

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.3880, -22.6580,  
47.2140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3F1FA1
RGB	63, 31, 161
RGB Percent	25%, 12%, 63%
CMY	0.7528, 0.8785, 0.3688
CMYK	0.61, 0.81, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	255°, 68%, 38%
HSV	255°, 81%, 63%
XYZ	8.9708, 4.6089, 34.1125
YIQ	55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

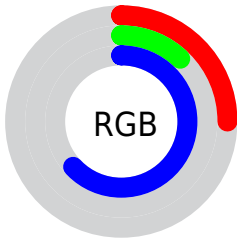
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	63, 31, 161
Decimal	4136865
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	25.59, 48.38, -64.13
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	26, 80.333, 307.033
Yxy	4.6089, 0.1881, 0.0966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282326945 (0xFF3F1FA1)
YUV	55.3880, 52.0667, 6.6757
Hunter-Lab	21.4683, 37.0195, -79.1825

# Details

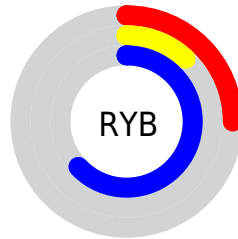
The YIQ color **55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330099**. A complement of this color would be **136.6120, 22.6580, -47.2140**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.4750, -18.3490, 51.7230**, and **12.3120, -34.6680, 33.5880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **42.4080, -25.4100, 53.0380**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3680, -19.9060, 41.3900**.

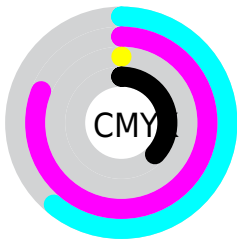
# Distribution



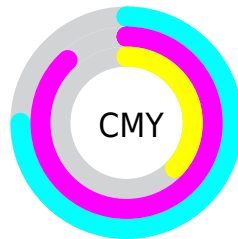
- Red (25%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (25%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140 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 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.3880, -22.6580,  
47.2140

■ 55.3880, -22.6580,  
47.2140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 24.8110, -28.3430,  
45.6170

■ 108.4750,  
-18.3490, 51.7230

■ 12.3120, -34.6680,  
33.5880

■ 135.4150,  
-18.1200, 53.0800

■ 9.4620, -26.6430,  
25.8130

■ 160.6730,  
-10.2790, 48.6410

■ 10.1340, -20.2680,  
14.9000

■ 184.6060, -0.1450,  
41.1910

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,  
10.1500

■ 210.0120, 10.0350,  
32.9070

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 230.9330, 11.2750,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

21.4430

0.0000

247.9560, 3.3000,  
6.2760

55.3880, -22.6580,  
47.2140

55.3880, -22.6580,  
47.2140

42.4080, -25.4100,  
53.0380

68.3680, -19.9060,  
41.3900

30.3140, -27.8410,  
58.5510

81.3480, -17.1540,  
35.5660

94.3280, -14.4020,  
29.7420

107.6070,  
-11.0540, 24.1300

120.5870, -8.3020,  
18.3060

■ 134.1540, -5.8250,  
11.9590

■ 147.1340, -3.0730,  
6.1350

■ 160.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 173.0940, 2.4310,  
-5.5130

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.5330, -78.1310, 22.8050



55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140



53.8020, 46.9380, 63.4660

# Triad

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



55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140



54.3210, 56.2560, 4.7040



55.9830, -46.0290, -19.3490

# Complementary

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



55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140



136.6120, 22.6580, -47.2140

# 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.



46.6010, -22.3670, -40.6950



55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140



56.4050, 19.9480, -20.1160

# Square

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



55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140



43.3550, 86.4200, 30.7400



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



63.5240, -65.8850, -0.9010



# Rectangle

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



55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140



54.3250, 69.9100, 54.6300



44.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250



53.0020, -39.0130, -25.3570

# Sweetspot

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



55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140



168.2880, -8.8980, 18.0940



104.5200, -69.2300, -11.8700



79.9260, -5.1830, 11.3370



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140



44.0920, -35.3630, 73.7330



74.2250, 14.8900, 60.5700



74.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230



27.2940, -25.0890, 52.7270



3.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460



# Inverse Universe

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



81.0420, 46.0220, 58.0380



84.1390, 71.8750, 90.6190



117.7750, -14.8900, -60.5700



76.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



55.7810, 51.4310, 64.6390

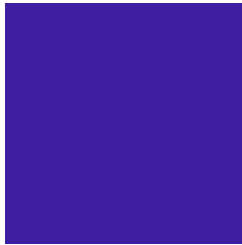


6.8640, 6.5550, 7.8590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

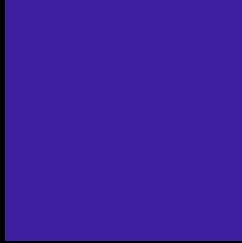
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

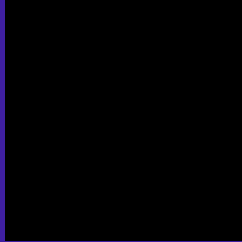
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.3880, -22.6580,



# 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

55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140

### Protanopia

48.7690, -56.0290, 7.7070

### Deuteranopia

49.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



## Tritanopia

52.7340, -31.7260, -8.7340

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140

## Protanomaly

51.2580, -43.7440, 21.8560

## Deuteranomaly

51.1780, -40.7630, 17.3890

## Tritanomaly

53.8340, -28.2910, 11.6210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140

## Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.0600, -8.2560, 17.4720

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140 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(63, 31, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 31, 161)  
}
```

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(63, 31, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 31, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140 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(63, 31, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 31, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 31, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 31, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 31, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 31,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.3880, -22.6580, 47.2140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 31, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 31,  
161) }
```

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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