

# Converting Colors

YIQ(54.7750, -48.1390,  
-14.1470)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(54.7750, -48.1390,  
-14.1470)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004D54
RGB	0, 77, 84
RGB Percent	0%, 30%, 33%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6979, 0.6708
CMYK	1.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	185°, 100%, 16%
HSV	185°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	4.2544, 5.9516, 9.3018
YIQ	54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

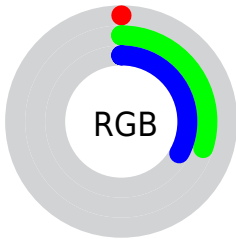
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 40, 84
Decimal	19796
CIELab	29.29, -17.69, -10.00
CIELCh	29, 20.316, 209.480
Yxy	5.9516, 0.2181, 0.3051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278209876 (0xFF004D54)
YUV	54.7750, 14.4079, -48.0377
Hunter-Lab	24.3959, -11.5641, -5.5292

# Details

The YIQ color **54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **29.2250, 48.1390, 14.1470**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.6730, -38.9240, -10.4440**, and **23.8170, -21.5940, -5.1300** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.7540, -43.6460, -12.9740**.

# Distribution



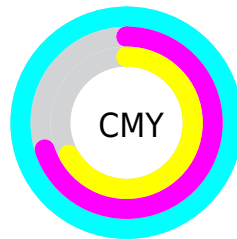
- Red (0%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470 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 54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.7750, -48.1390,  
-14.1470

■ 54.7750, -48.1390,  
-14.1470

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 38.6520, -34.4310,  
-9.2710

■ 108.5590,  
-38.6030, -10.7550

■ 23.8170, -21.5940,  
-5.1300

■ 134.9720,  
-38.3280, -10.2320

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 161.6730,  
-38.9240, -10.4440


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 189.2600,  
-39.1990, -10.9670


■ 217.3740,  
-39.5200, -10.6560

■ 238.8540,


-32.1840, -11.4480


 247.5250,  
-14.9000, -5.3000


 54.7750, -48.1390,  
-14.1470

 57.7540, -43.6460,  
-12.9740

 60.4450, -38.2820,  
-11.0660

 63.4240, -33.7890,  
-9.8930

 66.7020, -28.7000,  
-8.5080

 69.0940, -23.9320,  
-6.8120

■ 72.0730, -19.4390,  
-5.6390

■ 75.3510, -14.3500,  
-4.2540

■ 78.3300, -9.8570,  
-3.0810

■ 81.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.5290, -29.8910, -14.4590



54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470



59.7530, -41.9050, -5.9770

# Triad

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



54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470



71.5210, 9.2590, 13.9230



68.0540, 17.1030, -7.0970

# Complementary

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



54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470



29.2250, 48.1390, 14.1470

# 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.



68.6900, 24.3000, 0.1400



54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470



70.7410, 20.2630, 12.7350

# Square

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



54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470



70.0290, -6.9710, 10.7010



69.8030, 25.7200, 7.4480



66.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720



# Rectangle

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



54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470



64.4280, -30.4440, 1.0760



69.8030, 25.7200, 7.4480



68.1900, 19.7160, -4.8920

# Sweetspot

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



54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470



98.3720, -18.8430, -5.4270



49.9920, -25.0260, -42.0660



48.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



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.



54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470



71.8270, -63.0850, -18.6130



30.7080, -36.8640, 7.2960



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



68.3220, -60.1050, -17.5530



151.4790, -133.0470, -39.2470



# Inverse Universe

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



33.8940, 25.3470, 41.7550



44.4040, 33.1390, 54.7310



53.2920, 36.8640, -7.2960



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



42.3390, 31.7640, 52.1160



93.6500, 69.8990, 115.4270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

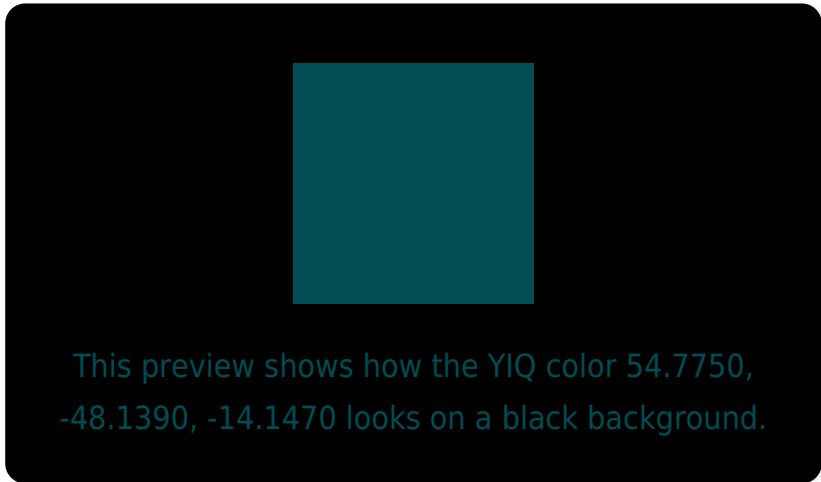
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

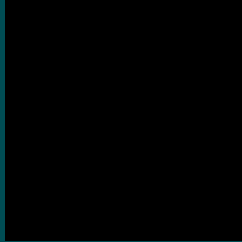
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.7750, -48.1390,



# 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

54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470

### Protanopia

69.7270, -3.4850, 2.5870

### Deuteranopia

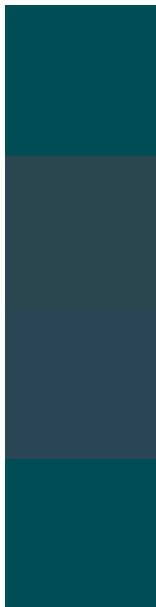
70.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980



## Tritanopia

54.6610, -47.8180, -14.4580

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470

## Protanomaly

64.2410, -19.8520, -3.6600

## Deuteranomaly

64.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

## Tritanomaly

54.6610, -47.8180, -14.4580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.9700, -17.6510, -5.0030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470 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(0, 77, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 77, 84)  
}
```

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(0, 77, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 77, 84) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470 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(0, 77, 84) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 77, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 77, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 77, 84); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 77, 84); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 77, 84) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.7750, -48.1390, -14.1470 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 77, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 77,  
84) }
```

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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