

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B4B1E
RGB	27, 75, 30
RGB Percent	11%, 29%, 12%
CMY	0.8943, 0.7058, 0.8824
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.60, 0.71
HSL	124°, 47%, 20%
HSV	124°, 64%, 29%
XYZ	3.2027, 5.3611, 2.0939
YIQ	55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

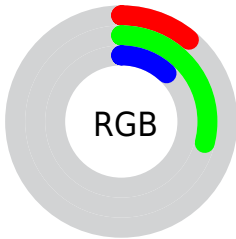
Format	Color
R_YB	27, 72, 75
Decimal	1788702
CIE Lab	27.74, -27.04, 21.83
CIE LCh	28, 34.749, 141.081
Yxy	5.3611, 0.3005, 0.5030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279978782 (0xFF1B4B1E)
YUV	55.5180, -12.5804, -25.0103
Hunter-Lab	23.1541, -15.8289, 10.8460

Details

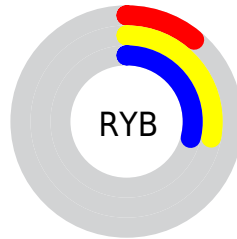
The YIQ color **55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **46.4820, 14.1630, 24.1710**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.0620, -12.8790, -25.4150**, and **18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.3280, -16.6840, -28.0440**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.4090, -12.2380, -20.5100**.

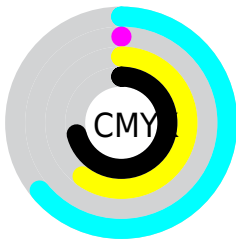
Distribution



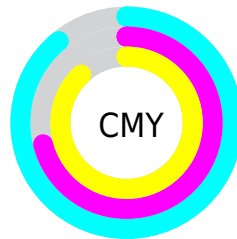
- Red (11%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (12%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (88%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710 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 55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710

■ 55.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.3220, -16.5470,
-25.0190

■ 104.0620,
-12.8790, -25.4150

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 130.4210,
-12.5120, -26.5600

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.4210,
-12.5120, -26.5600

■ 183.5950,
-13.0620, -27.6060

■ 211.1820,
-13.3370, -28.1290

■ 235.5460,

-11.3660, -25.3020

■ 247.4090, -3.0700,
-10.4460

■ 55.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710

■ 55.5180, -14.1630,
-24.1710

■ 52.3280, -16.6840,
-28.0440

■ 58.4090, -12.2380,
-20.5100

■ 49.4370, -18.6090,
-31.7050

■ 61.5990, -9.7170,
-16.6370

■ 46.2470, -21.1300,
-35.5780

■ 64.4900, -7.7920,
-12.9760

■ 44.5950, -22.2300,
-37.6700

■ 67.6800, -5.2710,
-9.1030

■ 70.5710, -3.3460,
-5.4420

■ 73.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 76.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 79.8420, 3.6210,
5.9650

■ 82.7330, 5.5460,
9.6260

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.3550, 14.2170, -20.8790



55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



52.1700, -39.4260, -23.3780

Triad

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



55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



55.1290, -57.4030, -0.4350



63.3260, 40.6650, 17.4410

Complementary

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



55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



46.4820, 14.1630, 24.1710

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.



65.5070, 30.2100, 25.2020



55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



64.7530, -23.5690, 14.1510

Square

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



55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



56.8100, -55.2470, -6.4710



67.5460, 8.1110, 23.7190



63.7690, 40.2550, 2.8390

Rectangle

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



55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



54.3360, -45.5250, -17.4690



67.5460, 8.1110, 23.7190



64.0640, 38.6470, 20.9750

Sweetspot

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



55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



89.3810, -5.8670, -9.3150



68.9300, 14.2160, -15.3520



43.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420



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.



55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



66.5950, -22.2300, -37.6700



58.1400, -21.5460, -17.0180



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



60.5580, -29.9760, -51.4800



136.6060, -67.7440, -115.9360

Inverse Universe

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



46.4820, 14.1630, 24.1710



52.4050, 22.2300, 37.6700



43.8600, 21.5460, 17.0180



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



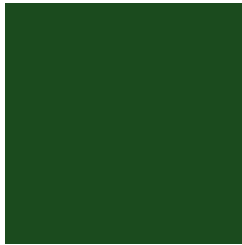
41.4420, 29.9760, 51.4800



93.2800, 68.0650, 115.6250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

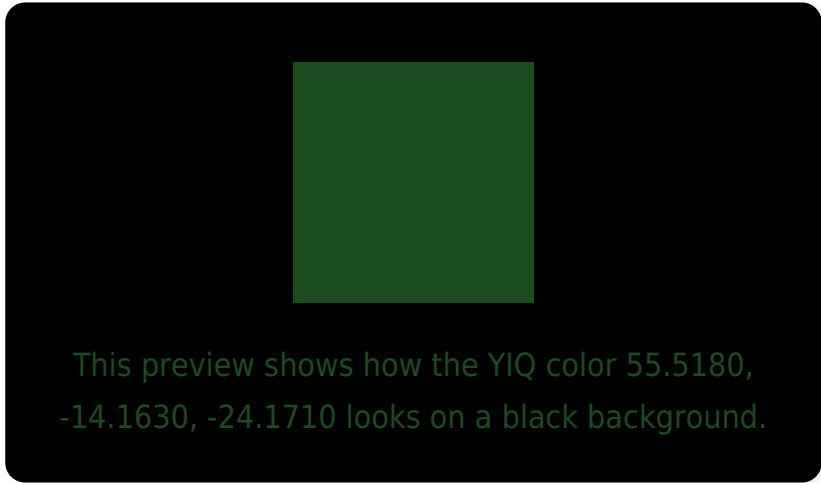
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

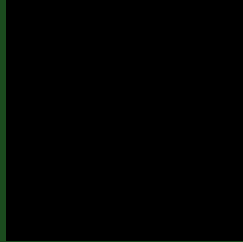
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.5180, -14.1630,

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

55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710

Protanopia

63.0600, 16.9660, -10.1220

Deuteranopia

64.1900, 19.7160, -4.8920



Tritanopia

61.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710

Protanomaly

60.4390, 5.4130, -15.5070

Deuteranomaly

61.3300, 7.3380, -11.8460

Tritanomaly

59.4550, -17.8790, -11.8870

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.7940, -5.5920, -8.7920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710 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(27, 75, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 75, 30)  
}
```

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(27, 75, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 75, 30) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710 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(27, 75, 30) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 75, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 75, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 75, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 75, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 75, 30)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 75, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 75,  
30) }
```

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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