

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3E36
RGB	42, 62, 54
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 21%
CMY	0.8353, 0.7568, 0.7883
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.13, 0.76
HSL	156°, 19%, 20%
HSV	156°, 32%, 24%
XYZ	3.3430, 4.2044, 4.1244
YIQ	55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

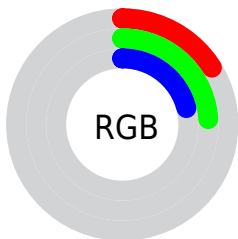
Format	Color
RYB	42, 55, 62
Decimal	2768438
CIELab	24.34, -10.04, 2.38
CIELCh	24, 10.318, 166.683
Yxy	4.2044, 0.2864, 0.3602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280958518 (0xFF2A3E36)
YUV	55.1080, -0.5462, -11.4957
Hunter-Lab	20.5046, -6.7806, 2.4274

Details

The YIQ color **55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **48.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.3960, -10.2230, -7.4630**, and **12.8800, -8.7100, -7.3500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.0860, -12.2860, -8.6220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.1300, -6.4180, -4.8340**.

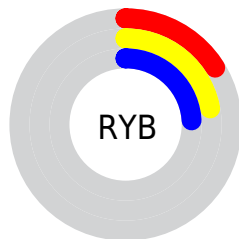
Distribution



Red (16%)

Green (24%)

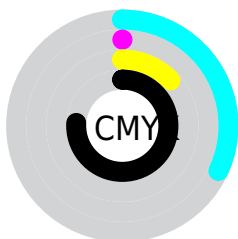
Blue (21%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (24%)

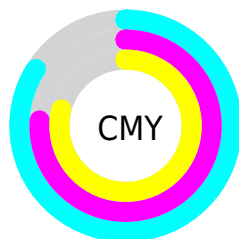


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (84%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280 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 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280

■ 55.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.5210, -9.0770,
-6.2050

■ 102.3960,
-10.2230, -7.4630

■ 12.8800, -8.7100,
-7.3500

■ 127.3960,
-10.2230, -7.4630

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.9830,
-10.4980, -7.9860

■ 179.9830,
-10.4980, -7.9860

■ 207.6840,
-11.0940, -8.1980

■ 235.6840,

-11.0940, -8.1980

252.9070, -4.1720,
-1.4840

55.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280

55.1080, -9.3520,
-6.7280

53.0860, -12.2860,
-8.6220

57.1300, -6.4180,
-4.8340

50.9500, -14.8990,
-10.8270

59.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

48.6290, -18.4290,
-12.9330

61.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

46.4930, -21.0420,
-15.1380

63.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

44.4710, -23.9760,
-17.0320

65.7450, 5.2720,
3.5760

■ 42.3350, -26.5890,
-19.2370

■ 67.8810, 7.8850,
5.7810

■ 40.6120, -28.9270,
-20.9190

■ 69.9030, 10.8190,
7.6750

■ 72.3380, 14.0280,
10.0920

■ 74.3600, 16.9620,
11.9860

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



54.5250, -14.9000, -5.3000

Triad

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



55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



58.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520



58.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390

Complementary

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



55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



48.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280

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.



58.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860



55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



58.7000, 1.1450, 6.7850

Square

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



55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



56.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



59.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



57.8070, 10.7290, -1.7110

Rectangle

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



55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



54.7960, -17.1010, -3.9570



59.4080, 7.8390, 6.6150



58.5240, 13.2040, 2.9960

Sweetspot

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



55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



78.8530, -4.0800, -3.1520



56.1320, -0.7320, -8.7640



39.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280



70.9500, -14.8990, -10.8270



54.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



61.6760, -44.1470, -31.4350



145.4760, -103.7430, -74.7430

Inverse Universe

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



48.8920, 9.3520, 6.7280



61.0500, 14.8990, 10.8270



49.1540, 11.3700, 3.1940



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



32.4380, 43.8260, 31.7460



76.5240, 103.7430, 74.7430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

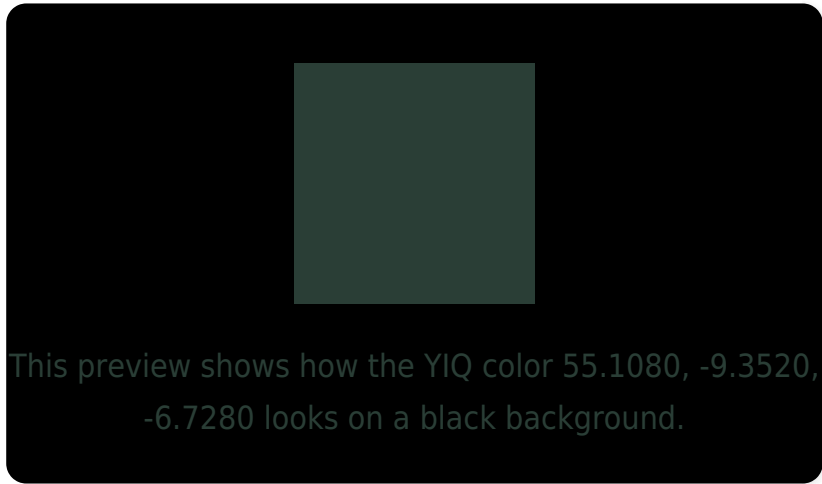
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

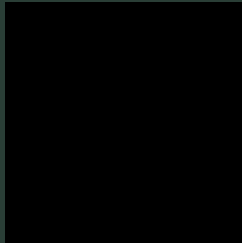
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280.

-6.7280.

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

55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280

Protanopia

57.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Deuteranopia

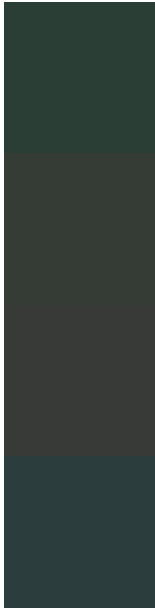
58.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



Tritanopia

55.7860, -11.1410, -1.8370

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280

Protanomaly

56.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

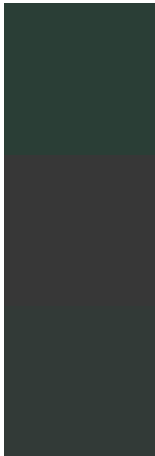
Deuteranomaly

57.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570

Tritanomaly

55.6180, -10.7280, -3.8160

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280 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(42, 62, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 62, 54)  
}
```

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(42, 62, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 62, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280 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(42, 62, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 62, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 62, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 62, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 62, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 62, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.1080, -9.3520, -6.7280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 62, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 62,  
54) }
```

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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