5000, -40.1150, -16.3950

Complementary

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



27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170



147.4770, 44.6670, -55.1170

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.



40.5030, -18.9750, -36.0870



27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170



45.4630, 14.0330, -17.5430

Square

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



27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170



43.0560, 85.8240, 30.5280



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



58.4690, -64.0520, 4.4280

Rectangle

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



27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170



54.0110, 73.6700, 52.5660



37.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



45.5360, -31.7690, -24.4810

Sweetspot

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



27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170



166.7910, -17.5640, 20.9640



112.8490, -95.6820, -28.0820



78.3430, -10.7310, 12.7650



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170



31.2880, -59.3420, 73.2820



52.0410, 4.2050, 72.5010



79.3250, -2.2930, 3.0110



21.2860, -39.8060, 49.6180



3.2200, -6.1910, 7.5770

Inverse Universe

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



71.2610, 50.7400, 82.6760



89.4060, 67.4700, 109.8860



122.9590, -4.2050, -72.5010



81.6030, 2.7960, 4.3960



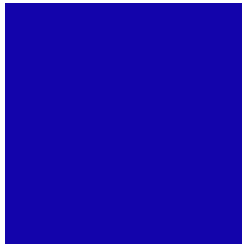
60.4680, 45.4230, 74.4070



9.2710, 6.9670, 11.4070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

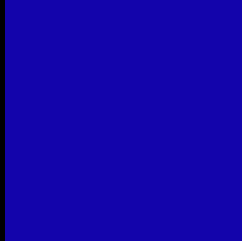
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170 looks on a 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 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 27.5230, -44.6670,

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

27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170

Protanopia

42.0210, -48.0510, 6.2930

Deuteranopia

41.9580, -43.7400, -0.2520



Tritanopia

41.0000, -35.5310, -11.3630

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170

Protanomaly

36.8710, -46.9080, 24.1320

Deuteranomaly

36.7910, -43.9270, 19.6650

Tritanomaly

35.9130, -38.6990, 13.0210

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170

Achromatopsia

28.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

27.7480, -16.0050, 20.2430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170 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(19, 4, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 4, 171)  
}
```

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(19, 4, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 4, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170 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(19, 4, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 4, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(19, 4, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 4, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 4, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 4, 171)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 27.5230, -44.6670, 55.1170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 4, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 4,  
171) }
```

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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