

# Converting Colors

YIQ(54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(54.5350, 6.6440,  
22.7720)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4B2656
RGB	75, 38, 86
RGB Percent	29%, 15%, 34%
CMY	0.7058, 0.8510, 0.6628
CMYK	0.13, 0.56, 0.00, 0.66
HSL	286°, 39%, 24%
HSV	286°, 56%, 34%
XYZ	5.2762, 3.5542, 9.2114
YIQ	54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

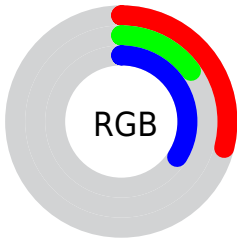
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	75, 38, 86
Decimal	4925014
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.14, 26.34, -22.04
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 34.348, 320.081
Yxy	3.5542, 0.2924, 0.1970
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283115094 (0xFF4B2656)
YUV	54.5350, 15.5122, 17.9478
Hunter-Lab	18.8525, 16.9649, -15.7728

# Details

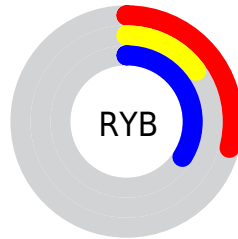
The YIQ color **54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **69.4650, -6.6440, -22.7720**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.7740, 7.4690, 24.3410**, and **14.2420, 5.9110, 19.5350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.6540, 7.9270, 27.0550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4160, 5.3610, 18.4890**.

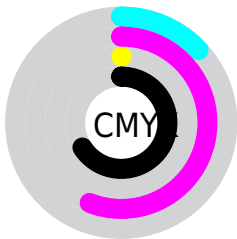
# Distribution



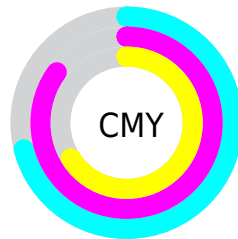
- Red (29%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720 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 54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.5350, 6.6440,  
22.7720

■ 54.5350, 6.6440,  
22.7720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 31.8230, 5.7730,  
22.0370

■ 102.7740, 7.4690,  
24.3410

■ 14.2420, 5.9110,  
19.5350

■ 127.8990, 8.6150,  
25.5990

■ 2.6390, -6.0530,  
5.0750

■ 154.4260, 8.5690,  
26.4330

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 180.8390, 8.8440,  
26.9560

■ 209.2520, 9.1190,  
27.4790

■ 232.6940, 10.4500,

19.8740

249.1300, 2.7500,  
5.2300

54.5350, 6.6440,  
22.7720

54.5350, 6.6440,  
22.7720

48.6540, 7.9270,  
27.0550

60.4160, 5.3610,  
18.4890

43.3600, 8.9350,  
30.8150

65.7100, 4.3530,  
14.7290

37.4790, 10.2180,  
35.0980

71.5910, 3.0700,  
10.4460

32.1850, 11.2260,  
38.8580

76.8850, 2.0620,  
6.6860

29.5380, 11.7300,  
40.7380

82.7660, 0.7790,  
2.4030

■ 88.6470, -0.5040,  
-1.8800

■ 93.9410, -1.5120,  
-5.6400

■ 99.8220, -2.7950,  
-9.9230

■ 105.1160, -3.8030,  
-13.6830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.0300, -25.9070, 12.4690



54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



51.7240, 28.1010, 24.8770

# Triad

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



54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



50.2910, 29.4370, -10.3630



46.1350, -40.3450, -12.2250

# Complementary

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



54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



69.4650, -6.6440, -22.7720

# 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.



42.4700, -31.4030, -20.0990



54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



48.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230

# Square

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



54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



50.5130, 38.1000, 3.3480



42.6320, -14.4840, -23.8600



47.4690, -46.8570, -4.3370



# Rectangle

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



54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



49.6940, 36.8130, 21.1730



42.6320, -14.4840, -23.8600



45.1090, -37.4560, -15.0240

# Sweetspot

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



54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



99.6510, 2.8410, 9.0890



49.9290, -18.4330, 9.1750



48.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720



62.8920, 10.4930, 35.6210



56.3420, 17.3730, 21.0610



40.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



37.0150, 15.1210, 50.8730



80.9090, 32.4410, 111.4570



# Inverse Universe

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



53.6060, 25.0770, 13.5970



61.3630, 39.2430, 21.1870



67.6580, -17.3730, -21.0610



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



34.7290, 56.0680, 30.1480

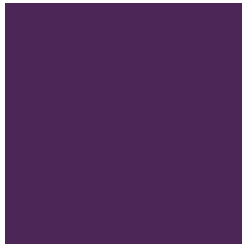


76.4210, 122.7260, 66.6140



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

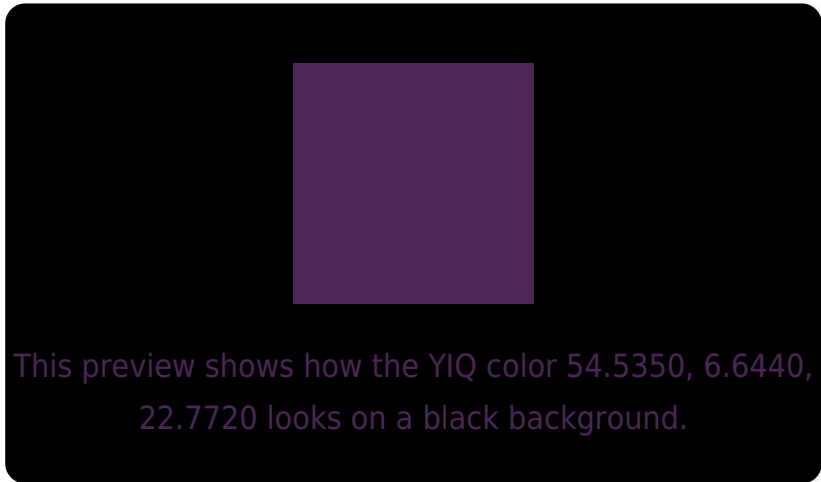
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

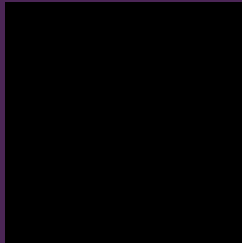
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.5350, 6.6440,



# 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

54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720

### Protanopia

50.4810, -28.7950, 9.7410

### Deuteranopia

52.5220, -18.8450, 5.6270



## Tritanopia

54.3330, 12.4240, 6.1200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720

## Protanomaly

52.0590, -15.6830, 14.4050

## Deuteranomaly

53.0010, -9.7680, 11.8320

## Tritanomaly

54.6520, 10.2680, 12.1560

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.8250, 2.2910, 8.0430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720 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(75, 38, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(75, 38, 86)  
}
```

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(75, 38, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(75, 38, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720 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(75, 38, 86) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(75, 38, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(75, 38, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(75, 38, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 38, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(75, 38, 86)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.5350, 6.6440, 22.7720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(75, 38, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(75, 38,  
86) }
```

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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