

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.2540, -39.0620,
-7.9420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0D4755
RGB	13, 71, 85
RGB Percent	5%, 28%, 33%
CMY	0.9491, 0.7215, 0.6668
CMYK	0.85, 0.16, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	192°, 74%, 19%
HSV	192°, 85%, 33%
XYZ	4.0583, 5.2501, 9.3850
YIQ	55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

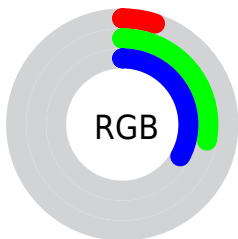
Format	Color
R_{YB}	13, 45, 85
Decimal	870229
CIE _{Lab}	27.44, -12.46, -13.46
CIE _{LCh}	27, 18.343, 227.193
Yxy	5.2501, 0.2171, 0.2809
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279060309 (0xFF0D4755)
YUV	55.2540, 14.6648, -37.0568
Hunter-Lab	22.9131, -8.4826, -8.2455

Details

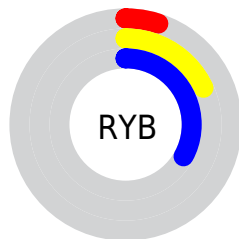
The YIQ color **55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.7460, 39.0620, 7.9420**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **106.7600, -34.6150, -5.9350**, and **20.9960, -20.5400, -2.2040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.3890, -43.8760, -8.8040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.8200, -34.8440, -7.2920**.

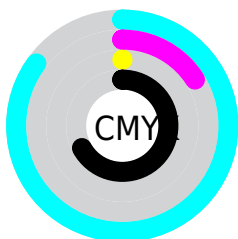
Distribution



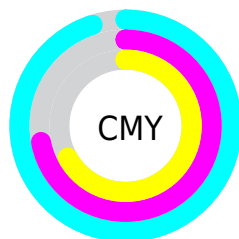
- Red (5%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420 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 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.2540, -39.0620,
-7.9420

■ 55.2540, -39.0620,
-7.9420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 35.8310, -33.3770,
-6.3450

■ 106.7600,
-34.6150, -5.9350

■ 20.9960, -20.5400,
-2.2040

■ 132.1730,
-34.3400, -5.4120

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 158.8740,
-34.9360, -5.6240

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 185.9880,
-35.2570, -5.3130

■ 213.9880,
-35.2570, -5.3130

■ 240.0500,

-29.8000, -10.6000

■ 248.4220,
-13.1120, -4.6640

■ 55.2540, -39.0620,
-7.9420

■ 55.2540, -39.0620,
-7.9420

■ 51.3890, -43.8760,
-8.8040

■ 58.8200, -34.8440,
-7.2920

■ 50.1930, -46.2600,
-9.6520

■ 62.0980, -29.7550,
-5.9070

■ 65.6640, -25.5370,
-5.2570

■ 69.5290, -20.7230,
-4.3950

■ 72.5080, -16.2300,
-3.2220

■ 76.3730, -11.4160,
-2.3600

■ 79.9390, -7.1980,
-1.7100

■ 83.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 86.7830, 2.1090,
0.3250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.7720, -34.8890, -11.9850



55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420



60.8690, -27.3720, 0.4680

Triad

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



55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420



66.6910, 14.5320, 11.9720



62.8080, 8.9880, -8.7080

Complementary

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



55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420



42.7460, 39.0620, 7.9420

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.



64.5320, 18.7530, -3.9590



55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420



65.7040, 21.6850, 8.9890

Square

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



55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420



66.3460, 2.3820, 11.9020



65.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



61.1700, -3.8950, -12.0150

Rectangle

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



55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420



63.5930, -17.6070, 5.2170



65.2000, 22.9240, 3.0520



63.6020, 12.5640, -7.4360

Sweetspot

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



55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420



98.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980



56.7460, -23.9730, -33.6130



49.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420



64.1960, -59.5100, -11.8140



34.7090, -29.4370, 10.3630



41.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



62.6800, -57.9970, -11.7010



137.7330, -127.4100, -25.7620

Inverse Universe

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



41.1400, 24.2940, 33.3020



42.9220, 37.3120, 50.6880



63.2910, 29.4370, -10.3630



40.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



41.7970, 36.1660, 49.4300



91.8110, 79.3910, 108.5990

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

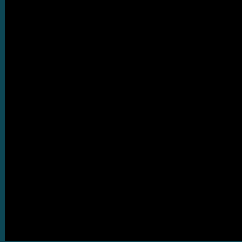
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

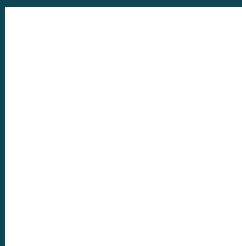
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420.

-7.9420.

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

55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420

Protanopia

64.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

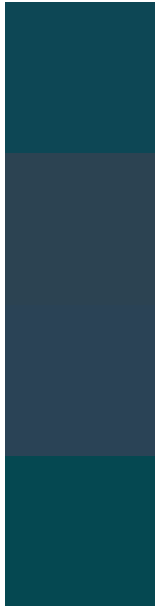
65.1270, -10.3630, 6.0930



Tritanopia

51.1560, -44.8380, -13.3980

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420

Protanomaly

61.8330, -18.5230, -0.2110

Deuteranomaly

61.6910, -20.9990, 0.6090

Tritanomaly

52.9930, -42.8210, -11.4050

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420 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(13, 71, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(13, 71, 85)  
}
```

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(13, 71, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(13, 71, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420 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(13, 71, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(13, 71, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(13, 71, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(13, 71, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 71, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(13, 71, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.2540, -39.0620, -7.9420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(13, 71, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(13, 71,  
85) }
```

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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