

Converting Colors

YIQ(50.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(50.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	15461F
RGB	21, 70, 31
RGB Percent	8%, 27%, 12%
CMY	0.9178, 0.7254, 0.8785
CMYK	0.70, 0.00, 0.56, 0.73
HSL	132°, 54%, 18%
HSV	132°, 70%, 27%
XYZ	2.7471, 4.6408, 2.0467
YIQ	50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

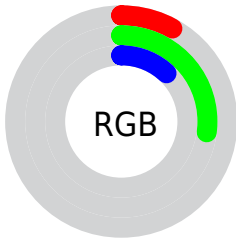
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 62, 70
Decimal	1394207
CIE _{Lab}	25.69, -26.24, 18.70
CIE _{LCh}	26, 32.216, 144.528
Yxy	4.6408, 0.2912, 0.4919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279584287 (0xFF15461F)
YUV	50.9030, -9.8122, -26.2249
Hunter-Lab	21.5425, -14.9367, 9.4469

Details

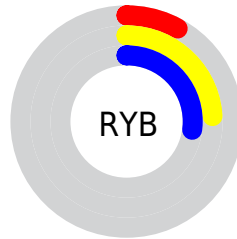
The YIQ color **50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **40.0970, 16.6850, 22.5170**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.7460, -14.8050, -23.5490**, and **16.4360, -7.7000, -14.6440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.1260, -18.9310, -25.8670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.6800, -14.4390, -19.1670**.

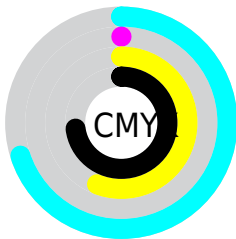
Distribution



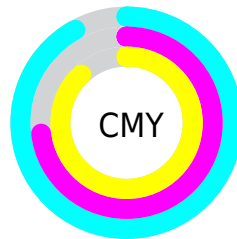
- Red (8%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170 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 50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 50.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170

■ 50.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.6150, -15.8140,
-21.7820

■ 99.7460, -14.8050,
-23.5490

■ 16.4360, -7.7000,
-14.6440

■ 125.2190,
-14.7590, -24.3830

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.3930,
-15.3090, -25.4290

■ 178.2790,
-14.9880, -25.7400

■ 205.8660,
-15.2630, -26.2630

■ 233.8660,

-15.2630, -26.2630

■ 245.4300, -7.5630,
-11.6190

■ 50.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170

■ 50.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170

■ 48.1260, -18.9310,
-25.8670

■ 53.6800, -14.4390,
-19.1670

■ 45.4630, -21.4980,
-28.9060

■ 56.3430, -11.8720,
-16.1280

■ 42.6860, -23.7440,
-32.2560

■ 59.1200, -9.6260,
-12.7780

■ 61.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

■ 64.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

■ 67.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 70.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 72.7770, 2.2460,
3.3500

■ 75.4400, 4.8130,
6.3890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.6690, 10.4570, -18.8150



50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



48.5340, -37.4550, -20.5510

Triad

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



50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



50.5810, -52.8640, -0.0960



59.6630, 38.0980, 14.4020

Complementary

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



50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



40.0970, 16.6850, 22.5170

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.



60.3280, 29.1560, 22.2760



50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



60.6890, -17.5170, 14.6030

Square

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



50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



52.4900, -51.3500, -5.5100



62.9760, 9.7160, 22.1640



58.9750, 36.6790, 1.5670

Rectangle

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



50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



51.0590, -43.1870, -15.7870



62.9760, 9.7160, 22.1640



59.4010, 36.0800, 17.9360

Sweetspot

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



50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



84.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



61.4240, 9.7690, -17.3590



41.3860, -4.2630, -5.3430



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170



61.9090, -25.9900, -35.6060



53.6390, -24.3890, -15.0530



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



60.3930, -33.6450, -45.5570



138.4930, -77.1910, -104.4150

Inverse Universe

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



40.0970, 16.6850, 22.5170



44.9770, 26.3110, 35.2950



37.3610, 24.3890, 15.0530



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



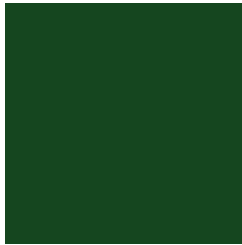
38.6070, 33.6450, 45.5570



88.5070, 77.1910, 104.4150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

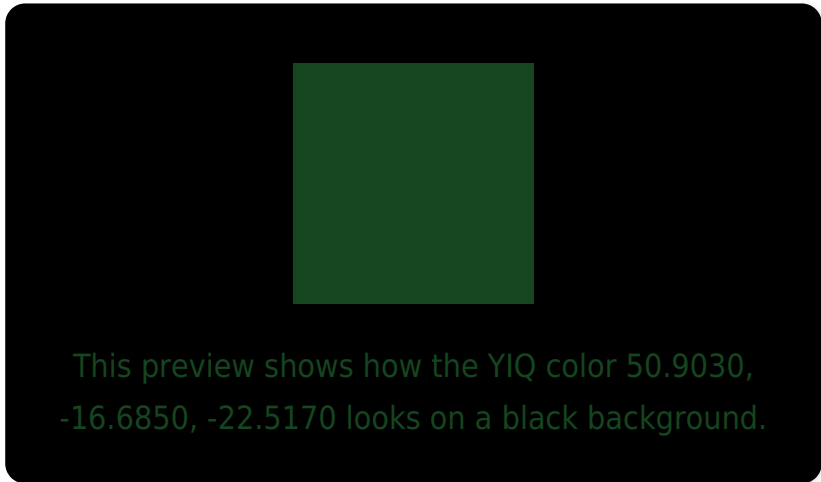
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

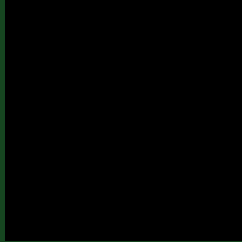
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 50.9030, -16.6850,

-22.5170.

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

50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170

Protanopia

59.0320, 14.1690, -8.9910

Deuteranopia

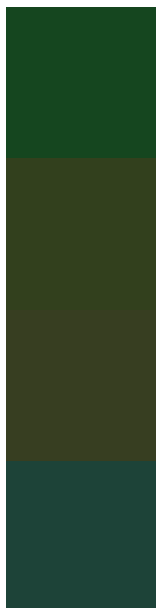
60.0480, 17.2400, -4.0720



Tritanopia

57.0020, -20.6770, -5.2290

Trichromacy



Original Color

50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170

Protanomaly

55.8240, 2.8910, -13.8530

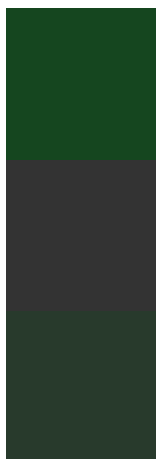
Deuteranomaly

56.6010, 5.1370, -10.5030

Tritanomaly

54.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

Monochromacy



Original Color

50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170 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(21, 70, 31)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 70, 31)  
}
```

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(21, 70, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 70, 31) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170 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(21, 70, 31) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 70, 31) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 70, 31) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 70, 31); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 70, 31);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 70, 31)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 50.9030, -16.6850, -22.5170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 70, 31) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 70,  
31) }
```

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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