

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.4360, -51.2580,
-7.1780)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	024A64
RGB	2, 74, 100
RGB Percent	1%, 29%, 39%
CMY	0.9923, 0.7097, 0.6081
CMYK	0.98, 0.26, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	196°, 96%, 20%
HSV	196°, 98%, 39%
XYZ	4.7728, 5.8333, 12.9165
YIQ	55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

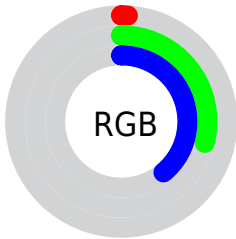
Format	Color
R _Y B	2, 44, 100
Decimal	150116
CIE Lab	28.99, -9.45, -20.71
CIE LCh	29, 22.759, 245.475
Yxy	5.8333, 0.2029, 0.2480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278340196 (0xFF024A64)
YUV	55.4360, 21.9701, -46.8634
Hunter-Lab	24.1521, -6.9919, -14.8017

Details

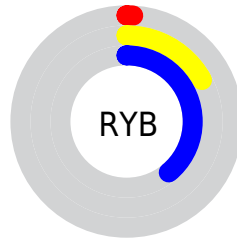
The YIQ color **55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006699**. A complement of this color would be **46.5640, 51.2580, 7.1780**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **110.0460, -41.1720, -2.7400**, and **23.6520, -25.2630, 0.7930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.8380, -52.4500, -7.6020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.1870, -46.1230, -6.6270**.

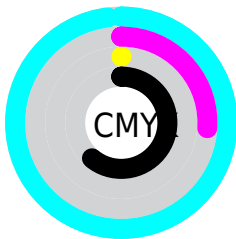
Distribution



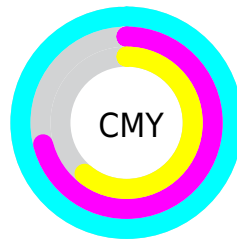
- Red (1%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780 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 55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.4360, -51.2580,
-7.1780

■ 55.4360, -51.2580,
-7.1780

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 38.6010, -38.4210,
-3.0370

■ 110.0460,
-41.1720, -2.7400

■ 23.6520, -25.2630,
0.7930

■ 135.8720,
-40.6220, -1.6940

■ 4.8220, -10.8220,
8.9060

■ 162.8720,
-40.6220, -1.6940

■ 0.4560, -1.2840,
1.2440

■ 190.5730,
-41.2180, -1.9060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 217.8890,
-39.2920, -3.7720

■ 240.6480,

-28.6080, -10.1760

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 55.4360, -51.2580,
-7.1780

■ 55.4360, -51.2580,
-7.1780

■ 54.8380, -52.4500,
-7.6020

■ 60.1870, -46.1230,
-6.6270

■ 64.3510, -40.7130,
-5.5530

■ 69.1020, -35.5780,
-5.0020

■ 73.8530, -30.4430,
-4.4510

■ 78.0170, -25.0330,
-3.3770

■ 82.7680, -19.8980,
-2.8260

■ 87.5190, -14.7630,
-2.2750

■ 91.6830, -9.3530,
-1.2010

■ 96.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030



55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780



65.9990, -24.6220, 5.6980

Triad

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



55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780



69.7200, 24.7560, 13.9080



64.6390, 1.9740, -13.7540

Complementary

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



55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780



46.5640, 51.2580, 7.1780

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.



66.4020, 16.0030, -9.1890



55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780



68.9450, 28.1960, 6.6280

Square

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



55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780



70.7280, 13.1100, 15.7180



67.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270



61.1190, -17.0530, -15.8450

Rectangle

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



55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780



69.2890, -10.6390, 11.0970



67.8210, 25.3090, -1.6270



65.5040, 6.7880, -12.8920

Sweetspot

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



55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780



112.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260



62.2620, -34.6540, -43.7900



55.6010, -12.0580, -1.7380



194.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



66.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780



71.1720, -68.1300, -9.7780



27.2600, -38.0580, 17.9260



48.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



62.4180, -60.0150, -8.1670



132.0740, -126.6320, -17.8320

Inverse Universe

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



39.5100, 35.2960, 43.1680



49.8140, 46.6640, 57.4160



74.1530, 38.3330, -17.4030



47.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040



43.9610, 41.5760, 50.5040



92.6500, 87.0940, 106.6620

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

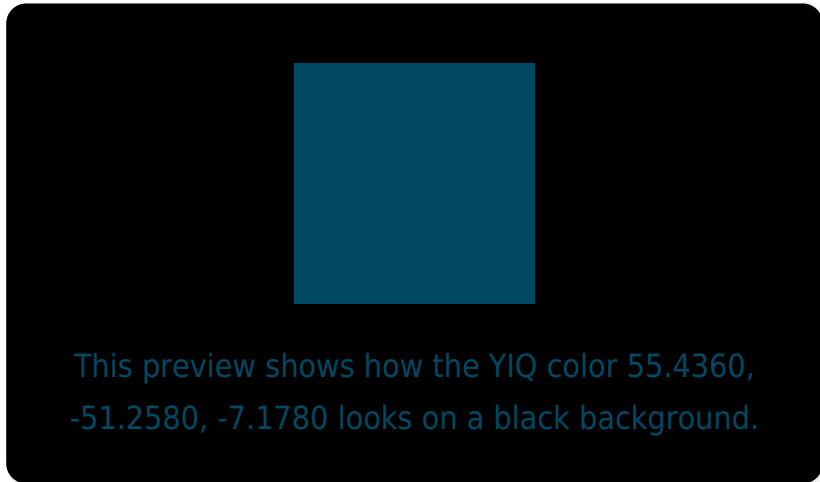
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

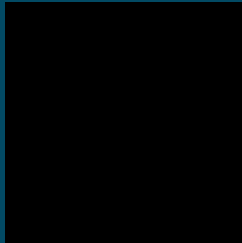
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.4360, -51.2580,

-7.1780.

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

55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780

Protanopia

68.6860, -13.4350, 6.7010

Deuteranopia

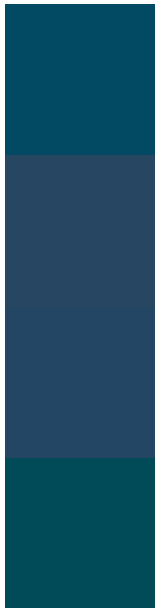
67.5760, -18.9370, 7.2950



Tritanopia

53.9600, -47.2220, -14.2460

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780

Protanomaly

63.8090, -27.1430, 1.8250

Deuteranomaly

63.0690, -30.8110, 2.2210

Tritanomaly

54.4700, -48.5980, -11.3340

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.2520, -18.3850, -2.7130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780 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(2, 74, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 74, 100)  
}
```

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(2, 74, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 74, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780 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(2, 74, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 74, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 74, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 74, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 74, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 74, 100)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.4360, -51.2580, -7.1780 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 74, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 74,  
100) }
```

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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