

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.3110, 80.5520,  
26.9520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	95100C
RGB	149, 16, 12
RGB Percent	58%, 6%, 5%
CMY	0.4154, 0.9374, 0.9526
CMYK	0.00, 0.89, 0.92, 0.42
HSL	2°, 85%, 32%
HSV	2°, 92%, 58%
XYZ	12.6604, 6.7928, 0.9943
YIQ	55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

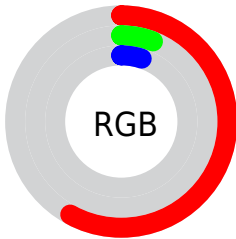
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	149, 16, 12
Decimal	9768972
CIE Lab	31.33, 51.34, 39.80
CIE LCh	31, 64.962, 37.783
Yxy	6.7928, 0.6192, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287959052 (0xFF95100C)
YUV	55.3110, -21.3523, 82.1653
Hunter-Lab	26.0629, 41.0983, 15.9821

# Details

The YIQ color **55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990000**. A complement of this color would be **105.6890, -80.5520, -26.9520**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **115.3730, 86.0090, 21.6650**, and **26.6110, 53.0440, 18.8680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.8990, 87.7040, 29.4960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2390, 71.8870, 24.2950**.

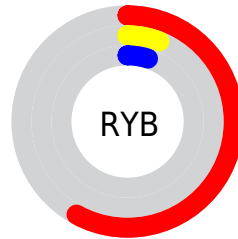
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (6%)

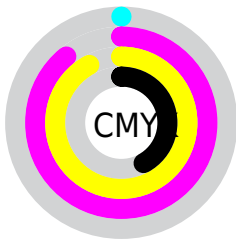
Blue (5%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (6%)

Blue (5%)

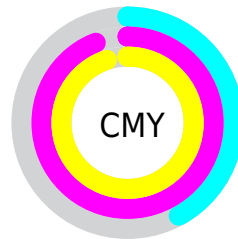


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (89%)

Yellow (92%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (94%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520 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 55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.3110, 80.5520,  
26.9520

■ 55.3110, 80.5520,  
26.9520

■ 253.2900, 4.8150,  
-4.6650

■ 35.5810, 70.9240,  
25.2280

■ 115.3730, 86.0090,  
21.6650

■ 26.6110, 53.0440,  
18.8680

■ 143.2270, 89.3560,  
21.5800

■ 18.4670, 35.7140,  
13.5540

■ 165.6990, 81.9750,  
17.6790

■ 8.1870, 15.7710,  
6.0350

■ 185.0990, 65.9290,  
11.1210

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 204.4990, 49.8830,  
4.5630

■ 224.6000, 33.2410,

-2.2070

■ 244.8150, 16.2780,  
-8.6660

■ 55.3110, 80.5520,  
26.9520

■ 55.3110, 80.5520,  
26.9520

■ 46.8990, 87.7040,  
29.4960

■ 65.2390, 71.8870,  
24.2950

■ 75.7540, 62.9470,  
21.1150

■ 85.6820, 54.2820,  
18.4580

■ 96.1970, 45.3420,  
15.2780

■ 106.1250, 36.6770,  
12.6210

■ 116.6400, 27.7370,  
9.4410

■ 126.4540, 19.3930,  
6.4730

■ 136.9690, 10.4530,  
3.2930

■ 146.8970, 1.7880,  
0.6360

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.7230, 74.5410, 53.3010



55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520



69.0510, 56.7160, -3.6360

# Triad

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



55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520



57.6520, -35.5720, -38.1640



65.3770, -77.9920, 14.7760

# Complementary

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



55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520



105.6890, -80.5520, -26.9520

# 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.



71.5090, -78.7240, 6.0120



55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520



64.9820, -53.4560, -22.4160

# Square

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



55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520



54.6570, -16.7730, -42.9570



70.6820, -69.5060, -6.8660



74.0220, -13.1200, 39.5520



# Rectangle

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



55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520



69.7830, 36.4990, -17.2050



70.6820, -69.5060, -6.8660



68.3120, -79.3670, 12.1610

# Sweetspot

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



55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520



156.7330, 31.9090, 10.9250



68.3530, 38.3170, 71.0290



74.4540, 19.3930, 6.4730



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520



60.9410, 114.2490, 38.5130



94.6400, 62.1270, -8.0890



69.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840



43.6100, 81.1480, 27.1640



2.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200



# Inverse Universe

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



105.6890, -80.5520, -26.9520



132.4720, -113.9740, -37.9900



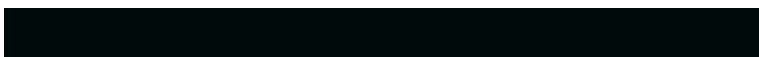
66.3600, -62.1270, 8.0890



71.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840



94.3900, -81.1480, -27.1640



7.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520 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 55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3110, 80.5520,



# 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

55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520

### Protanopia

72.8770, 21.7350, -13.9530

### Deuteranopia

70.9680, 37.4160, -17.3040



## Tritanopia

55.1970, 80.8730, 26.6410

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520

## Protanomaly

66.2700, 43.0980, 0.8740

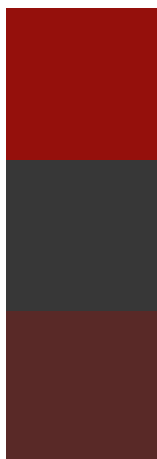
## Deuteranomaly

65.3650, 52.9560, -1.5720

## Tritanomaly

55.1970, 80.8730, 26.6410

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.1240, 29.2500, 9.5540

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520 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(149, 16, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 16, 12)  
}
```

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(149, 16, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 16, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520 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(149, 16, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 16, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(149, 16, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 16, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 16, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 16,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.3110, 80.5520, 26.9520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 16, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149, 16,  
12) }
```

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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