

# Converting Colors

YIQ(47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(47.0710, -25.1250,  
-1.7090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	163748
RGB	22, 55, 72
RGB Percent	9%, 22%, 28%
CMY	0.9138, 0.7843, 0.7178
CMYK	0.69, 0.24, 0.00, 0.72
HSL	200°, 53%, 18%
HSV	200°, 69%, 28%
XYZ	2.8661, 3.3716, 6.6257
YIQ	47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

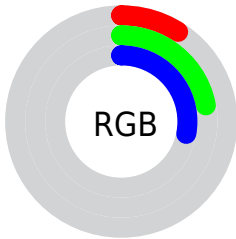
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	22, 42, 72
Decimal	1455944
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	21.47, -5.90, -14.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	21, 15.243, 247.228
Yxy	3.3716, 0.2228, 0.2621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279646024 (0xFF163748)
YUV	47.0710, 12.2900, -21.9873
Hunter-Lab	18.3619, -4.2712, -8.5409

# Details

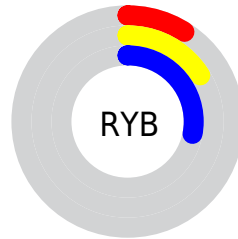
The YIQ color **47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **46.9290, 25.1250, 1.7090**, and the grayscale version is **47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.8970, -24.5750, -0.6630**, and **9.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.8040, -28.7470, -2.1470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **50.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710**.

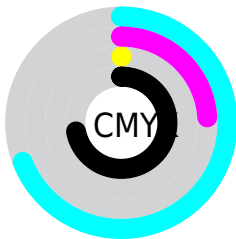
# Distribution



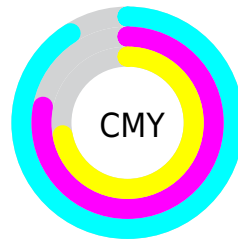
- Red (9%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (28%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (72%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090 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 47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.0710, -25.1250,  
-1.7090

■ 47.0710, -25.1250,  
-1.7090

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 25.5440, -25.0790,  
-2.5430

■ 94.8970, -24.5750,  
-0.6630

■ 9.7630, -12.3340,  
3.2660

■ 119.8970,  
-24.5750, -0.6630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 146.0110,  
-24.8960, -0.3520


■ 172.1250,  
-25.2170, -0.0410


■ 199.8260,  
-25.8130, -0.2530


■ 227.7120,


-25.4920, -0.5640


 247.8240,  
-14.3040, -5.0880


 47.0710, -25.1250,  
-1.7090


 47.0710, -25.1250,  
-1.7090


 43.8040, -28.7470,  
-2.1470


 50.3380, -21.5030,  
-1.2710


 39.9500, -32.0940,  
-2.0620

 54.1920, -18.1560,  
-1.3560

 36.3840, -36.3120,  
-2.7120

 57.7580, -13.9380,  
-0.7060

 61.6120, -10.5910,  
-0.7910

 64.8790, -6.9690,  
-0.3530

■ 68.7330, -3.6220,  
-0.4380

■ 72.0000, -0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 76.1530, 3.9430,  
0.1270

■ 79.4200, 7.5650,  
0.5650

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760



47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090



50.9200, -14.2140, 4.2980

# Triad

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



47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090



52.6540, 15.9540, 8.2260



49.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

# Complementary

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



47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090



46.9290, 25.1250, 1.7090

# 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.



50.5740, 9.7670, -6.3050



47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090



51.6880, 18.6140, 4.0700

# Square

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



47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090



53.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



51.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710



47.5160, -10.6810, -10.1770



# Rectangle

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



47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090



52.1060, -5.8700, 7.2660



51.4440, 16.1850, -1.4710



49.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250

# Sweetspot

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



47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090



84.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



53.2880, -19.2070, -20.8630



42.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090



55.4160, -39.3380, -2.9380



32.3960, -18.2500, 11.3660



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



50.0280, -49.9290, -3.7290



113.9280, -114.1170, -7.8530



# Inverse Universe

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



40.7120, 19.2070, 20.8630



45.2500, 29.7960, 32.7080



61.6040, 18.2500, -11.3660



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



37.1250, 37.8180, 41.5140

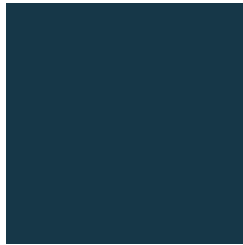


84.9730, 87.1420, 94.7740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

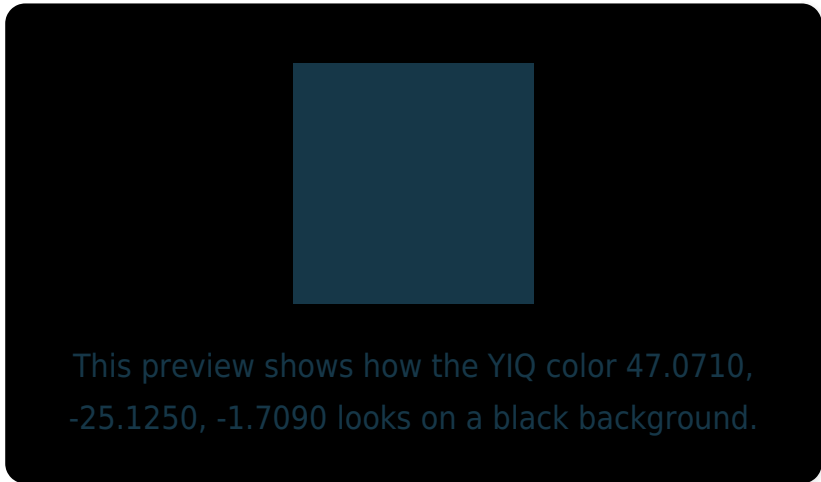
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

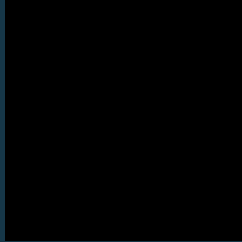
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 47.0710, -25.1250,

-1.7090.

# 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

47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090

### Protanopia

51.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

### Deuteranopia

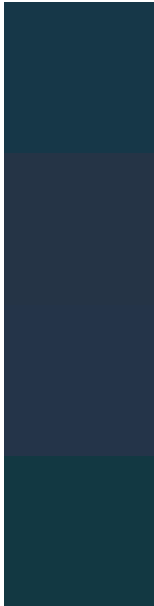
51.4150, -11.2340, 5.3580



## Tritanopia

45.0120, -26.6370, -7.3490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090

## Protanomaly

49.5670, -14.7180, 2.4180

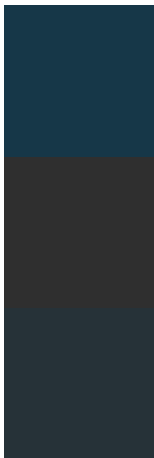
## Deuteranomaly

49.6100, -16.2770, 3.1390

## Tritanomaly

45.7780, -25.8580, -4.9460

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090

## Achromatopsia

47.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

47.0960, -9.0780, -0.6780

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090 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(22, 55, 72)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 55, 72)  
}
```

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(22, 55, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 55, 72) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090 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(22, 55, 72) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 55, 72) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(22, 55, 72) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 55, 72); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 55, 72);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 55, 72)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 47.0710, -25.1250, -1.7090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 55, 72) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 55,  
72) }
```

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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