

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740)
contains.

YIQ(55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740)	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(55.2030, 0.5060,
-9.1740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323D27
RGB	50, 61, 39
RGB Percent	20%, 24%, 15%
CMY	0.8040, 0.7608, 0.8470
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.36, 0.76
HSL	90°, 22%, 20%
HSV	90°, 36%, 24%
XYZ	3.3502, 4.1623, 2.5467
YIQ	55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

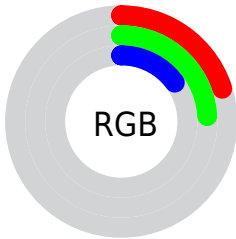
Format	Color
R_{YB}	39, 61, 50
Decimal	3292455
CIE Lab	24.20, -9.34, 12.12
CIE LCh	24, 15.299, 127.636
Yxy	4.1623, 0.3330, 0.4138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281482535 (0xFF323D27)
YUV	55.2030, -7.9881, -4.5630
Hunter-Lab	20.4018, -6.3918, 6.8802

Details

The YIQ color **55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **44.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.9750, 1.1480, -9.7960**, and **11.1530, -5.2250, -9.9370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.6220, 0.6440, -11.6760**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.7840, 0.3680, -6.6720**.

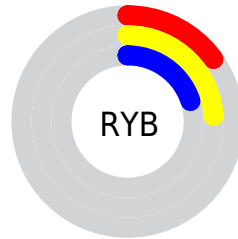
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (24%)

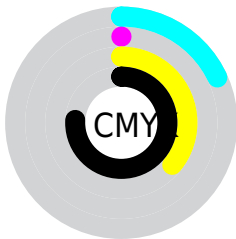
Blue (15%)



Red (15%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (20%)

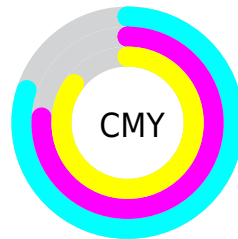


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740 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 55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.2030, 0.5060,
-9.1740

■ 55.2030, 0.5060,
-9.1740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.7300, 0.4600,
-8.3400

■ 101.9750, 1.1480,
-9.7960

■ 11.1530, -5.2250,
-9.9370

■ 127.4480, 1.1940,
-10.6300

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.1490, 0.5980,
-10.8420

■ 180.0350, 0.9190,
-11.1530

■ 207.6220, 0.6440,
-11.6760

■ 235.9210, 1.2400,

-11.4640

■ 253.6320, 3.8520,
-3.7320

■ 55.2030, 0.5060,
-9.1740

■ 55.2030, 0.5060,
-9.1740

■ 53.6220, 0.6440,
-11.6760

■ 56.7840, 0.3680,
-6.6720

■ 52.0410, 0.7820,
-14.1780

■ 58.3650, 0.2300,
-4.1700

■ 50.4600, 0.9200,
-16.6800

■ 59.9460, 0.0920,
-1.6680

■ 48.8790, 1.0580,
-19.1820

■ 61.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 47.2980, 1.1960,
-21.6840

■ 63.2220, -0.5050,
3.6470

■ 45.6030, 1.6550,
-24.4970

■ 64.8030, -0.6430,
6.1490

■ 44.7770, 1.1050,
-25.5430

■ 66.3840, -0.7810,
8.6510

■ 67.9650, -0.9190,
11.1530

■ 69.5460, -1.0570,
13.6550

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.8730, 10.3630, -6.0930



55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740



53.2170, -11.2770, -10.3890

Triad

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



55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740



53.3700, -24.5290, -1.4970



58.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Complementary

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



55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740



44.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740

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.



59.4130, 9.4430, 10.5870



55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740



57.2190, -13.6180, 4.5100

Square

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



55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740



50.4570, -29.3880, -7.0520



59.1990, -1.6980, 8.7500



57.9870, 19.2100, 4.2820

Rectangle

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



55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740



52.0250, -19.4840, -10.3320



59.1990, -1.6980, 8.7500



59.1100, 14.6700, 9.4700

Sweetspot

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



55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740



76.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



52.0350, 10.0870, -1.0890



39.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



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.



55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740



70.0410, 0.7820, -14.1780



51.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060



30.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



69.2310, 2.1620, -39.1980



163.5030, 5.1060, -92.5740

Inverse Universe

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



44.7970, -0.5060, 9.1740



53.9590, -0.7820, 14.1780



48.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



28.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



24.7690, -2.1620, 39.1980



58.4970, -5.1060, 92.5740

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

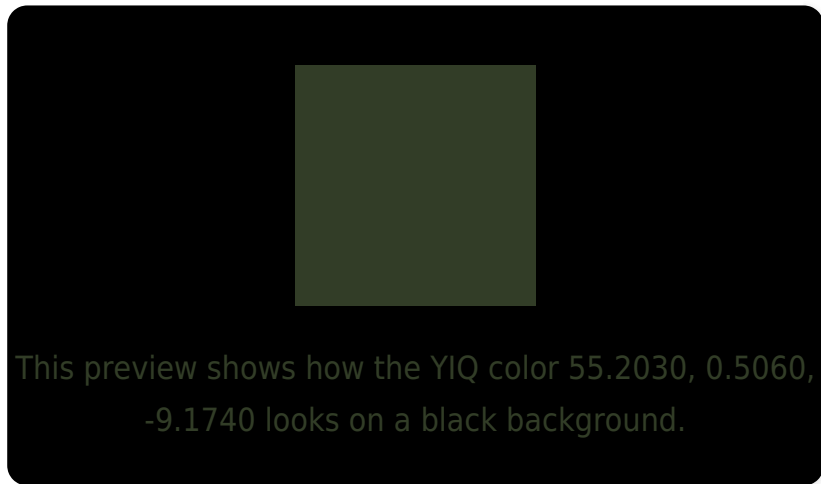
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

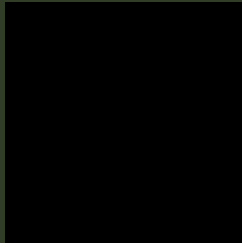
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.2030, 0.5060,

-9.1740.

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

55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

Protanopia

56.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Deuteranopia

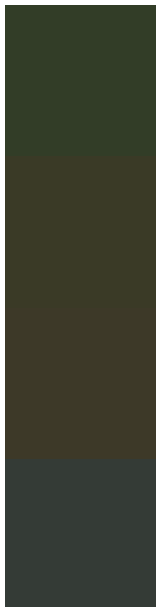
57.1770, 12.5630, -1.9090



Tritanopia

57.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

Protanomaly

55.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Deuteranomaly

56.2580, 7.8410, -4.4390

Tritanomaly

56.3370, -2.5670, -3.0390

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.8920, 0.1840, -3.3360

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740 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(50, 61, 39)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 61, 39)  
}
```

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(50, 61, 39) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 61, 39) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740 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(50, 61, 39) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 61, 39) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(50, 61, 39)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 61, 39); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 61, 39);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 61, 39)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 61, 39) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 61,  
39) }
```

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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