

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.1200, -18.7940,
-22.8420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.1200, -18.7940,
-22.8420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	174B25
RGB	23, 75, 37
RGB Percent	9%, 29%, 15%
CMY	0.9099, 0.7058, 0.8549
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.51, 0.71
HSL	136°, 53%, 19%
HSV	136°, 69%, 29%
XYZ	3.2038, 5.3503, 2.6132
YIQ	55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

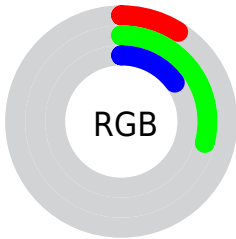
Format	Color
R_YB	23, 64, 75
Decimal	1526565
CIE _{Lab}	27.71, -26.89, 17.67
CIE _{LCh}	28, 32.179, 146.688
Yxy	5.3503, 0.2869, 0.4791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279716645 (0xFF174B25)
YUV	55.1200, -8.9332, -28.1692
Hunter-Lab	23.1308, -15.7552, 9.4933




Details

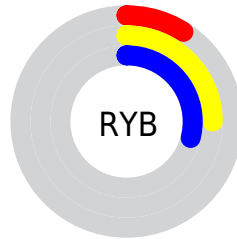
The YIQ color **55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **42.8800, 18.7940, 22.8420**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.9630, -16.9140, -23.8740**, and **18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.1580, -21.9570, -26.0930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.7830, -16.2270, -19.8030**.

Distribution







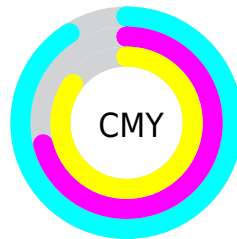
-  Red (9%)
-  Green (29%)
-  Blue (15%)






-  Red (9%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (29%)



-  Cyan (69%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (51%)
-  Black (71%)



-  Cyan (91%)
-  Magenta (71%)
-  Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420 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 55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.1200, -18.7940,
-22.8420

■ 55.1200, -18.7940,
-22.8420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.3480, -19.4360,
-22.2200

■ 103.9630,
-16.9140, -23.8740

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 130.1370,
-17.4640, -24.9200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.0230,
-17.1430, -25.2310

■ 183.4960,
-17.0970, -26.0650

■ 211.0830,
-17.3720, -26.5880

■ 235.5610,

-15.7220, -23.4500

■ 247.2390, -8.3430,
-8.4950

■ 55.1200, -18.7940,
-22.8420

■ 55.1200, -18.7940,
-22.8420

■ 52.1580, -21.9570,
-26.0930

■ 57.7830, -16.2270,
-19.8030

■ 49.3810, -24.2030,
-29.4430

■ 60.8590, -13.3850,
-16.2410

■ 46.4190, -27.3660,
-32.6940

■ 63.5220, -10.8180,
-13.2020

■ 46.3050, -27.0450,
-33.0050

■ 66.5980, -7.9760,
-9.6400

■ 69.2610, -5.4090,
-6.6010

■ 72.3370, -2.5670,
-3.0390

■ 75.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.0760, 2.8420,
3.5620

■ 80.7390, 5.4090,
6.6010

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.7720, 8.6690, -19.4510



55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420



52.2670, -41.0770, -20.9890

Triad

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



55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420



53.6130, -55.8900, -0.3220



64.4350, 38.7400, 13.7800

Complementary

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



55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420



42.8800, 18.7940, 22.8420

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.



65.3990, 30.3940, 21.8660



55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420



65.9990, -15.4540, 15.7620

Square

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



55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420



56.1090, -54.6510, -6.2590



67.7590, 11.8250, 22.4890



64.0350, 36.4500, 0.2100

Rectangle

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



55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420



54.2050, -46.5340, -15.7020



67.7590, 11.8250, 22.4890



64.4720, 37.3180, 17.5260

Sweetspot

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



55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420



89.3100, -7.1050, -8.9050



64.8860, 8.3480, -19.1400



43.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



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.



55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420



66.0550, -29.3370, -35.5210



58.0840, -27.1400, -14.7560



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



62.9520, -36.7170, -44.9490



142.0780, -83.1520, -101.0080

Inverse Universe

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



42.8800, 18.7940, 22.8420



46.9450, 29.3370, 35.5210



39.9160, 27.1400, 14.7560



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



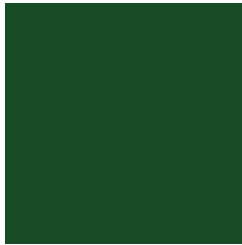
39.0480, 36.7170, 44.9490



87.9220, 83.1520, 101.0080

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

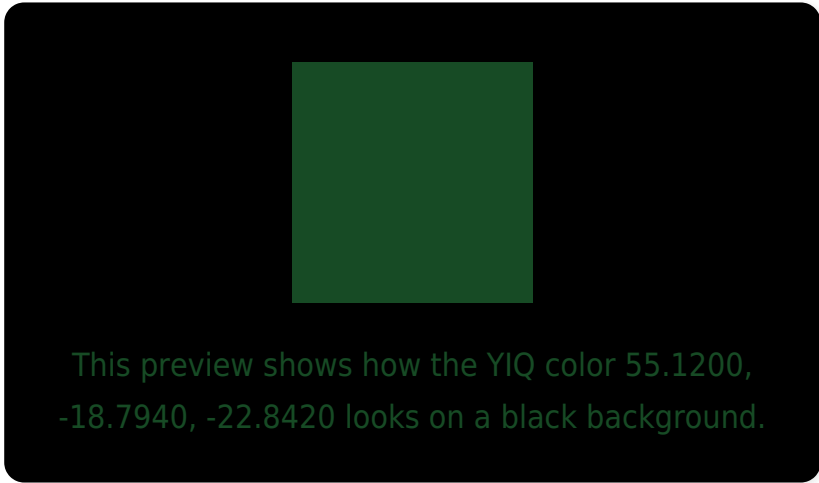
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

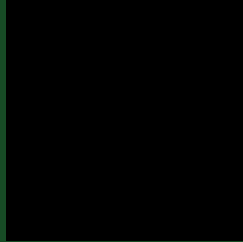
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1200, -18.7940,

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

55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420

Protanopia

63.5590, 14.1230, -8.1570

Deuteranopia

64.5750, 17.1940, -3.2380



Tritanopia

61.1050, -22.4650, -5.8650

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420

Protanomaly

60.6390, 1.9740, -13.7540

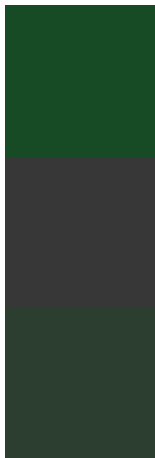
Deuteranomaly

61.4160, 4.2200, -10.4040

Tritanomaly

58.6010, -21.2260, -11.8020

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420 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(23, 75, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(23, 75, 37)  
}
```

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(23, 75, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(23, 75, 37) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420 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(23, 75, 37) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(23, 75, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(23, 75, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(23, 75, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 75, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(23, 75, 37)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.1200, -18.7940, -22.8420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(23, 75, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(23, 75,  
37) }
```

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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