

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.3430, -11.8720,
-16.1280)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.3430, -11.8720,
-16.1280)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	224529
RGB	34, 69, 41
RGB Percent	13%, 27%, 16%
CMY	0.8668, 0.7293, 0.8392
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.41, 0.73
HSL	132°, 34%, 20%
HSV	132°, 51%, 27%
XYZ	3.1880, 4.7577, 2.8475
YIQ	55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

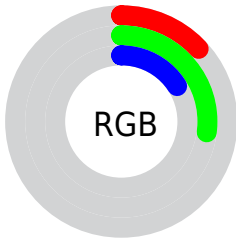
Format	Color
R_{YB}	34, 63, 69
Decimal	2245929
CIE _{Lab}	26.03, -19.93, 13.11
CIE _{LCh}	26, 23.852, 146.670
Yxy	4.7577, 0.2954, 0.4408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280436009 (0xFF224529)
YUV	55.3430, -7.0711, -18.7178
Hunter-Lab	21.8122, -12.0826, 7.5284




Details

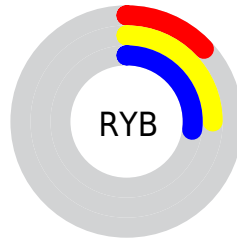
The YIQ color **55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **47.6570, 11.8720, 16.1280**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.2890, -11.7800, -17.7960**, and **15.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.5660, -14.1180, -19.4780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.1200, -9.6260, -12.7780**.

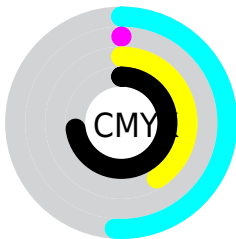
Distribution







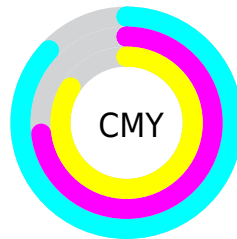
-  Red (13%)
-  Green (27%)
-  Blue (16%)






-  Red (13%)
-  Yellow (25%)
-  Blue (27%)



-  Cyan (51%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (41%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (87%)
-  Magenta (73%)
-  Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280 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 55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.3430, -11.8720,
-16.1280

■ 55.3430, -11.8720,
-16.1280

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.5710, -12.5140,
-15.5060

■ 103.2890,
-11.7800, -17.7960

■ 15.8490, -7.4250,
-14.1210

■ 128.2890,
-11.7800, -17.7960

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.4630,
-12.3300, -18.8420

■ 181.4630,
-12.3300, -18.8420

■ 209.0500,
-12.6050, -19.3650

■ 237.6370,

-12.8800, -19.8880

■ 249.7880, -5.4550,
-5.7670

■ 55.3430, -11.8720,
-16.1280

■ 55.3430, -11.8720,
-16.1280

■ 52.5660, -14.1180,
-19.4780

■ 58.1200, -9.6260,
-12.7780

■ 49.9030, -16.6850,
-22.5170

■ 60.7830, -7.0590,
-9.7390

■ 47.1260, -18.9310,
-25.8670

■ 63.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

■ 44.4630, -21.4980,
-28.9060

■ 66.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 42.0990, -23.4690,
-31.7330

■ 68.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 71.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

■ 74.1410, 4.2170,
6.1770

■ 76.8040, 6.7840,
9.2160

■ 79.5810, 9.0300,
12.5660

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.0910, 6.5130, -13.4150



55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



48.4030, -38.4640, -18.7840

Triad

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



55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



56.2150, -34.1580, 2.3060



61.8250, 28.6540, 9.3420

Complementary

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



55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



47.6570, 11.8720, 16.1280

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.



62.9910, 22.5550, 15.2510



55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



62.7020, -10.3640, 11.6200

Square

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



55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



50.8770, -48.1860, -7.7860



63.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130



61.0710, 27.6010, 0.8890

Rectangle

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



55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



49.7710, -42.3160, -15.0520



63.8030, 8.5250, 16.2130



62.2210, 27.5990, 11.9430

Sweetspot

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



55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



83.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660



62.9170, 7.0630, -12.3690



42.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280



67.9520, -18.3810, -24.8210



57.3950, -17.6500, -10.5300



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



60.3930, -33.6450, -45.5570



138.3790, -76.8700, -104.7260

Inverse Universe

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



47.6570, 11.8720, 16.1280



56.0480, 18.3810, 24.8210



45.6050, 17.6500, 10.5300



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



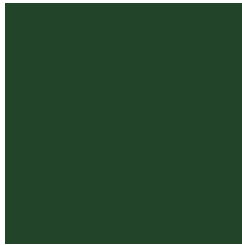
38.7210, 33.3240, 45.8680



88.5070, 77.1910, 104.4150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

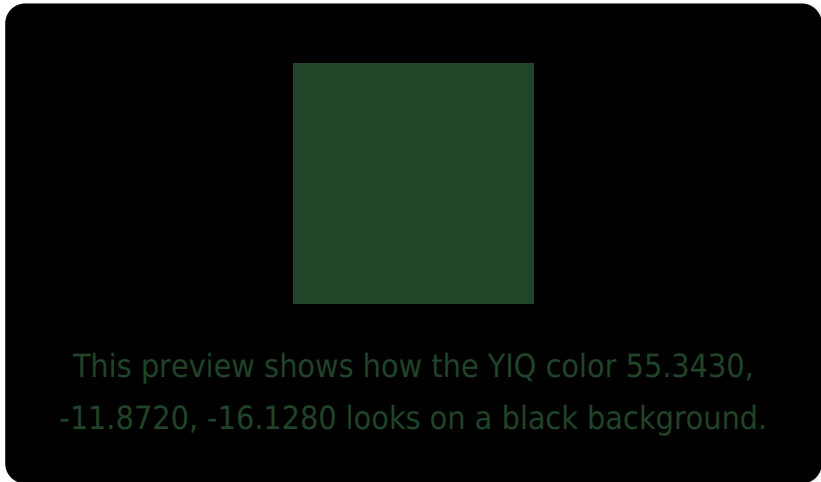
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3430, -11.8720,

-16.1280.

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

55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280

Protanopia

60.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Deuteranopia

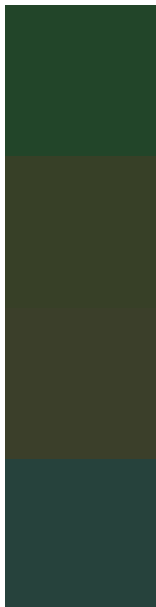
61.3620, 13.4800, -2.0080



Tritanopia

58.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280

Protanomaly

58.4590, 2.6610, -9.6830

Deuteranomaly

59.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790

Tritanomaly

56.9440, -14.7620, -7.8020

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280 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(34, 69, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 69, 41)  
}
```

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(34, 69, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 69, 41) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280 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(34, 69, 41) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 69, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(34, 69, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 69, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 69, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 69, 41)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.3430, -11.8720, -16.1280 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 69, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 69,  
41) }
```

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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