

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.2330, 90.3600,  
47.4480)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AB0024
RGB	171, 0, 36
RGB Percent	67%, 0%, 14%
CMY	0.3290, 0.9999, 0.8585
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.79, 0.33
HSL	347°, 100%, 34%
HSV	347°, 100%, 67%
XYZ	17.1382, 8.7981, 2.4708
YIQ	55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

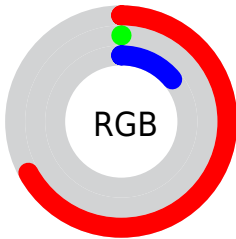
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 0, 36
Decimal	11206692
CIE Lab	35.59, 60.09, 32.33
CIE LCh	36, 68.237, 28.281
Yxy	8.7981, 0.6033, 0.3097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289396772 (0xFFAB0024)
YUV	55.2330, -9.4819, 101.5277
Hunter-Lab	29.6616, 51.2276, 15.8244

# Details

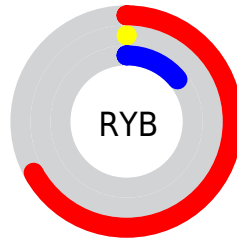
The YIQ color **55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0033**. A complement of this color would be **115.7670, -90.3600, -47.4480**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **124.9860, 92.0130, 34.0050**, and **32.8900, 65.5600, 23.3200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.8080, 81.1910, 42.9110**.

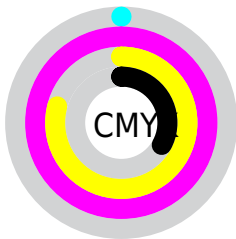
# Distribution



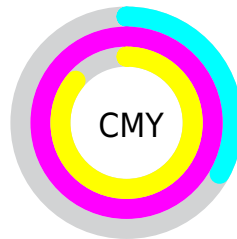
- Red (67%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (14%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (86%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480 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 55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 55.2330, 90.3600,  
47.4480


 55.2330, 90.3600,  
47.4480


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 43.6840, 78.3040,  
34.6560


 124.9860, 92.0130,  
34.0050


 32.8900, 65.5600,  
23.3200

 150.4370, 89.1250,  
31.2770


 23.7350, 46.7630,  
17.0590

 170.3100, 73.1250,  
23.8850

 15.4770, 29.7540,  
11.4340

 189.7100, 57.0790,  
17.3270

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 209.8110, 40.4370,  
10.5570

 230.0260, 23.4740,

4.0980

■ 250.8280, 6.2360,  
-2.8840

■ 55.2330, 90.3600,  
47.4480

■ 66.8080, 81.1910,  
42.9110

■ 78.2690, 72.3430,  
38.0630

■ 89.8440, 63.1740,  
33.5260

■ 101.3050, 54.3260,  
28.6780

■ 113.4670, 44.8820,  
23.6180

■ 124.9280, 36.0340,  
18.7700

■ 136.5030, 26.8650,  
14.2330

■ 147.9640, 18.0170,  
9.3850

■ 159.5390, 8.8480,  
4.8480

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.8730, 74.5390, 64.3550



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



75.9390, 71.8910, 2.1870

# Triad

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



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



61.8120, -33.5070, -48.0590



76.2340, -87.8950, 12.5290

# Complementary

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



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



115.7670, -90.3600, -47.4480

# 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.



80.6390, -85.1420, 1.1780



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



70.6410, -54.2340, -30.3460

# Square

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



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



71.0140, 4.2710, -38.8730



77.6120, -72.4850, -13.4530



80.0770, -41.3160, 32.9240



# Rectangle

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



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



79.6170, 51.7660, -13.0500



77.6120, -72.4850, -13.4530



78.8270, -88.3070, 8.9810

# Sweetspot

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



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



176.6290, 35.4380, 18.5580



59.5600, 24.9730, 81.5890



84.8720, 21.2720, 10.9680



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



71.7360, 117.2250, 61.6810



79.8920, 88.4410, 10.6250



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.4980, 79.1280, 41.7520



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310



# Inverse Universe

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



55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480



71.7360, 117.2250, 61.6810



91.6950, -88.7160, -11.1480



80.9190, 4.7220, 2.5300



48.4980, 79.1280, 41.7520



7.4470, 12.1030, 6.4310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

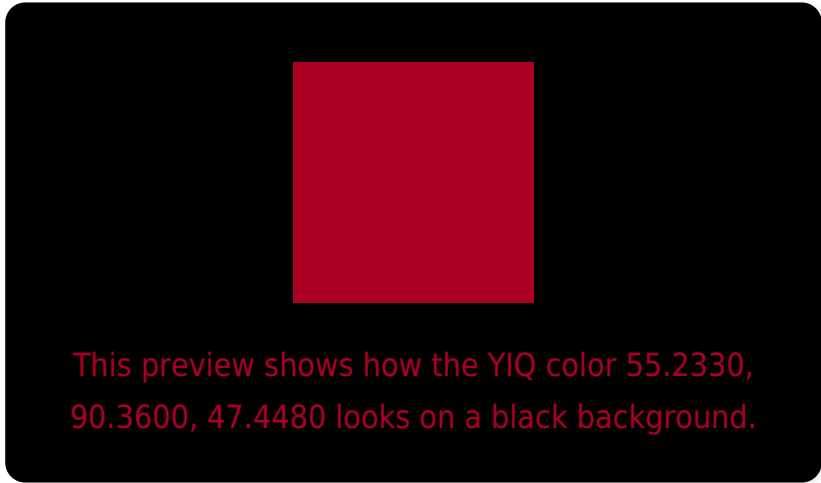
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.2330, 90.3600,



# 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

55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480

### Protanopia

85.4450, 14.4440, -8.4680

### Deuteranopia

83.4610, 34.7100, -12.3140



## Tritanopia

60.3900, 96.5070, 29.6510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480

## Protanomaly

74.2350, 42.1790, 12.0270

## Deuteranomaly

73.1840, 55.3840, 9.4960

## Tritanomaly

58.8230, 94.0300, 35.9980

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.0200, 32.7790, 17.1870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480 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(171, 0, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 0, 36)  
}
```

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(171, 0, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 0, 36) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480 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(171, 0, 36) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 0, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 0, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 0, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 0, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 0, 36)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.2330, 90.3600, 47.4480 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 0, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171, 0,  
36) }
```

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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