

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.3100, -33.4680,
-10.2040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.3100, -33.4680,
-10.2040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	11474B
RGB	17, 71, 75
RGB Percent	7%, 28%, 29%
CMY	0.9334, 0.7215, 0.7060
CMYK	0.77, 0.05, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	184°, 63%, 18%
HSV	184°, 77%, 29%
XYZ	3.7541, 5.1358, 7.4438
YIQ	55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

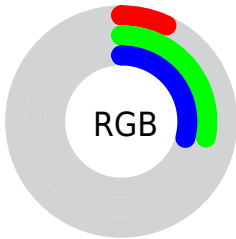
Format	Color
R _Y B	17, 45, 75
Decimal	1132363
CIE Lab	27.12, -15.58, -7.44
CIE LCh	27, 17.260, 205.525
Yxy	5.1358, 0.2298, 0.3144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279322443 (0xFF11474B)
YUV	55.3100, 9.7072, -33.5979
Hunter-Lab	22.6622, -10.0897, -3.6113

Details

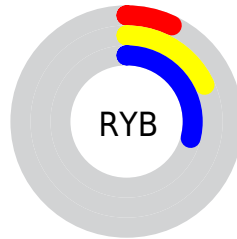
The YIQ color **55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.6900, 33.4680, 10.2040**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.5060, -31.0840, -9.3560**, and **19.9700, -17.6510, -5.0030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.9180, -38.2360, -11.9000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.9900, -29.5710, -9.2430**.

Distribution



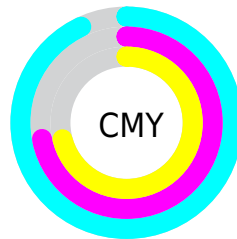
- Red (7%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040 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 55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.3100, -33.4680,
-10.2040

■ 55.3100, -33.4680,
-10.2040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.1040, -29.8920,
-8.9320

■ 105.5060,
-31.0840, -9.3560

■ 19.9700, -17.6510,
-5.0030

■ 130.8050,
-30.4880, -9.1440

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 157.5060,
-31.0840, -9.3560


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 184.3210,
-32.0010, -9.2570


■ 212.9080,
-32.2760, -9.7800


■ 239.7510,


-30.3960, -10.8120


 248.1230,
-13.7080, -4.8760


 55.3100, -33.4680,
-10.2040


 55.3100, -33.4680,
-10.2040


 52.9180, -38.2360,
-11.9000


 57.9900, -29.5710,
-9.2430


 50.2380, -42.1330,
-12.8610

 60.3820, -24.8030,
-7.5470

 49.6400, -43.3250,
-13.2850

 63.0620, -20.9060,
-6.5860

 65.4540, -16.1380,
-4.8900

 68.1340, -12.2410,
-3.9290

■ 70.5260, -7.4730,
-2.2330

■ 73.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

■ 75.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 78.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.7150, -21.5470, -11.4910



55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



57.0700, -32.5520, -4.7760

Triad

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



55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



66.0860, 6.0500, 11.5060



63.7380, 15.1770, -5.2310

Complementary

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



55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



36.6900, 33.4680, 10.2040

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.



64.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590



55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



65.6480, 16.0910, 11.2510

Square

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



55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



64.6760, -7.4750, 8.8210



65.2370, 21.5020, 6.7980



62.1280, 5.0910, -9.6690

Rectangle

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



55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



60.2390, -25.5380, 0.2700



65.2370, 21.5020, 6.7980



63.8740, 17.7900, -3.0260

Sweetspot

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



55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



89.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180



51.5020, -17.2340, -29.0900



44.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040



66.5680, -51.9900, -15.9420



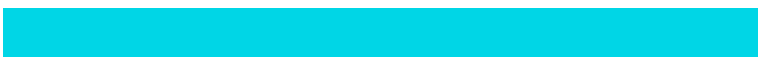
38.2870, -25.4930, 4.9630



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



67.3930, -58.8670, -17.9630



151.8380, -132.6800, -40.3920

Inverse Universe

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



40.4980, 17.2340, 29.0900



43.4860, 26.6760, 45.2040



53.7130, 25.4930, -4.9630



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



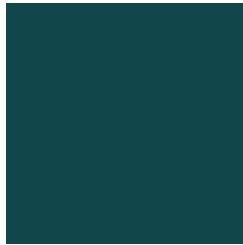
41.3280, 30.2970, 51.1690



93.1660, 68.3860, 115.3140

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

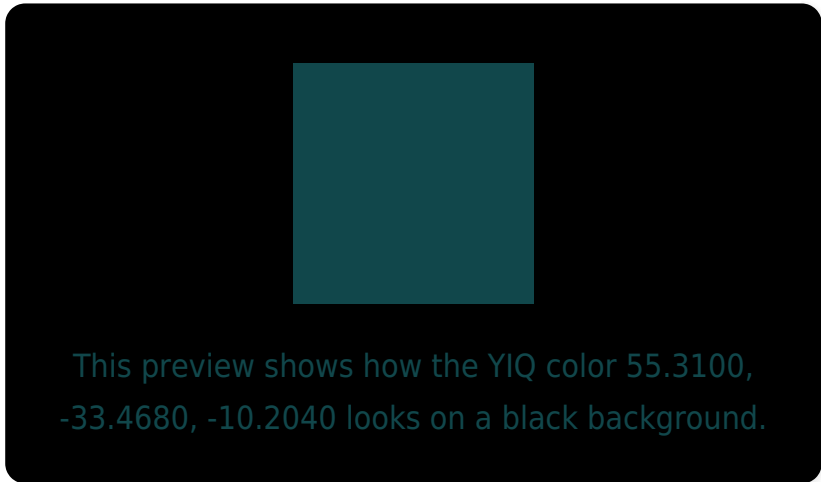
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

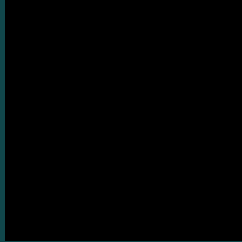
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

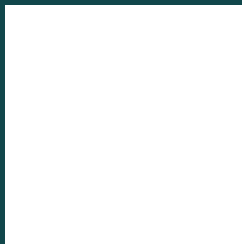
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3100, -33.4680,

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

55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040

Protanopia

64.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Deuteranopia

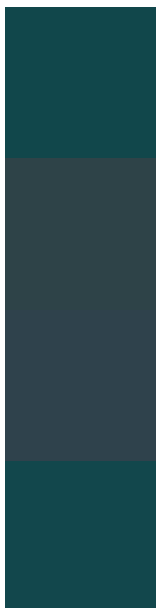
64.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660



Tritanopia

55.8370, -33.5140, -9.3700

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040

Protanomaly

61.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Deuteranomaly

61.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Tritanomaly

55.7230, -33.1930, -9.6810

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.1340, -12.2410, -3.9290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040 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(17, 71, 75)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 71, 75)  
}
```

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(17, 71, 75) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 71, 75) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040 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(17, 71, 75) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 71, 75) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(17, 71, 75)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 71, 75); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 71, 75);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 71, 75)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.3100, -33.4680, -10.2040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 71, 75) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 71,  
75) }
```

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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