

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	284030
RGB	40, 64, 48
RGB Percent	16%, 25%, 19%
CMY	0.8432, 0.7490, 0.8118
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.25, 0.75
HSL	140°, 23%, 20%
HSV	140°, 38%, 25%
XYZ	3.2417, 4.3320, 3.4610
YIQ	55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

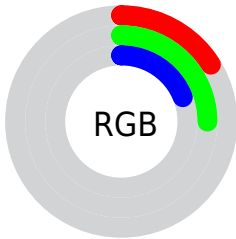
Format	Color
RYB	40, 58, 64
Decimal	2637872
CIELab	24.74, -13.45, 6.89
CIELCh	25, 15.115, 152.891
Yxy	4.3320, 0.2938, 0.3926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280827952 (0xFF284030)
YUV	55.0000, -3.4510, -13.1550
Hunter-Lab	20.8136, -8.6221, 4.7106

Details

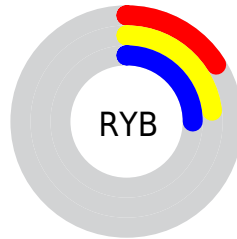
The YIQ color **55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.1740, -9.7180, -11.1100**, and **12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.7500, -11.4600, -12.5800**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.2500, -6.8760, -7.5480**.

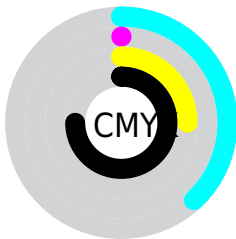
Distribution



- Red (16%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 55.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.4130, -8.8930,
-9.5410

■ 102.1740, -9.7180,
-11.1100

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 127.1740, -9.7180,
-11.1100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.3480,
-10.2680, -12.1560

■ 180.3480,
-10.2680, -12.1560

■ 207.9350,
-10.5430, -12.6790

■ 235.9350,

-10.5430, -12.6790

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

55.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

55.0000, -9.1680,
-10.0640

52.7500, -11.4600,
-12.5800

57.2500, -6.8760,
-7.5480

50.0870, -14.0270,
-15.6190

59.9130, -4.3090,
-4.5090

47.8370, -16.3190,
-18.1350

62.1630, -2.0170,
-1.9930

45.2880, -19.2070,
-20.8630

64.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

43.0380, -21.4990,
-23.3790

66.9620, 3.1630,
3.2510

■ 40.6740, -23.4700,
-26.2060

■ 69.3260, 5.1340,
6.0780

■ 39.9620, -24.3410,
-26.9410

■ 71.8750, 8.0220,
8.8060

■ 74.1250, 10.3140,
11.3220

■ 76.6740, 13.2020,
14.0500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610



55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



52.9540, -20.7220, -9.9220

Triad

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



55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



57.3220, -15.4060, 3.8740



59.5140, 19.1640, 5.1160

Complementary

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



55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



49.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640

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.



60.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



59.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370

Square

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



55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



54.6580, -25.4000, -2.2320



60.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510



58.5690, 17.3310, -0.2130

Rectangle

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



55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



52.0720, -26.8660, -8.7060



60.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510



59.8560, 18.2010, 6.0490

Sweetspot

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



55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



80.6250, -3.4380, -3.7740



58.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600



41.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930



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.



55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640



69.7880, -14.6230, -15.8310



56.3680, -13.0200, -6.3320



31.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



60.5870, -36.9470, -40.7790



140.0380, -85.6750, -93.8270

Inverse Universe

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



49.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640



60.3260, 14.3020, 16.1420



47.6320, 13.0200, 6.3320



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



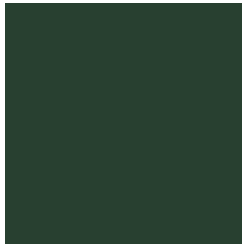
36.4130, 36.9470, 40.7790



84.0760, 85.3540, 94.1380

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

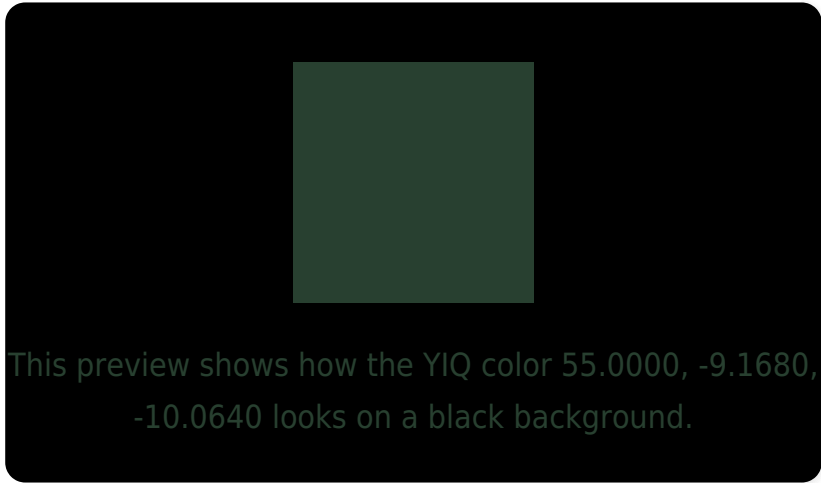
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640.

-10.0640.

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

55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Protanopia

57.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

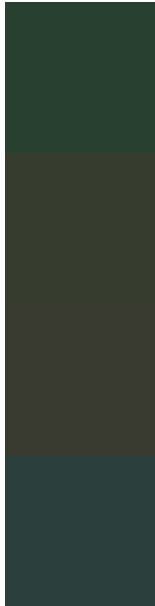
58.6050, 8.4820, 0.4660



Tritanopia

57.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Protanomaly

56.6100, 0.9180, -5.6260

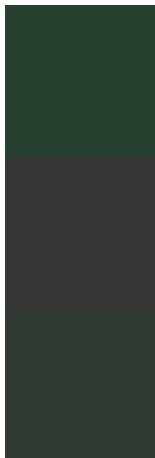
Deuteranomaly

57.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340

Tritanomaly

56.6780, -10.9570, -5.1730

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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(40, 64, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 64, 48)  
}
```

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(40, 64, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 64, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 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(40, 64, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 64, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 64, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 64, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 64, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 64, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.0000, -9.1680, -10.0640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 64, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 64,  
48) }
```

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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