

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.3840, -19.1170,  
-11.4770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.3840, -19.1170,  
-11.4770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E4439
RGB	30, 68, 57
RGB Percent	12%, 27%, 22%
CMY	0.8824, 0.7333, 0.7765
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.16, 0.73
HSL	163°, 39%, 19%
HSV	163°, 56%, 27%
XYZ	3.3409, 4.7071, 4.6011
YIQ	55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

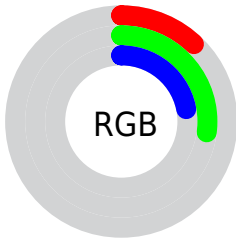
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 52, 68
Decimal	1983545
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.88, -16.75, 2.55
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 16.938, 171.340
Yxy	4.7071, 0.2641, 0.3721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280173625 (0xFF1E4439)
YUV	55.3840, 0.7967, -22.2618
Hunter-Lab	21.6958, -10.4808, 2.6131

# Details

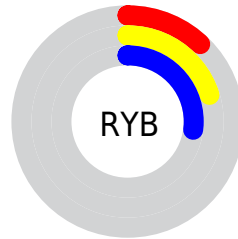
The YIQ color **55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.6160, 19.1170, 11.4770**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000**, and **16.8580, -11.6440, -9.2440** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.0630, -22.6470, -13.5830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.7050, -15.5870, -9.3710**.

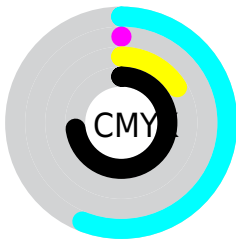
# Distribution



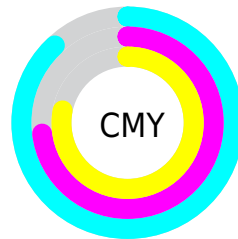
- Red (12%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770 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 55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.3840, -19.1170,  
-11.4770

■ 55.3840, -19.1170,  
-11.4770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 32.6010, -21.2260,  
-11.8020

■ 102.9710,  
-19.3920, -12.0000

■ 16.8580, -11.6440,  
-9.2440

■ 128.5580,  
-19.6670, -12.5230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 155.1450,  
-19.9420, -13.0460


■ 181.8460,  
-20.5380, -13.2580


■ 209.4330,  
-20.8130, -13.7810


■ 238.1340,


-21.4090, -13.9930


 249.9170,  
-10.1320, -3.6040


 55.3840, -19.1170,  
-11.4770


 55.3840, -19.1170,  
-11.4770


 53.0630, -22.6470,  
-13.5830


 57.7050, -15.5870,  
-9.3710


 50.7420, -26.1770,  
-15.6890


 60.0260, -12.0570,  
-7.2650


 48.7200, -29.1110,  
-17.5830

 62.0480, -9.1230,  
-5.3710

 46.3990, -32.6410,  
-19.6890

 64.3690, -5.5930,  
-3.2650

 45.3880, -34.1080,  
-20.6360

 66.6900, -2.0630,  
-1.1590

■ 69.0110, 1.4670,  
0.9470

■ 71.3320, 4.9970,  
3.0530

■ 73.3540, 7.9310,  
4.9470

■ 75.6750, 11.4610,  
7.0530

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.6260, -5.1790, -10.7710



55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



52.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020

# Triad

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



55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



61.6650, -8.9420, 7.8740



61.8900, 20.8610, 1.8930

# Complementary

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



55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



42.6160, 19.1170, 11.4770

# 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.



62.5790, 20.5390, 7.7310



55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



63.1890, 4.2620, 10.8700

# Square

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



55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



58.4350, -23.1540, 1.1180



63.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380



60.5640, 15.7270, -4.1850



# Rectangle

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



55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



52.7060, -34.5230, -7.6030



63.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380



62.2430, 21.3650, 3.7730

# Sweetspot

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



55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



84.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240



55.5950, -3.8940, -17.5420



42.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



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.



55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770



69.1220, -30.3030, -18.0070



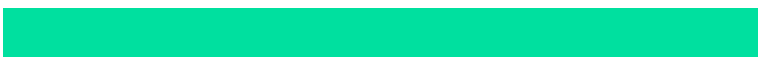
51.9420, -20.4480, -3.8720



31.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



64.8050, -48.8240, -29.2720



149.6140, -112.6390, -67.7030



# Inverse Universe

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



42.6160, 19.1170, 11.4770



48.9920, 29.9820, 18.3180



46.0580, 20.4480, 3.8720



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



32.1950, 48.8240, 29.2720

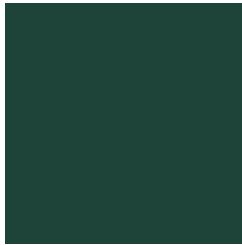


74.3860, 112.6390, 67.7030



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

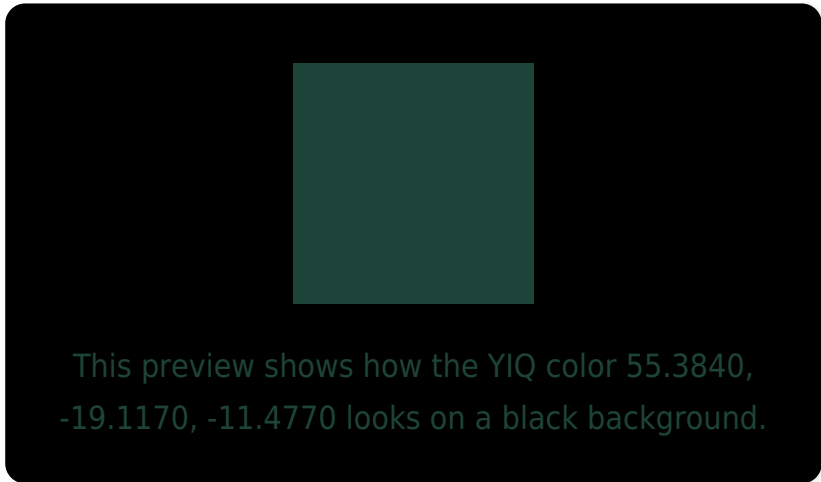
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

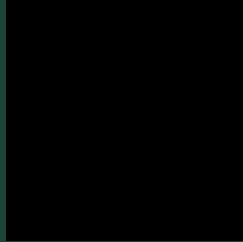
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3840, -19.1170,

-11.4770.

# 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

55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

### Protanopia

60.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

### Deuteranopia

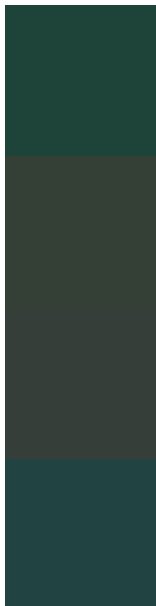
61.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



## Tritanopia

57.3010, -20.0810, -5.0170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

## Protanomaly

59.2720, -3.9420, -5.6540

## Deuteranomaly

59.1520, -3.4840, -2.9400

## Tritanomaly

56.7200, -19.9430, -7.5190

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.3580, -7.0600, -4.2120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770 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(30, 68, 57)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 68, 57)  
}
```

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(30, 68, 57) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 68, 57) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770 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(30, 68, 57) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 68, 57) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 68, 57)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 68, 57); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 68, 57);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 68, 57)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.3840, -19.1170, -11.4770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 68, 57) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 68,  
57) }
```

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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