

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E3D31
RGB	46, 61, 49
RGB Percent	18%, 24%, 19%
CMY	0.8196, 0.7608, 0.8079
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.20, 0.76
HSL	132°, 14%, 21%
HSV	132°, 25%, 24%
XYZ	3.3496, 4.1405, 3.5281
YIQ	55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

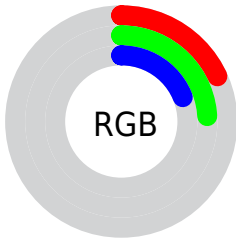
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 59, 61
Decimal	3030321
CIE Lab	24.13, -9.05, 5.43
CIE LCh	24, 10.552, 149.032
Yxy	4.1405, 0.3040, 0.3758
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281220401 (0xFF2E3D31)
YUV	55.1470, -3.0305, -8.0219
Hunter-Lab	20.3481, -6.2254, 3.9637

Details

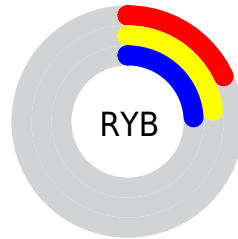
The YIQ color **55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **51.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.7340, -5.3630, -7.4350**, and **11.2670, -5.5460, -9.6260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850**.

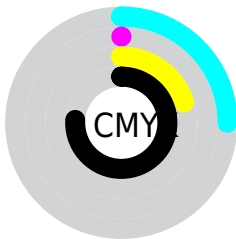
Distribution



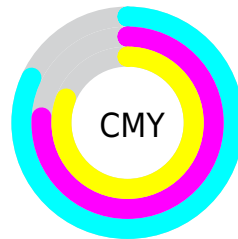
- Red (18%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120 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 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 55.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

■ 101.7340, -5.3630,
-7.4350

■ 11.2670, -5.5460,
-9.6260

■ 127.3210, -5.6380,
-7.9580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 179.9080, -5.9130,
-8.4810

■ 207.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

■ 235.4950, -6.1880,

-9.0040

254.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 55.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 55.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 52.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

■ 57.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 50.4190, -9.0300,
-12.5660

■ 59.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 48.0550, -11.0010,
-15.3930

■ 62.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 45.6910, -12.9720,
-18.2200

■ 64.6030, 2.7960,
4.3960

■ 43.1420, -15.8600,
-20.9480

■ 66.8530, 5.0880,
6.9120

■ 40.7780, -17.8310,
-23.7750

■ 69.5160, 7.6550,
9.9510

■ 38.4140, -19.8020,
-26.6020

■ 71.8800, 9.6260,
12.7780

■ 37.1750, -20.6270,
-28.1710

■ 74.2440, 11.5970,
15.6050

■ 76.6080, 13.5680,
18.4320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240



55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



54.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430

Triad

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



55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



56.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450



58.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420

Complementary

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



55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



51.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120

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.



58.9630, 10.5900, 6.3180



55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



57.7210, -3.3480, 5.6120

Square

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



55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



54.6760, -16.6430, -1.2430



58.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



57.6440, 12.7460, 0.2820

Rectangle

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



55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



53.9270, -16.0920, -5.7240



58.6680, 4.1710, 7.0110



58.6920, 12.7910, 4.9750

Sweetspot

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



55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



77.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



58.3930, 3.0270, -5.3010



39.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



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.



55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120



69.6580, -8.2050, -10.9970



56.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



57.3440, -31.9490, -43.2530



135.3300, -75.1740, -102.4220

Inverse Universe

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



51.8530, 5.0880, 6.9120



64.3420, 8.2050, 10.9970



50.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



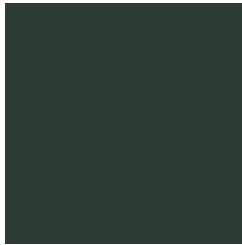
36.6560, 31.9490, 43.2530



86.5560, 75.4950, 102.1110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

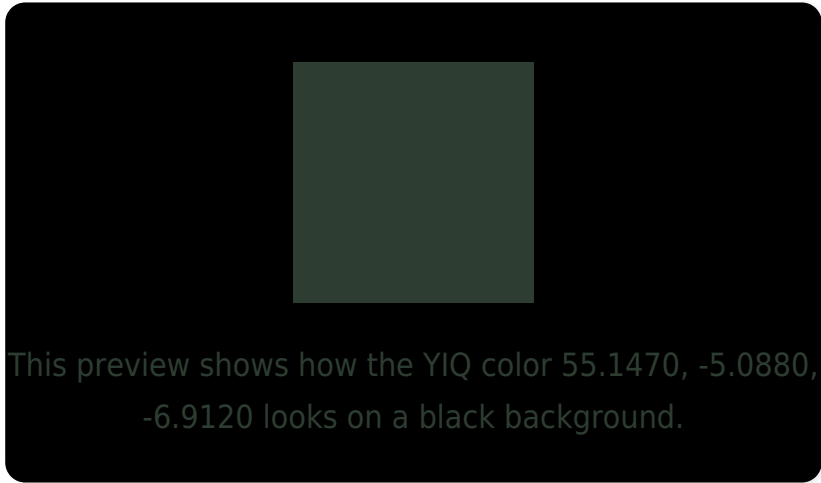
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

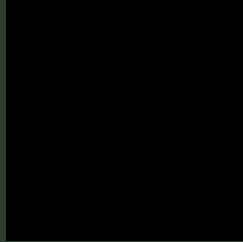
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120.



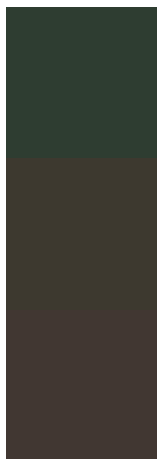
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120.

-6.9120.

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

55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Protanopia

57.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Deuteranopia

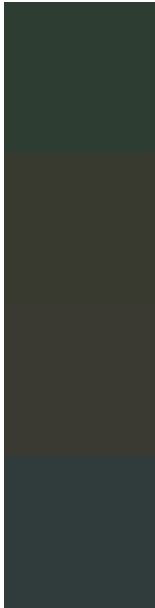
57.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



Tritanopia

56.5800, -7.5650, -0.5650

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Protanomaly

56.2620, 2.0180, -3.5340

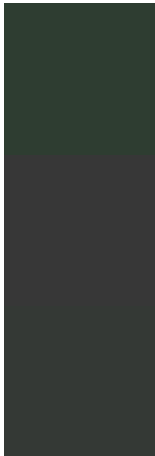
Deuteranomaly

56.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650

Tritanomaly

56.2980, -6.8310, -2.8550

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120 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(46, 61, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 61, 49)  
}
```

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(46, 61, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 61, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120 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(46, 61, 49) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 61, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 61, 49)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 61, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 61, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 61, 49)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 61, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 61,  
49) }
```

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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