

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.0930, -14.1640,
-18.6440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.0930, -14.1640,
-18.6440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E4727
RGB	30, 71, 39
RGB Percent	12%, 28%, 15%
CMY	0.8825, 0.7215, 0.8471
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.45, 0.72
HSL	133°, 41%, 20%
HSV	133°, 58%, 28%
XYZ	3.1550, 4.9307, 2.7042
YIQ	55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

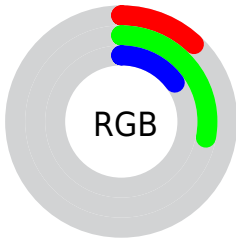
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 64, 71
Decimal	1984295
CIE Lab	26.54, -22.66, 14.99
CIE LCh	27, 27.164, 146.517
Yxy	4.9307, 0.2924, 0.4570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280174375 (0xFF1E4727)
YUV	55.0930, -7.9338, -22.0066
Hunter-Lab	22.2051, -13.4972, 8.3231

Details

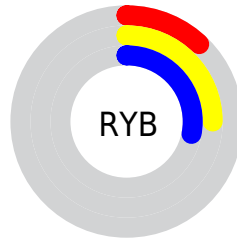
The YIQ color **55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **45.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3380, -13.4760, -20.1000**, and **17.0230, -7.9750, -15.1670** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.3160, -16.4100, -21.9940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8700, -11.9180, -15.2940**.

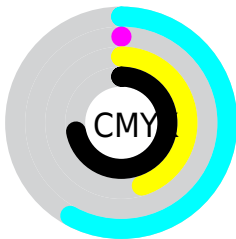
Distribution



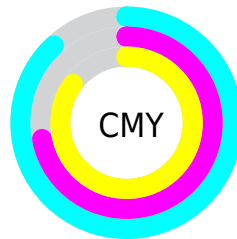
- Red (12%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440 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 55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.0930, -14.1640,
-18.6440

■ 55.0930, -14.1640,
-18.6440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.7230, -15.9980,
-18.4460

■ 103.3380,
-13.4760, -20.1000

■ 17.0230, -7.9750,
-15.1670

■ 128.9250,
-13.7510, -20.6230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.5120,
-14.0260, -21.1460

■ 181.9850,
-13.9800, -21.9800

■ 209.5720,
-14.2550, -22.5030

■ 236.9850,

-13.9800, -21.9800

■ 248.6630, -6.6010,
-7.0250

■ 55.0930, -14.1640,
-18.6440

■ 55.0930, -14.1640,
-18.6440

■ 52.3160, -16.4100,
-21.9940

■ 57.8700, -11.9180,
-15.2940

■ 49.6530, -18.9770,
-25.0330

■ 60.5330, -9.3510,
-12.2550

■ 46.8760, -21.2230,
-28.3830

■ 63.3100, -7.1050,
-8.9050

■ 44.2130, -23.7900,
-31.4220

■ 65.9730, -4.5380,
-5.8660

■ 43.5010, -24.6610,
-32.1570

■ 68.7500, -2.2920,
-2.5160

■ 71.7120, 0.8710,
0.7350

■ 74.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 77.1520, 5.6840,
7.1240

■ 79.9290, 7.9300,
10.4740

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.8090, 7.2470, -15.7050



55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



49.6910, -39.3350, -19.5190

Triad

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



55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



53.8870, -44.9780, 0.1580



62.3310, 33.1010, 11.3490

Complementary

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



55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



45.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440

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.



63.5400, 25.4430, 17.9790



55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



63.3860, -12.2900, 13.4860

Square

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



55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



52.7350, -50.6620, -6.9660



64.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280



61.9250, 30.9480, 0.8040

Rectangle

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



55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



51.2870, -43.8290, -15.1650



64.8680, 9.9000, 18.8280



62.5420, 31.1290, 14.0490

Sweetspot

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



55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



85.8480, -5.6840, -7.1240



63.6350, 7.7970, -14.6590



42.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440



67.1640, -22.0940, -29.1180



57.3730, -20.5840, -12.4240



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



60.6210, -34.2870, -44.9350



138.9490, -78.4750, -103.1710

Inverse Universe

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



45.9070, 14.1640, 18.6440



52.8360, 22.0940, 29.1180



43.6270, 20.5840, 12.4240



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



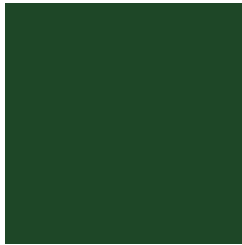
38.4930, 33.9660, 45.2460



88.0510, 78.4750, 103.1710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

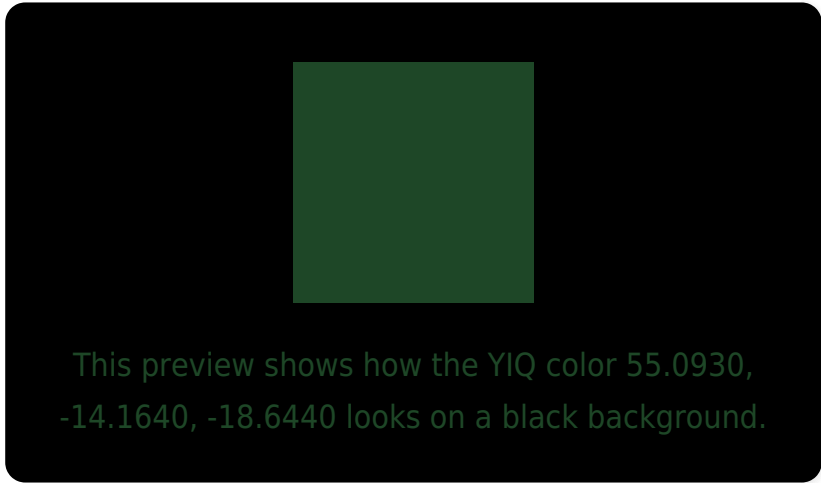
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

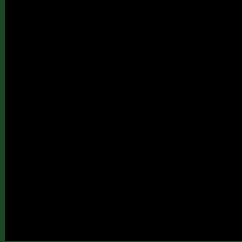
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.0930, -14.1640,

-18.6440.

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

55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440

Protanopia

61.7160, 12.2430, -7.1250

Deuteranopia

62.4330, 14.7180, -2.4180



Tritanopia

59.3120, -18.6140, -4.0700

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440

Protanomaly

59.4050, 2.7530, -11.3510

Deuteranomaly

59.8830, 4.4030, -8.2130

Tritanomaly

57.6340, -16.8250, -8.9610

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440 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(30, 71, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 71, 39)  
}
```

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(30, 71, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 71, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440 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(30, 71, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 71, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 71, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 71, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 71, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 71, 39)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.0930, -14.1640, -18.6440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 71, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 71,  
39) }
```

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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