

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220)
contains.

YIQ(55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**YIQ(55.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	373739
RGB	55, 55, 57
RGB Percent	22%, 22%, 22%
CMY	0.7843, 0.7843, 0.7765
CMYK	0.04, 0.04, 0.00, 0.78
HSL	240°, 2%, 22%
HSV	240°, 4%, 22%
XYZ	3.6802, 3.8400, 4.4180
YIQ	55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	55, 55, 57
Decimal	3618617
CIE Lab	23.14, 0.47, -1.25
CIE LCh	23, 1.335, 290.496
Yxy	3.8400, 0.3083, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281808697 (0xFF373739)
YUV	55.2280, 0.8736, -0.2000
Hunter-Lab	19.5959, -0.7694, 0.3500

Details

The YIQ color **55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **56.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220**, and **11.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9120, -2.5680, 2.4880**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.5440, 1.2840, -1.2440**.

Distribution



 Red (22%)

 Green (22%)

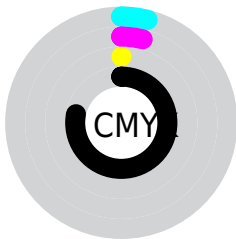
 Blue (22%)



 Red (22%)

 Yellow (22%)

 Blue (22%)



 Cyan (4%)

 Magenta (4%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (78%)



 Cyan (78%)

 Magenta (78%)

 Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220 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 55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 55.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 102.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 11.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 127.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 179.3420, -0.9630,
0.9330

■ 207.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 235.3420, -0.9630,

0.9330

■ 55.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 55.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 49.9120, -2.5680,
2.4880

■ 60.5440, 1.2840,
-1.2440

■ 45.4820, -4.1730,
4.0430

■ 64.9740, 2.8890,
-2.7990

■ 40.1660, -6.0990,
5.9090

■ 70.2900, 4.8150,
-4.6650

■ 34.8500, -8.0250,
7.7750

■ 75.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 30.4200, -9.6300,
9.3300

■ 80.3350, 8.9420,
-7.8740

■ 25.1040, -11.5560,
11.1960

■ 85.3520, 10.2720,
-9.9520

■ 19.7880, -13.4820,
13.0620

■ 90.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

■ 14.4720, -15.4080,
14.9280

■ 95.9840, 14.1240,
-13.6840

■ 10.0420, -17.0130,
16.4830

■ 100.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



55.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Triad

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



55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



55.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



54.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

Complementary

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



55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



56.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

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.



55.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



55.0710, 1.2380, -0.4100

Square

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



55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



55.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



54.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



55.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

Rectangle

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



55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



55.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350



54.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220



54.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

Sweetspot

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



55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



73.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



56.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220



71.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



55.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340



27.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



10.4880, -29.5320, 28.6120



24.9660, -70.2990, 68.1090

Inverse Universe

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



55.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240



71.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



56.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



27.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120



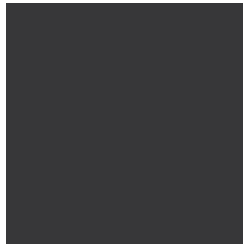
27.5080, 54.8320, 19.5040



65.4810, 130.5240, 46.4280

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

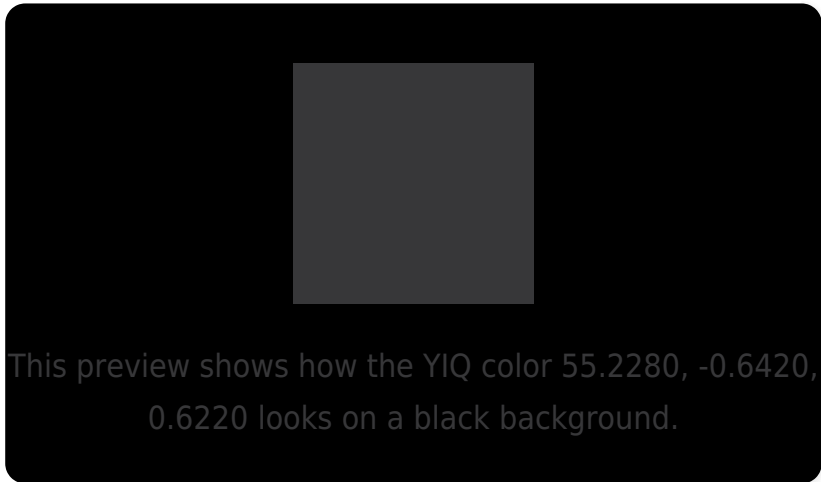
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

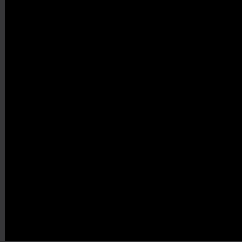
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220.



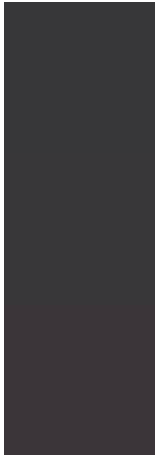
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.2280, -0.6420,

0.6220.

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

55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Protanopia

55.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranopia

55.2500, 2.2920, 2.5160



Tritanopia

55.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Protanomaly

55.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

Deuteranomaly

55.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810

Tritanomaly

55.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220 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(55, 55, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(55, 55, 57)  
}
```

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(55, 55, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(55, 55, 57) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220 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(55, 55, 57) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(55, 55, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(55, 55, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(55, 55, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 55, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(55, 55, 57)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(55, 55, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(55, 55,  
57) }
```

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