

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323B34
RGB	50, 59, 52
RGB Percent	20%, 23%, 20%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7686, 0.7961
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.12, 0.77
HSL	133°, 8%, 21%
HSV	133°, 15%, 23%
XYZ	3.4990, 4.0542, 3.8467
YIQ	55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

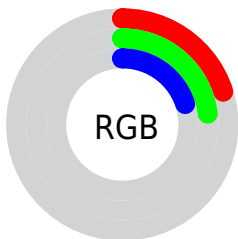
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 57, 59
Decimal	3291956
CIE _{Lab}	23.85, -5.44, 3.08
CIE _{LCh}	24, 6.248, 150.455
Yxy	4.0542, 0.3069, 0.3556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281482036 (0xFF323B34)
YUV	55.5110, -1.7309, -4.8331
Hunter-Lab	20.1350, -4.2168, 2.7673

Details

The YIQ color **55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **53.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080**, and **11.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580**.

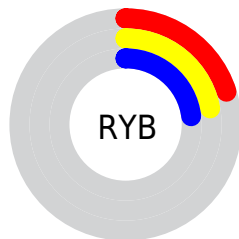
Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (23%)

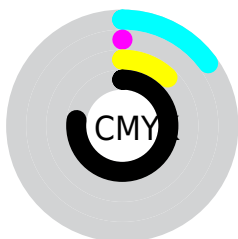
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (23%)

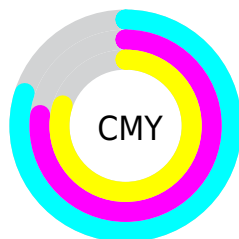


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 55.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 102.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 11.5600, -4.8130,
-6.3890

■ 127.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 179.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

■ 207.6850, -3.6670,
-5.1310

■ 235.6850, -3.6670,

-5.1310

■ 55.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 55.5110, -3.1170,
-4.0850

■ 53.1470, -5.0880,
-6.9120

■ 57.8750, -1.1460,
-1.2580

■ 50.8970, -7.3800,
-9.4280

■ 60.1250, 1.1460,
1.2580

■ 48.5330, -9.3510,
-12.2550

■ 62.4890, 3.1170,
4.0850

■ 46.2830, -11.6430,
-14.7710

■ 64.7390, 5.4090,
6.6010

■ 43.9190, -13.6140,
-17.5980

■ 66.8040, 6.7840,
9.2160

■ 41.8540, -14.9890,
-20.2130

■ 69.1680, 8.7550,
12.0430

■ 39.6040, -17.2810,
-22.7290

■ 71.4180, 11.0470,
14.5590

■ 37.2400, -19.2520,
-25.5560

■ 73.7820, 13.0180,
17.3860

■ 36.1150, -20.3980,
-26.8140

■ 76.0320, 15.3100,
19.9020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.0770, 1.1010, -3.4350



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



55.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010

Triad

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



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



56.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390



57.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340

Complementary

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



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



53.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850

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.



57.9300, 6.1890, 3.4770



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



57.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

Square

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



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



55.5090, -8.8030, -0.1550



57.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



57.3060, 7.8860, 0.2540

Rectangle

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



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



54.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570



57.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



57.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

Sweetspot

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



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



75.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



57.3760, 1.6970, -3.2230



37.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850



71.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890



55.9670, -4.4010, -2.8410



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



57.5720, -32.5910, -42.6310



135.9000, -76.7790, -100.8670

Inverse Universe

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



53.4890, 3.1170, 4.0850



68.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780



53.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



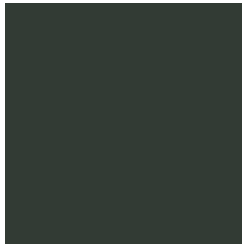
36.4280, 32.5910, 42.6310



85.9860, 77.1000, 100.5560

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

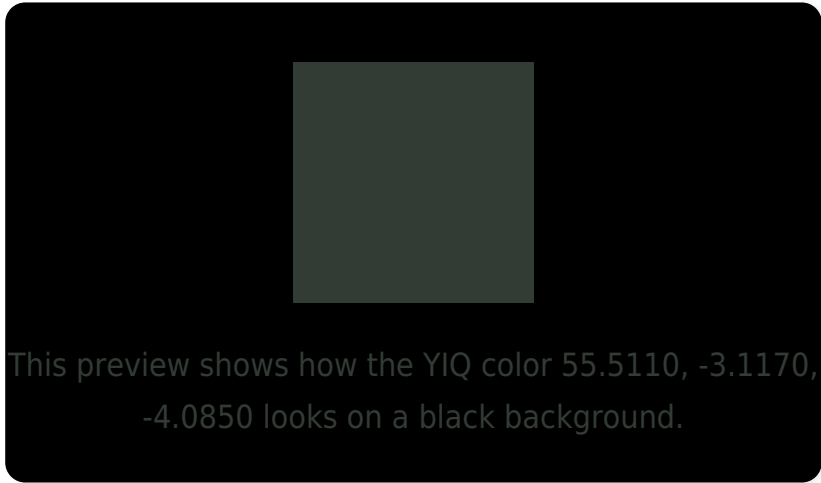
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

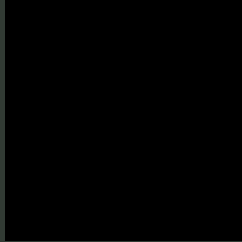
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

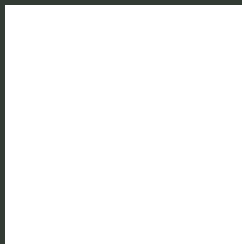
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850.

-4.0850.

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

55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Protanopia

56.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Deuteranopia

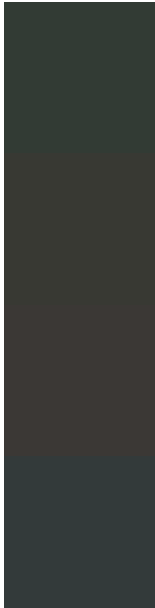
57.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



Tritanopia

56.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Protanomaly

56.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780

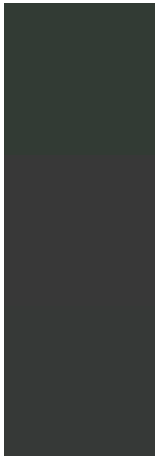
Deuteranomaly

56.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970

Tritanomaly

55.9070, -4.1720, -1.4840

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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(50, 59, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 59, 52)  
}
```

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(50, 59, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 59, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 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(50, 59, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 59, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 59, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 59, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 59, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 59, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.5110, -3.1170, -4.0850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 59, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 59,  
52) }
```

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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