

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.1170, -21.5980,
16.9780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2D326C
RGB	45, 50, 108
RGB Percent	18%, 20%, 42%
CMY	0.8235, 0.8039, 0.5766
CMYK	0.58, 0.54, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	235°, 41%, 30%
HSV	235°, 58%, 42%
XYZ	4.9282, 3.9214, 14.6752
YIQ	55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

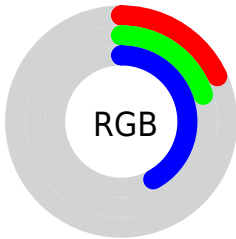
Format	Color
R_{YB}	45, 50, 108
Decimal	2962028
CIE _{Lab}	23.41, 16.58, -34.59
CIE _{LCh}	23, 38.360, 295.600
Yxy	3.9214, 0.2095, 0.1667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281152108 (0xFF2D326C)
YUV	55.1170, 26.0713, -8.8726
Hunter-Lab	19.8026, 9.7678, -30.0766

Details

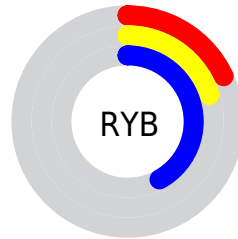
The YIQ color **55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **97.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.5950, -19.9480, 20.1160**, and **9.7750, -20.6350, 16.0450** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.9580, -25.4040, 19.8760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.2760, -17.7920, 14.0800**.

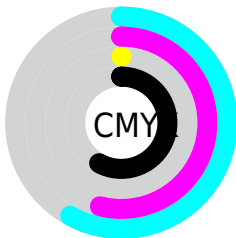
Distribution



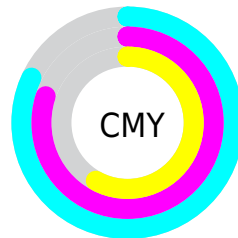
- Red (18%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780 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 55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.1170, -21.5980,
16.9780

■ 55.1170, -21.5980,
16.9780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.5680, -24.4860,
14.2500

■ 103.5950,
-19.9480, 20.1160

■ 9.7750, -20.6350,
16.0450

■ 129.1220,
-19.9940, 20.9500

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 155.6490,
-20.0400, 21.7840

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,
3.8310

■ 182.2900,
-20.4070, 22.9290

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.7650,
-14.6750, 18.1650

■ 233.4590, -5.3660,

9.1460

■ 55.1170, -21.5980,
16.9780

■ 55.1170, -21.5980,
16.9780

■ 45.9580, -25.4040,
19.8760

■ 64.2760, -17.7920,
14.0800

■ 36.7990, -29.2100,
22.7740

■ 73.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 27.9390, -32.4200,
25.8840

■ 82.2950, -10.7760,
8.0720

■ 18.7800, -36.2260,
28.7820

■ 91.4540, -6.9700,
5.1740

■ 17.5950, -37.1430,
28.8810

■ 100.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 109.7720, 0.6420,
-0.6220

■ 118.9310, 4.4480,
-3.5200

■ 127.7910, 7.6580,
-6.6300

■ 136.3630, 11.7390,
-9.0050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.6890, -53.0480, 3.2400



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



56.9920, 12.7870, 27.0830

Triad

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



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



52.4440, 42.5480, -0.1720



45.6160, -34.7500, -20.0140

Complementary

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



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



97.8830, 21.5980, -16.9780

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.



41.1360, -24.8910, -27.9870



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



52.9380, 28.9330, -12.2430

Square

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



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



51.5930, 44.2870, 17.8790



49.2620, 10.0450, -22.3630



49.6230, -44.6550, -11.2070

Rectangle

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



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



53.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600



49.2620, 10.0450, -22.3630



44.4760, -31.5400, -23.1240

Sweetspot

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



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



119.9100, -8.2540, 6.4180



88.5930, -35.9430, -14.9110



59.1830, -4.7690, 3.8310



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780



57.8680, -33.6580, 26.2940



59.9560, -4.7270, 25.1050



49.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



18.6210, -40.0320, 31.6800



39.0830, -83.8700, 66.2580

Inverse Universe

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



64.4070, 35.9430, 14.9110



72.2140, 55.8400, 23.2640



93.0440, 4.7270, -25.1050



49.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



36.0090, 66.8430, 27.6030



75.4210, 139.9210, 57.8490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

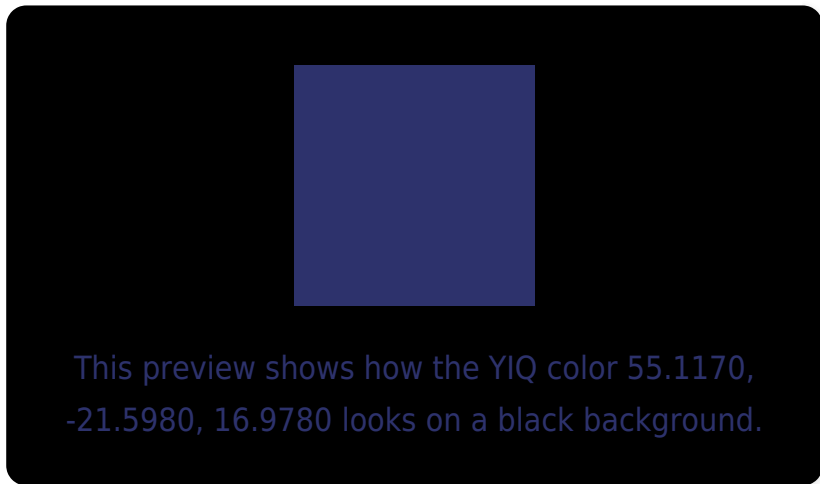
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

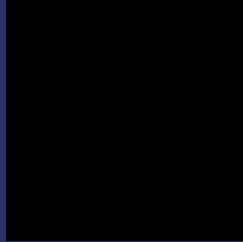
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1170, -21.5980,

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

55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780

Protanopia

48.9510, -41.8620, 9.7700

Deuteranopia

44.8590, -47.7750, 1.2890



Tritanopia

51.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780

Protanomaly

51.5390, -34.7100, 12.3140

Deuteranomaly

48.2240, -38.3770, 7.1830

Tritanomaly

52.8590, -21.4120, 2.5880

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.7960, -7.9330, 6.1070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780 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(45, 50, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(45, 50, 108)  
}
```

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(45, 50, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(45, 50, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780 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(45, 50, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(45, 50, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(45, 50, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(45, 50, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 50, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(45, 50,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.1170, -21.5980, 16.9780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(45, 50, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(45, 50,  
108) }
```

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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