

Converting Colors

YIQ(62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(62.2310, -40.2550,
-2.8390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	164B66
RGB	22, 75, 102
RGB Percent	9%, 29%, 40%
CMY	0.9138, 0.7058, 0.6002
CMYK	0.78, 0.26, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	200°, 65%, 24%
HSV	200°, 78%, 40%
XYZ	5.2438, 6.1638, 13.4718
YIQ	62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

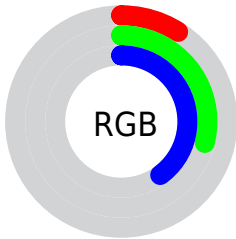
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 54, 102
Decimal	1461094
CIE _{Lab}	29.82, -7.16, -20.66
CIE _{LCh}	30, 21.863, 250.871
Yxy	6.1638, 0.2108, 0.2477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279651174 (0xFF164B66)
YUV	62.2310, 19.6061, -35.2826
Hunter-Lab	24.8271, -5.7456, -14.7932

Details

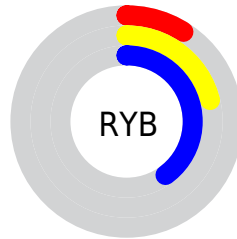
The YIQ color **62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **61.7690, 40.2550, 2.8390**, and the grayscale version is **62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.5520, -36.7250, -0.7330**, and **24.4670, -26.1800, 0.8920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.4800, -45.3900, -3.3900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9820, -35.1200, -2.2880**.

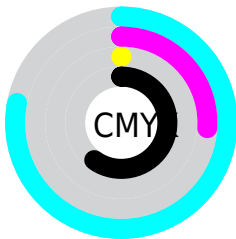
Distribution



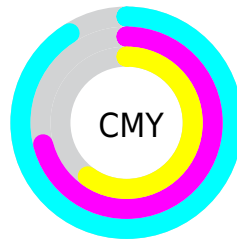
- Red (9%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390 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 62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

62.2310, -40.2550,
-2.8390

62.2310, -40.2550,
-2.8390

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

39.4160, -39.3380,
-2.9380

113.5520,
-36.7250, -0.7330

24.4670, -26.1800,
0.8920

139.9650,
-36.4500, -0.2100

5.0500, -11.4640,
9.5280

166.1930,
-37.0920, 0.4120

0.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

194.1930,
-37.0920, 0.4120

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

221.1670,
-34.2030, -2.3870

243.0400,

-23.8400, -8.4800

251.7110, -6.5560,
-2.3320

62.2310, -40.2550,
-2.8390

62.2310, -40.2550,
-2.8390

57.4800, -45.3900,
-3.3900

66.9820, -35.1200,
-2.2880

52.1420, -50.2500,
-3.4180

72.3200, -30.2600,
-2.2600

51.5440, -51.4420,
-3.8420

77.3700, -24.5290,
-1.4970

82.7080, -19.6690,
-1.4690

87.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 92.7970, -9.6740,
-0.8900

■ 97.5480, -4.5390,
-0.3390

■ 102.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 107.9360, 6.0520,
0.4520

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.2740, -50.9820, -12.1820



62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



69.2770, -19.5330, 7.0830

Triad

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



62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



71.6660, 24.8480, 12.2400



66.3720, -1.6480, -14.1920

Complementary

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



62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



61.7690, 40.2550, 2.8390

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.



68.2060, 13.6190, -10.0370



62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



70.7060, 27.3710, 5.0590

Square

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



62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



72.0980, 14.9440, 15.5200



69.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970



62.6780, -20.1250, -15.2370

Rectangle

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



62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



71.8550, -6.4210, 11.7470



69.3970, 23.5670, -3.0970



66.8350, 4.3580, -12.9060

Sweetspot

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



62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



116.9750, -16.0470, -1.0310



72.0380, -30.6670, -33.4430



56.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390



70.9710, -62.9500, -4.5340



38.7510, -29.2550, 18.0810



48.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



57.7220, -57.8150, -3.9830



122.0950, -121.9570, -8.9410

Inverse Universe

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



51.9620, 30.6670, 33.4430



54.8370, 47.8570, 52.3130



85.2490, 29.2550, -18.0810



47.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



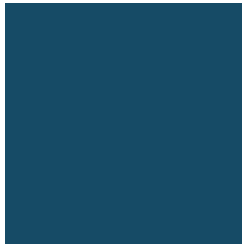
43.0490, 44.1440, 48.0160



90.7120, 92.5510, 101.3750

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

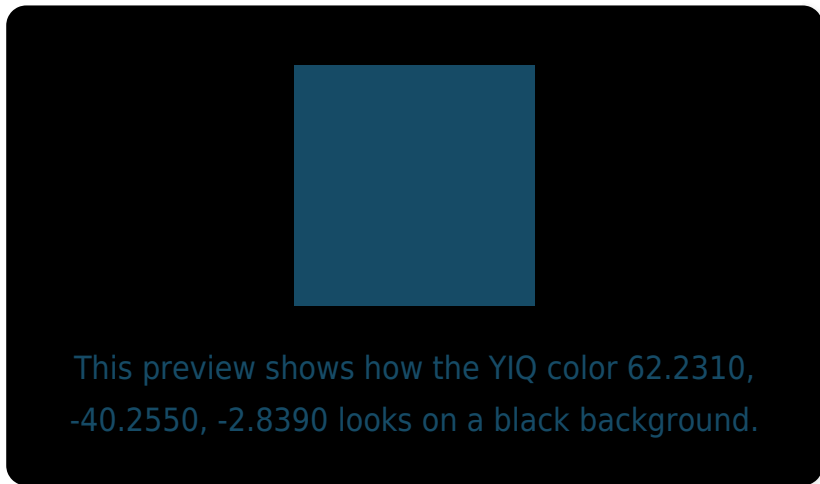
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

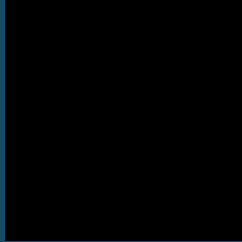
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 62.2310, -40.2550,

-2.8390.

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

62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390

Protanopia

70.0990, -13.1600, 7.2240

Deuteranopia

69.5760, -18.9370, 7.2950



Tritanopia

55.3620, -48.4140, -14.6700

Trichromacy



Original Color

62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390

Protanomaly

67.0160, -23.2920, 3.6200

Deuteranomaly

67.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050

Tritanomaly

57.9650, -45.6180, -10.2740

Monochromacy



Original Color

62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390

Achromatopsia

62.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

62.1600, -15.1300, -1.1300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390 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, 75, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 75, 102)  
}
```

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, 75, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 75, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390 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, 75, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 75, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 75, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 75, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 75, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 75,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 62.2310, -40.2550, -2.8390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 75, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 75,  
102) }
```

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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