

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	204820
RGB	32, 72, 32
RGB Percent	13%, 28%, 13%
CMY	0.8746, 0.7176, 0.8745
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.56, 0.72
HSL	120°, 39%, 20%
HSV	120°, 56%, 28%
XYZ	3.1738, 5.0477, 2.1733
YIQ	55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

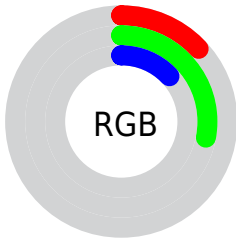
Format	Color
R_YB	32, 72, 72
Decimal	2115616
CIE _{Lab}	26.87, -23.78, 19.66
CIE _{LCh}	27, 30.853, 140.410
Yxy	5.0477, 0.3053, 0.4856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280305696 (0xFF204820)
YUV	55.4800, -11.5756, -20.5920
Hunter-Lab	22.4672, -14.1018, 9.9918

Details

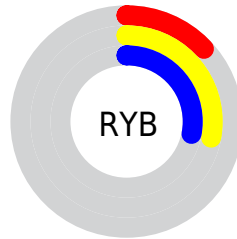
The YIQ color **55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **48.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.7250, -10.3120, -22.3760**, and **17.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.5890, -12.9250, -24.5810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.3710, -9.0750, -17.2590**.

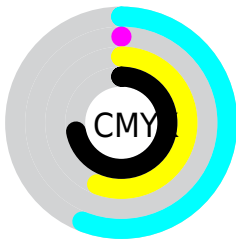
Distribution



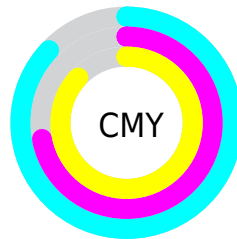
- Red (13%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200 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 55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 55.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.9960, -12.5130,
-21.0330

■ 103.7250,
-10.3120, -22.3760

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 129.1980,
-10.2660, -23.2100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 155.7850,
-10.5410, -23.7330

■ 182.3720,
-10.8160, -24.2560

■ 210.1440,
-10.1740, -24.8780

■ 236.9700, -9.6240,

-23.8320

■ 248.5340, -1.9240,
-9.1880

■ 55.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 55.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 52.5890, -12.9250,
-24.5810

■ 58.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 49.6980, -14.8500,
-28.2420

■ 61.2620, -7.1500,
-13.5980

■ 46.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

■ 64.5660, -4.9500,
-9.4140

■ 43.5030, -18.9750,
-36.0870

■ 67.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 42.2640, -19.8000,
-37.6560

■ 70.3480, -1.1000,
-2.0920

■ 73.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 76.1300, 2.7500,
5.2300

■ 79.4340, 4.9500,
9.4140

■ 82.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.3920, 12.7950, -17.1330



55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



50.2950, -38.2800, -22.1200

Triad

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



55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



52.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



62.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230

Complementary

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



55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



48.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200

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.



64.2460, 26.4510, 21.7390



55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



62.7810, -20.7720, 13.0200

Square

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



55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



54.1370, -51.8540, -7.3900



65.4810, 6.7360, 21.1040



62.1430, 36.2660, 3.5460

Rectangle

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



55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



52.1190, -43.4160, -17.1440



65.4810, 6.7360, 21.1040



63.0310, 34.2460, 18.1340

Sweetspot

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



55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



87.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680



67.4400, 12.8400, -12.4400



44.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200



67.9810, -17.3250, -32.9490



57.7600, -17.4200, -14.7000



34.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



58.1130, -27.2250, -51.7770



133.2490, -62.4250, -118.7210

Inverse Universe

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



48.5200, 11.0000, 20.9200



57.0190, 17.3250, 32.9490



46.2400, 17.4200, 14.7000



33.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



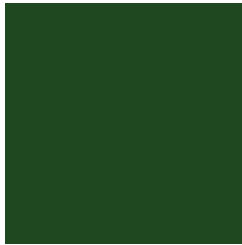
40.8870, 27.2250, 51.7770



93.7510, 62.4250, 118.7210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

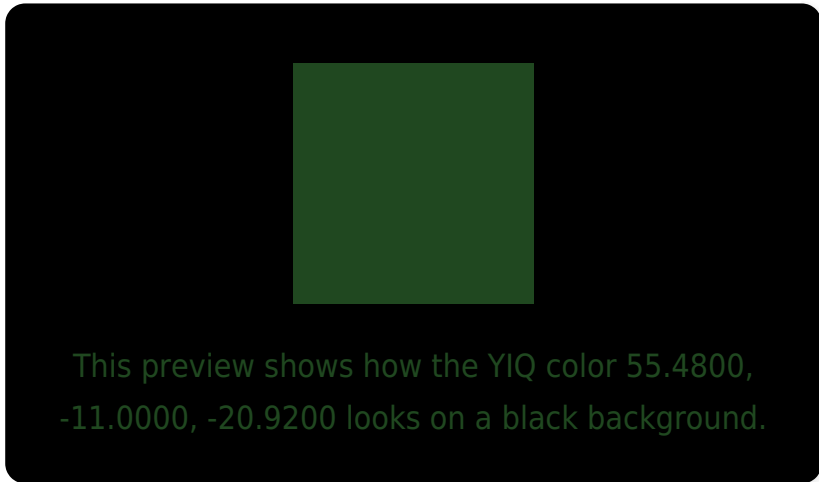
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

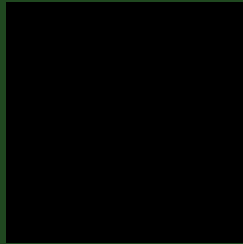
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.4800, -11.0000,

-20.9200.

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

55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

Protanopia

61.2170, 15.0860, -9.0900

Deuteranopia

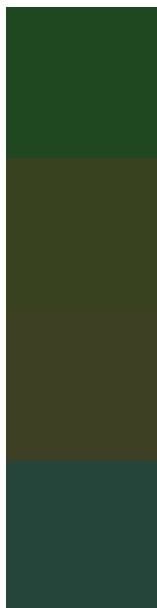
62.2330, 18.1570, -4.1710



Tritanopia

60.4970, -17.6970, -4.1690

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

Protanomaly

58.9060, 5.5960, -13.3160

Deuteranomaly

59.6830, 7.8420, -9.9660

Tritanomaly

58.4770, -14.9450, -9.9930

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.2180, -3.8500, -7.3220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200 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(32, 72, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 72, 32)  
}
```

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(32, 72, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 72, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200 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(32, 72, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 72, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(32, 72, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 72, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 72, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 72, 32)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.4800, -11.0000, -20.9200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 72, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 72,  
32) }
```

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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