

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.3210, -33.1420,  
-38.1500)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(55.3210, -33.1420,  
-38.1500)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00591B
RGB	0, 89, 27
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 11%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6508, 0.8942
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.70, 0.65
HSL	138°, 100%, 17%
HSV	138°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	3.7731, 7.2300, 2.2323
YIQ	55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

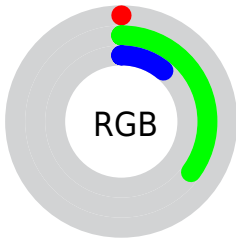
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 68, 89
Decimal	22811
CIELab	32.32, -37.73, 28.58
CIELCh	32, 47.335, 142.858
Yxy	7.2300, 0.2851, 0.5463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212891 (0xFF00591B)
YUV	55.3210, -13.9623, -48.5165
Hunter-Lab	26.8886, -22.0077, 13.8998

# Details

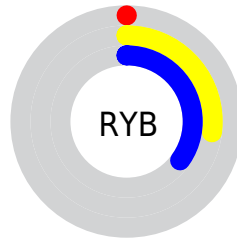
The YIQ color **55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **33.6790, 33.1420, 38.1500**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.3500, -22.9180, -36.2140**, and **24.6540, -11.5500, -21.9660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.6960, -29.7040, -34.3760**.

# Distribution



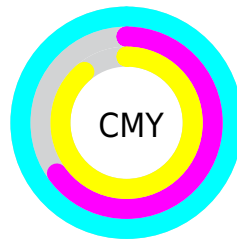
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500 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 55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.3210, -33.1420,  
-38.1500

■ 55.3210, -33.1420,  
-38.1500

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 38.4970, -18.8380,  
-33.0620

■ 110.3500,  
-22.9180, -36.2140

■ 25.2410, -11.8250,  
-22.4890

■ 137.0080,  
-21.9550, -37.1470

■ 8.8050, -4.1250,  
-7.8450

■ 163.7800,  
-21.3130, -37.7690


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 191.9540,  
-21.8630, -38.8150


■ 219.7260,  
-21.2210, -39.4370


■ 233.6380,


-14.6210, -26.8850


 245.5010, -6.3250,  
-12.0290


 55.3210, -33.1420,  
-38.1500

 58.6960, -29.7040,  
-34.3760

 62.0710, -26.2660,  
-30.6020

 65.5600, -23.1490,  
-26.5170

 68.9350, -19.7110,  
-22.7430

 72.3100, -16.2730,  
-18.9690

■ 75.3860, -13.4310,  
-15.4070

■ 78.7610, -9.9930,  
-11.6330

■ 82.2500, -6.8760,  
-7.5480

■ 85.6250, -3.4380,  
-3.7740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.1560, 15.9150, -29.6290



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500



61.5280, -46.4860, -27.5900

# Triad

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



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500



65.8210, -70.9750, 3.2410



69.8660, 56.9400, 25.3560

# Complementary

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



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500



33.6790, 33.1420, 38.1500

# 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.



71.4260, 44.1000, 37.7960



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500



73.7660, -33.6110, 19.9330

# Square

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



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500



68.2200, -68.0850, -5.0850



77.9200, 13.2900, 34.4900



71.5550, 55.4770, 2.3010



# Rectangle

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



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500



65.0790, -55.1070, -20.0270



77.9200, 13.2900, 34.4900



70.0710, 55.1050, 31.0810

# Sweetspot

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



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500



101.7990, -13.1560, -14.8840



70.7810, 12.4770, -33.4030



51.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500



71.4950, -42.8600, -49.2600



60.3370, -47.2660, -24.4660



41.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



66.4570, -39.6970, -46.0090



146.0390, -87.4160, -100.8240



# Inverse Universe

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



33.6790, 33.1420, 38.1500



43.5050, 42.8600, 49.2600



28.6630, 47.2660, 24.4660



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



40.5430, 39.6970, 46.0090

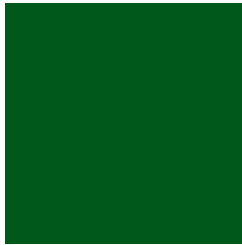


88.9610, 87.4160, 100.8240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

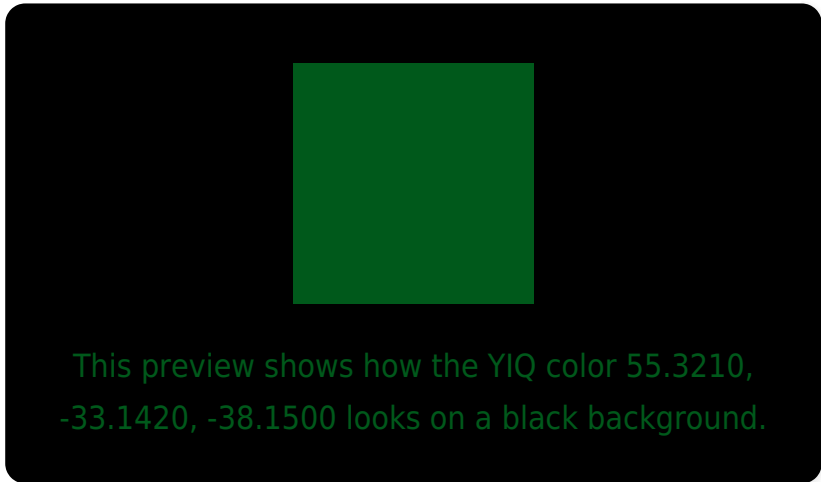
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3210, -33.1420,

-38.1500.

# 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

55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500

### Protanopia

72.7630, 22.0560, -14.2640

### Deuteranopia

75.0180, 25.9520, -7.7760



## Tritanopia

69.7450, -30.2590, -7.7870

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500

## Protanomaly

66.5430, 1.8840, -23.1400

## Deuteranomaly

67.8470, 4.0840, -18.9560

## Tritanomaly

64.4100, -31.1740, -18.7420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.9240, -12.0100, -13.6260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500 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(0, 89, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 89, 27)  
}
```

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(0, 89, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 89, 27) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500 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(0, 89, 27) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 89, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 89, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 89, 27); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 89, 27); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 89, 27) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 89, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 89,  
27) }
```

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