

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050)
contains.

YIQ(55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(55.1620, -26.6390,
3.7050)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203C5B
RGB	32, 60, 91
RGB Percent	13%, 24%, 36%
CMY	0.8745, 0.7647, 0.6433
CMYK	0.65, 0.34, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	211°, 48%, 24%
HSV	211°, 65%, 36%
XYZ	4.0987, 4.2946, 10.5030
YIQ	55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

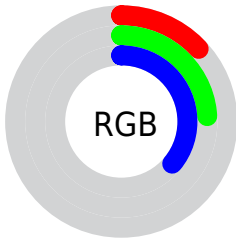
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 51, 91
Decimal	2112603
CIE _{Lab}	24.62, 0.24, -21.68
CIE _{LCh}	25, 21.686, 270.633
Yxy	4.2946, 0.2169, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280302683 (0xFF203C5B)
YUV	55.1620, 17.6681, -20.3131
Hunter-Lab	20.7234, -0.9623, -15.5427

Details

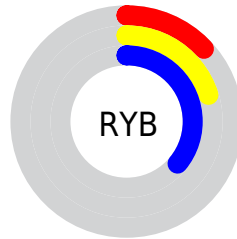
The YIQ color **55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **67.8380, 26.6390, -3.7050**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.4010, -25.8140, 5.2740**, and **15.6960, -19.3950, 4.5810** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.5360, -30.6280, 4.4120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7880, -22.6500, 2.9980**.

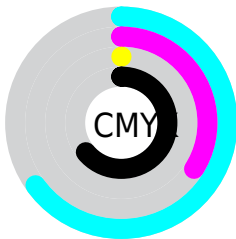
Distribution



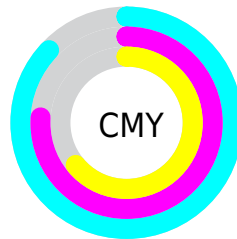
- Red (13%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050 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 55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.1620, -26.6390,
3.7050

■ 55.1620, -26.6390,
3.7050

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.5420, -30.7650,
1.3870

■ 103.4010,
-25.8140, 5.2740

■ 15.6960, -19.3950,
4.5810

■ 128.9280,
-25.8600, 6.1080

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 155.0420,
-26.1810, 6.4190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 182.1560,
-26.5020, 6.7300

■ 209.9710,
-27.4190, 6.8290

■ 235.4200,

-18.7980, -0.7340

252.3090, -5.3640,
-1.9080

55.1620, -26.6390,
3.7050

55.1620, -26.6390,
3.7050

49.5360, -30.6280,
4.4120

60.7880, -22.6500,
2.9980

43.9100, -34.6170,
5.1190

66.4140, -18.6610,
2.2910

38.8710, -38.8810,
5.3030

71.4530, -14.3970,
2.1070

35.6150, -41.0360,
5.8120

77.0790, -10.4080,
1.4000

82.7050, -6.4190,
0.6930

■ 88.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 93.6690, 2.4300,
0.0140

■ 99.2950, 6.4190,
-0.6930

■ 104.9210, 10.4080,
-1.4000

Harmonies

Analogous

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



47.4860, -45.5270, -6.4150



55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



59.5560, -7.0170, 11.5350

Triad

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



55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



59.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600



52.2120, -12.8810, -14.3610

Complementary

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



55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



67.8380, 26.6390, -3.7050

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.



54.9490, 4.0370, -12.5950



55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



58.1630, 24.3460, -0.6940

Square

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



55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



59.4530, 21.1340, 13.4700



57.2280, 16.5530, -8.1430



45.9410, -37.0430, -17.0030

Rectangle

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



55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



60.4820, 4.9950, 14.1070



57.2280, 16.5530, -8.1430



53.7350, -7.1040, -14.4320

Sweetspot

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



55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



103.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890



70.0530, -25.8550, -21.5270



50.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050



61.6150, -41.0360, 5.8120



39.0250, -18.3430, 18.5610



42.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



43.0640, -49.6100, 7.0140



93.3490, -107.1520, 14.6080

Inverse Universe

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



52.8330, 26.1760, 21.2160



58.1110, 40.4330, 32.6650



83.9750, 18.3430, -18.5610



42.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820



38.8180, 48.8680, 39.4920



83.7450, 104.9790, 85.3870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

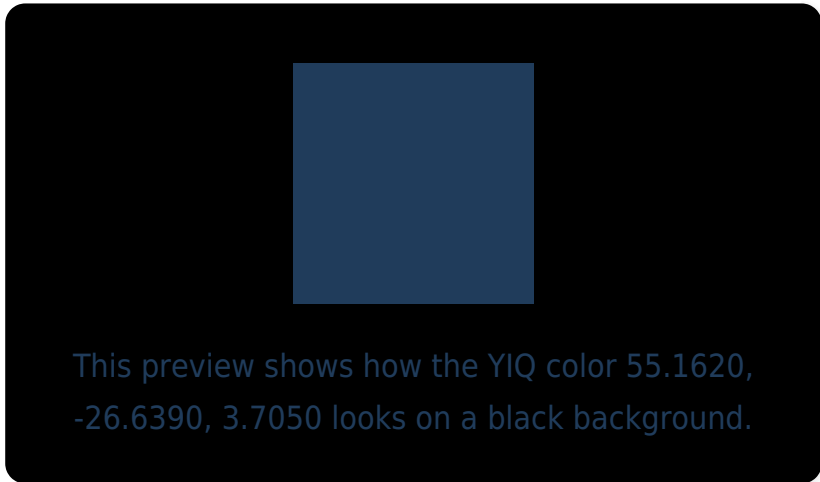
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

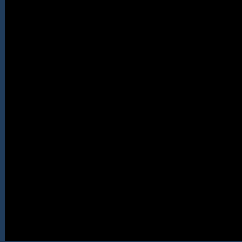
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

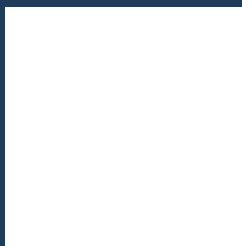
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.1620, -26.6390,

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

55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050

Protanopia

57.6580, -16.2320, 7.8320

Deuteranopia

56.6790, -20.7250, 6.6590



Tritanopia

51.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050

Protanomaly

56.8640, -19.8080, 6.5600

Deuteranomaly

56.3690, -22.7880, 5.5000

Tritanomaly

53.0490, -28.0590, -3.6030

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.2640, -9.4910, 1.3010

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050 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(32, 60, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 60, 91)  
}
```

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(32, 60, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 60, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050 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(32, 60, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 60, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 60, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 60, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 60, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 60, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.1620, -26.6390, 3.7050 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 60, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 60,  
91) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor