

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.0790, -9.2670,
30.2930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	412675
RGB	65, 38, 117
RGB Percent	25%, 15%, 46%
CMY	0.7450, 0.8510, 0.5413
CMYK	0.44, 0.68, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	261°, 51%, 30%
HSV	261°, 68%, 46%
XYZ	6.0841, 3.7941, 17.2336
YIQ	55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

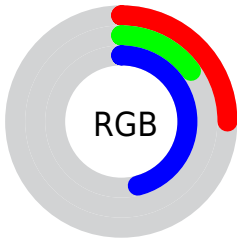
Format	Color
R_{YB}	65, 38, 117
Decimal	4269685
CIE _{Lab}	22.98, 32.00, -40.98
CIE _{LCh}	23, 51.994, 307.985
Yxy	3.7941, 0.2244, 0.1399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282459765 (0xFF412675)
YUV	55.0790, 30.5271, 8.7007
Hunter-Lab	19.4784, 21.6671, -38.8221

Details

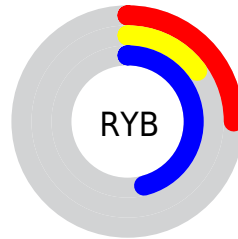
The YIQ color **55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330066**. A complement of this color would be **99.9210, 9.2670, -30.2930**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.2580, -8.2130, 33.2190**, and **11.6390, -14.0800, 23.9040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.6430, -10.7350, 34.8730**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5150, -7.7990, 25.7130**.

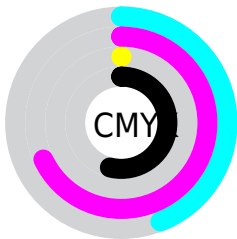
Distribution



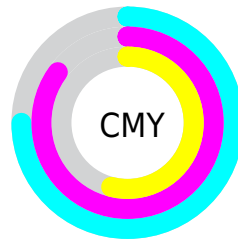
- Red (25%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930 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 55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.0790, -9.2670,
30.2930

■ 55.0790, -9.2670,
30.2930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.5410, -10.6880,
28.5120

■ 104.2580, -8.2130,
33.2190

■ 11.6390, -14.0800,
23.9040

■ 129.4970, -7.3880,
34.7880

■ 6.3040, -14.9950,
12.9490

■ 156.4370, -7.1590,
36.1450

■ 3.2090, -7.6580,
6.6300

■ 183.8500, -6.8840,
36.6680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.1850, 2.0580,
28.7940

■ 232.6940, 10.4500,

19.8740

249.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

55.0790, -9.2670,
30.2930

55.0790, -9.2670,
30.2930

45.6430, -10.7350,
34.8730

64.5150, -7.7990,
25.7130

37.0930, -11.8820,
39.1420

73.0650, -6.6520,
21.4440

27.6570, -13.3500,
43.7220

82.5010, -5.1840,
16.8640

25.2980, -13.7170,
44.8670

91.9370, -3.7160,
12.2840

100.4870, -2.5690,
8.0150

■ 109.9230, -1.1010,
3.4350

■ 119.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 128.7950, 1.8350,
-5.7250

■ 137.3450, 2.9820,
-9.9940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.6210, -58.3680, 11.5520



55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930



42.2700, 36.2120, 48.5960

Triad

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



55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930



51.2760, 42.9610, -2.1510



48.5000, -40.1150, -16.3950

Complementary

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



55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930



99.9210, 9.2670, -30.2930

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.



43.1250, -26.3580, -28.9340



55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930



51.1000, 19.4890, -17.3030

Square

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



55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930



42.1020, 61.8470, 19.0230



41.7430, -10.7230, -31.4510



52.7180, -51.9920, -4.8880

Rectangle

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



55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930



42.0080, 51.3890, 43.3650



41.7430, -10.7230, -31.4510



46.9040, -35.6210, -20.7490

Sweetspot

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



55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930



128.8230, -3.3950, 11.9730



78.1170, -39.9340, -3.1500



61.9600, -2.5230, 7.1810



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930



55.6940, -14.7720, 47.4680



66.7400, 13.9770, 38.5610



54.2820, -0.7340, 2.2900



26.4660, -14.1300, 46.8460



54.2140, -28.9940, 95.9820

Inverse Universe

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



67.5490, 30.3920, 32.9200



75.4240, 47.5820, 51.7900



88.2600, -13.9770, -38.5610



55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



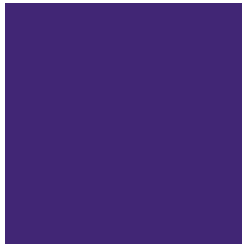
45.5980, 47.0320, 50.7440



93.4460, 96.3560, 104.0040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

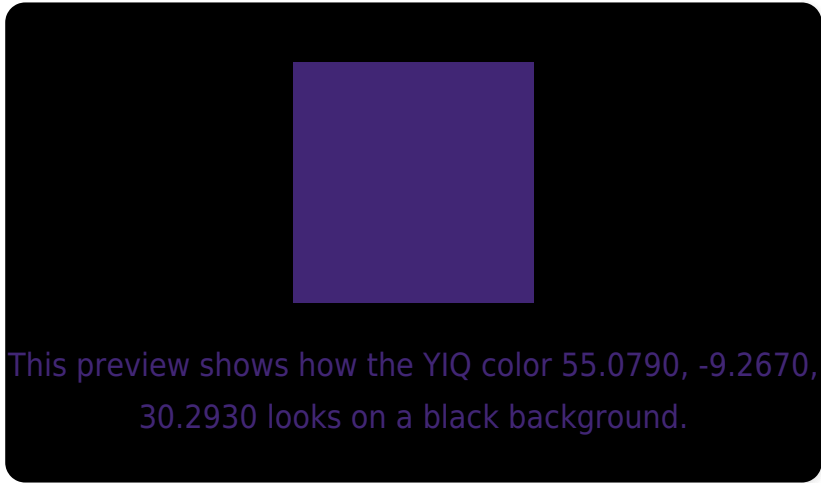
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

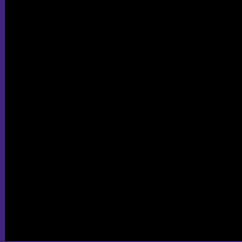
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.0790, -9.2670,

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

55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930

Protanopia

43.9930, -50.8480, 7.4240

Deuteranopia

44.6310, -47.1330, 0.6670



Tritanopia

54.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930

Protanomaly

48.3480, -35.4900, 15.4380

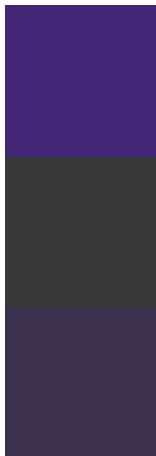
Deuteranomaly

48.4960, -33.1510, 11.5930

Tritanomaly

54.7410, -6.1000, 11.4360

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.2960, -3.3490, 11.1390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930 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(65, 38, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 38, 117)  
}
```

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(65, 38, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 38, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930 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(65, 38, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 38, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 38, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 38, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 38, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 38,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.0790, -9.2670, 30.2930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 38, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 38,  
117) }
```

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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