

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230)
contains.

YIQ(55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

YIQ(55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	413431
RGB	65, 52, 49
RGB Percent	25%, 20%, 19%
CMY	0.7451, 0.7961, 0.8078
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.25, 0.75
HSL	11°, 14%, 22%
HSV	11°, 25%, 25%
XYZ	3.9628, 3.8014, 3.4317
YIQ	55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

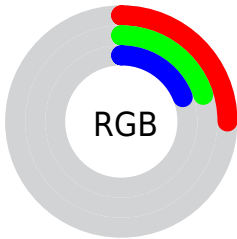
Format	Color
RYB	65, 53, 49
Decimal	4273201
CIELab	23.00, 5.26, 4.07
CIELCh	23, 6.650, 37.765
Yxy	3.8014, 0.3540, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282463281 (0xFF413431)
YUV	55.5450, -3.2267, 8.2920
Hunter-Lab	19.4972, 2.1600, 3.2125

Details

The YIQ color **55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.1430, 9.9030, 2.2470**, and **10.8120, 12.3330, 2.2610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.9260, 12.0120, 2.5720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850**.

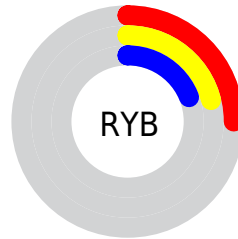
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (20%)

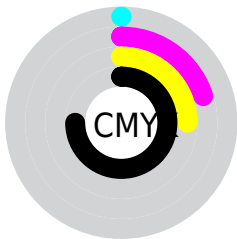
Blue (19%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (19%)

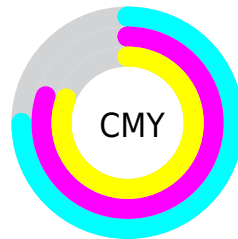


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (75%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 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 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 55.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.2460, 8.1150,
1.6110

■ 102.1430, 9.9030,
2.2470

■ 10.8120, 12.3330,
2.2610

■ 127.4420, 10.4990,
2.4590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.3280, 10.8200,
2.1480

■ 180.3280, 10.8200,
2.1480

■ 207.6270, 11.4160,
2.3600

■ 235.9260, 12.0120,

2.5720

■ 55.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 55.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 51.9260, 12.0120,
2.5720

■ 59.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 47.6060, 15.9090,
3.5330

■ 63.4840, 1.5130,
0.1130

■ 43.9870, 19.2100,
4.2820

■ 67.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

■ 40.2540, 22.8320,
4.7200

■ 70.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 36.6350, 26.1330,
5.4690

■ 74.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

■ 32.3150, 30.0300,
6.4300

■ 78.7750, -12.6080,
-2.7840

■ 28.6960, 33.3310,
7.1790

■ 82.5080, -16.2300,
-3.2220

■ 26.4790, 35.4400,
7.5040

■ 86.1270, -19.5310,
-3.9710

■ 90.4470, -23.4280,
-4.9320

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010



55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



54.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690

Triad

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



55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



53.0270, -4.6300, -4.1980



54.9440, -5.5940, 2.2620

Complementary

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



55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



58.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230

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.



53.6230, -9.1240, 0.1560



55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



53.2870, -8.2980, -3.8020

Square

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



55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



53.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



52.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360



55.3360, -0.8260, 3.9580

Rectangle

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



55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



54.4690, 5.8690, -1.7390



52.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360



54.3460, -6.7860, 1.8380

Sweetspot

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



55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



80.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



55.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350



41.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230



69.4100, 13.5250, 2.6850



60.2410, 6.5110, -2.3610



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



39.5690, 52.8620, 11.1500



91.6300, 121.9540, 25.5220

Inverse Universe

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



58.4550, -8.7110, -1.8230



73.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



53.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



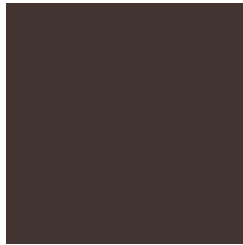
57.4310, -52.8620, -11.1500



132.9570, -122.2290, -26.0450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

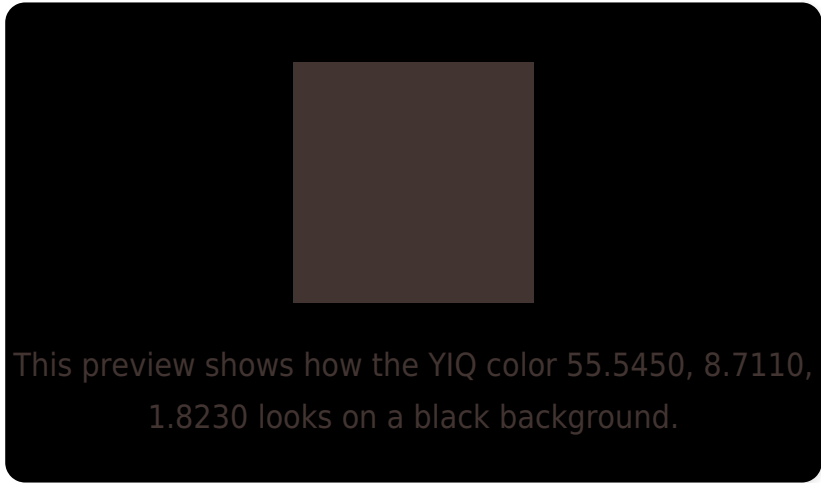
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

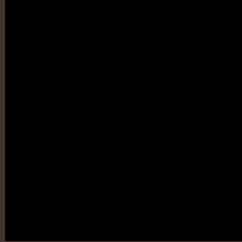
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230.

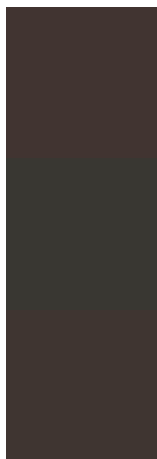


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230.

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

55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Protanopia

55.0280, 2.7970, -1.1310

Deuteranopia

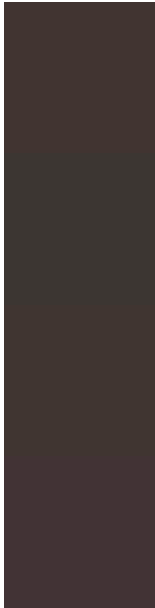
55.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760



Tritanopia

55.9410, 7.6560, 4.4240

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Protanomaly

55.3380, 4.8600, 0.0280

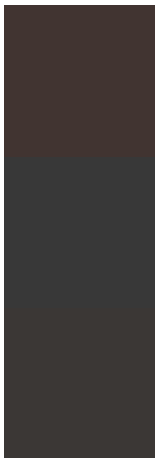
Deuteranomaly

55.8330, 7.8400, 1.0880

Tritanomaly

55.7130, 8.2980, 3.8020

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.9680, 3.0260, 0.2260

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 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(65, 52, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 52, 49)  
}
```

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(65, 52, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 52, 49) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 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(65, 52, 49) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 52, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(65, 52, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 52, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 52, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 52, 49)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.5450, 8.7110, 1.8230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 52, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 52,  
49) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor