

Converting Colors

YIQ(51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480)
contains.

YIQ(51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(51.1970, -25.7200,
-7.4480)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	163F43
RGB	22, 63, 67
RGB Percent	9%, 25%, 26%
CMY	0.9138, 0.7529, 0.7374
CMYK	0.67, 0.06, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	185°, 51%, 17%
HSV	185°, 67%, 26%
XYZ	3.1211, 4.1321, 5.9391
YIQ	51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

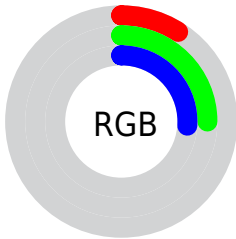
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 43, 67
Decimal	1457987
CIE Lab	24.10, -12.75, -6.70
CIE LCh	24, 14.403, 207.744
Yxy	4.1321, 0.2366, 0.3132
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279648067 (0xFF163F43)
YUV	51.1970, 7.7909, -25.6058
Hunter-Lab	20.3277, -8.1665, -3.0931

Details

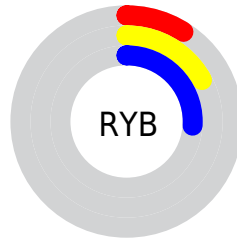
The YIQ color **51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **37.8030, 25.7200, 7.4480**, and the grayscale version is **51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.4960, -25.1240, -7.2360**, and **15.0630, -13.4790, -3.5190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.5170, -29.6170, -8.4090**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **53.8770, -21.8230, -6.4870**.

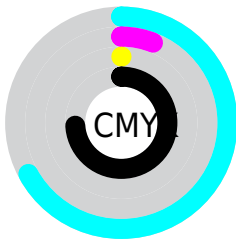
Distribution



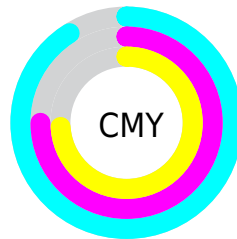
- Red (9%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480 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 51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.1970, -25.7200,
-7.4480

■ 51.1970, -25.7200,
-7.4480

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.1970, -25.7200,
-7.4480

■ 99.4960, -25.1240,
-7.2360

■ 15.0630, -13.4790,
-3.5190

■ 124.4960,
-25.1240, -7.2360

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 151.1970,
-25.7200, -7.4480


■ 177.8980,
-26.3160, -7.6600


■ 205.0120,
-26.6370, -7.3490


■ 233.5990,


-26.9120, -7.8720


 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760


 51.1970, -25.7200,
-7.4480


 51.1970, -25.7200,
-7.4480


 48.5170, -29.6170,
-8.4090


 53.8770, -21.8230,
-6.4870


 46.7230, -33.1930,
-9.6810


 55.6710, -18.2470,
-5.2150

 44.0430, -37.0900,
-10.6420

 58.3510, -14.3500,
-4.2540

 43.4450, -38.2820,
-11.0660

 60.4440, -10.1780,
-2.7700

 62.8250, -6.8770,
-2.0210

■ 65.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

■ 67.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 70.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 72.0720, 8.6650,
2.6570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.3350, -17.4210, -9.1730



51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480



52.4300, -24.7580, -2.8540

Triad

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



51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480



58.7330, 5.5460, 9.6260



56.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

Complementary

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



51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480



37.8030, 25.7200, 7.4480

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.



57.6830, 17.0100, 0.0980



51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480



58.8110, 14.0740, 9.2580

Square

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



51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480



58.2910, -4.9530, 7.1670



58.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260



55.6980, 3.4860, -8.1140

Rectangle

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



51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480



54.8760, -20.0820, 0.5100



58.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260



57.0200, 14.4430, -2.9410

Sweetspot

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



51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480



80.4440, -10.1780, -2.7700



48.8710, -13.6590, -22.2910



39.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970



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.



51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480



62.2490, -40.6660, -11.9140



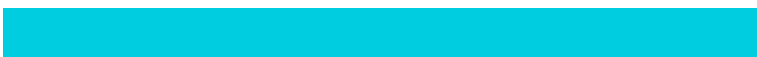
38.2830, -19.6700, 4.0580



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



62.7140, -55.3370, -15.8570



145.8710, -128.2790, -37.5510

Inverse Universe

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



40.1290, 13.6590, 22.2910



44.6390, 21.4510, 35.2670



50.7170, 19.6700, -4.0580



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



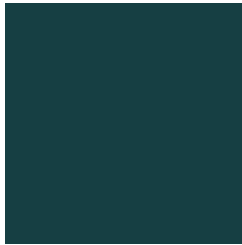
39.0350, 29.5640, 47.9320



90.3460, 67.6990, 111.2430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

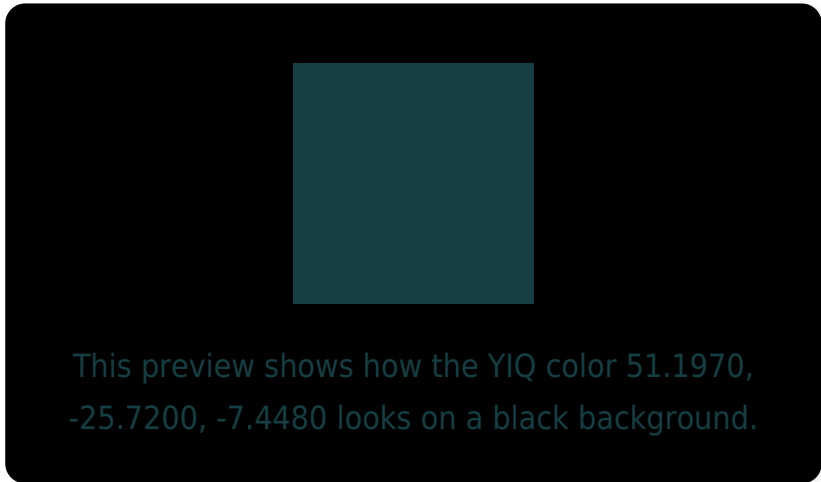
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

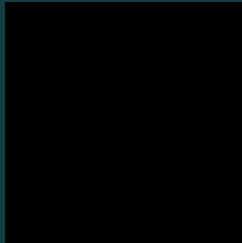
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 51.1970, -25.7200,

-7.4480.

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

51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

Protanopia

57.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

Deuteranopia

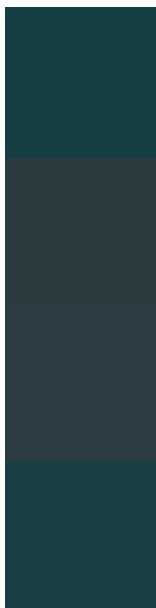
57.7810, -3.5770, 4.2550



Tritanopia

51.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

Protanomaly

55.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Deuteranomaly

55.5410, -11.8290, -0.3810

Tritanomaly

51.6100, -25.4450, -6.9250

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

Achromatopsia

51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

50.7430, -9.5820, -2.5580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480 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, 63, 67)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 63, 67)  
}
```

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, 63, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 63, 67) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480 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, 63, 67) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 63, 67) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(22, 63, 67) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 63, 67); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 63, 67);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 63, 67)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 51.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 63, 67) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 63,  
67) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor