

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.1460, -56.0730,  
-2.5130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004871
RGB	0, 72, 113
RGB Percent	0%, 28%, 44%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7175, 0.5571
CMYK	1.00, 0.36, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	202°, 100%, 22%
HSV	202°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	5.2963, 5.8295, 16.4497
YIQ	55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

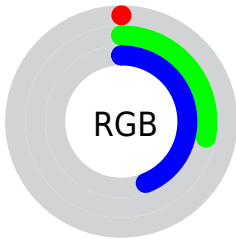
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 44, 113
Decimal	18545
CIELab	28.98, -2.89, -28.97
CIELCh	29, 29.115, 264.296
Yxy	5.8295, 0.1921, 0.2114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278208625 (0xFF004871)
YUV	55.1460, 28.5220, -48.3630
Hunter-Lab	24.1443, -3.0965, -23.4938

# Details

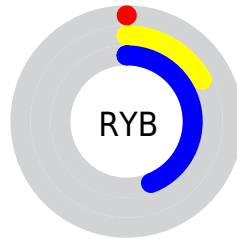
The YIQ color **55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **57.8540, 56.0730, 2.5130**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.7780, -43.0530, 3.8190**, and **24.4330, -28.8400, 5.0480** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7830, -50.6170, -2.2730**.

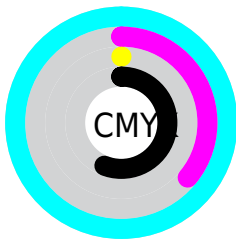
# Distribution



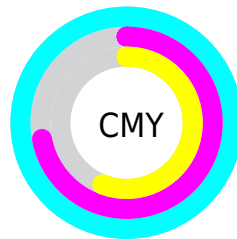
- Red (0%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130 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 55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.1460, -56.0730,  
-2.5130

■ 55.1460, -56.0730,  
-2.5130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 39.3820, -41.9980,  
1.2180

■ 110.7780,  
-43.0530, 3.8190

■ 24.4330, -28.8400,  
5.0480

■ 137.1910,  
-42.7780, 4.3420

■ 6.6630, -14.6280,  
11.8040

■ 164.0170,  
-42.2280, 5.3880

■ 2.9810, -7.0160,  
6.0080

■ 192.1310,  
-42.5490, 5.6990


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 217.6230,  
-35.4870, -1.1430


■ 241.8440,


-26.2240, -9.3280


 250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680


 55.1460, -56.0730,  
-2.5130

 60.7830, -50.6170,  
-2.2730

 66.7190, -44.5650,  
-1.8210

 72.3560, -39.1090,  
-1.5810

 77.9930, -33.6530,  
-1.3410

 83.6300, -28.1970,  
-1.1010

■ 90.1530, -22.4200,  
-1.1720

■ 95.7900, -16.9640,  
-0.9320

■ 101.4270,  
-11.5080, -0.6920

■ 107.3630, -5.4560,  
-0.2400

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.0550, -54.5590, -7.9270



55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130



68.5320, -15.6370, 13.5710

# Triad

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



55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130



68.0540, 35.4390, 13.0310



60.3380, -13.4760, -20.1000

# Complementary

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



55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130



57.8540, 56.0730, 2.5130

# 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.



64.5380, 9.4480, -17.0480



55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130



67.3060, 34.2490, 1.5530

# Square

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



55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130



69.1920, 26.5430, 20.0710



66.6650, 25.4480, -9.6560



53.5550, -41.9480, -21.7240



# Rectangle

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



55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130



70.6760, 1.6930, 18.8850



66.6650, 25.4480, -9.6560



62.3560, -4.7190, -19.1110

# Sweetspot

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



55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130



125.4520, -21.8240, -0.9600



70.8910, -43.9150, -46.6590



60.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130



72.0500, -73.3580, -3.1340



22.8610, -40.9480, 26.2520



53.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260



58.2920, -59.4200, -2.4280



120.9040, -122.7370, -5.8170



# Inverse Universe

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



41.9950, 44.2360, 46.3480



54.9680, 58.0340, 60.6100



90.1390, 40.9480, -26.2520



52.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



44.5440, 47.1240, 49.0760



91.8650, 96.4940, 101.5020



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

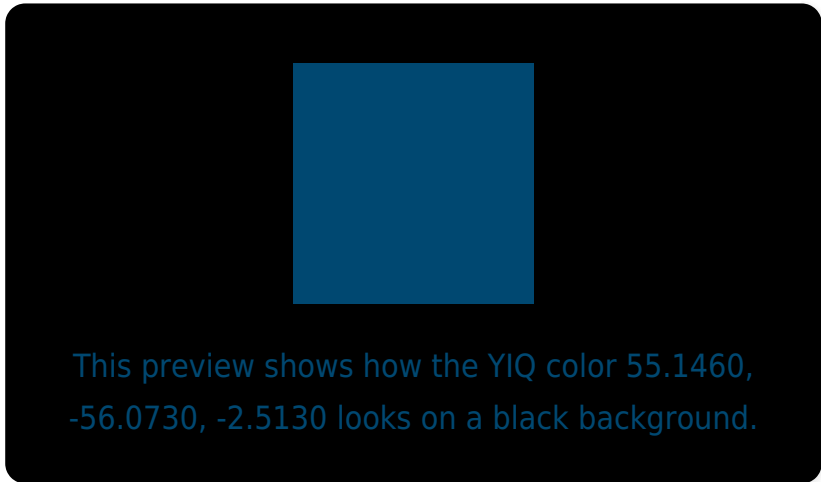
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1460, -56.0730,

-2.5130.

# 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

55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130

### Protanopia

67.6020, -21.8260, 10.0940

### Deuteranopia

65.1600, -32.3250, 7.6350



## Tritanopia

53.9600, -47.2220, -14.2460

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130

## Protanomaly

63.2090, -34.0210, 5.3310

## Deuteranomaly

61.5610, -40.9440, 4.1440

## Tritanomaly

54.6270, -50.4780, -10.3020

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130 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(0, 72, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 72, 113)  
}
```

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(0, 72, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 72, 113) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130 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(0, 72, 113) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 72, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 72, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 72, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 72, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 72, 113)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.1460, -56.0730, -2.5130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 72, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 72,  
113) }
```

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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