

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C4220
RGB	44, 66, 32
RGB Percent	17%, 26%, 13%
CMY	0.8275, 0.7411, 0.8745
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.52, 0.74
HSL	99°, 35%, 19%
HSV	99°, 52%, 26%
XYZ	3.2474, 4.5369, 2.0714
YIQ	55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

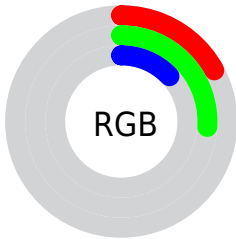
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 66, 54
Decimal	2900512
CIE _{Lab}	25.37, -16.08, 17.94
CIE _{LCh}	25, 24.096, 131.876
Yxy	4.5369, 0.3295, 0.4603
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281090592 (0xFF2C4220)
YUV	55.5460, -11.6082, -10.1258
Hunter-Lab	21.2999, -10.0604, 9.1441

Details

The YIQ color **55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **42.4540, 2.1980, 15.2380**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.9050, -1.8310, -16.3830**, and **14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.5520, -2.3350, -18.2630**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.5400, -2.0610, -12.2130**.

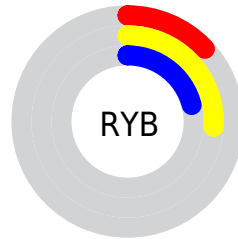
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (26%)

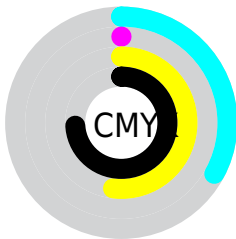
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (21%)

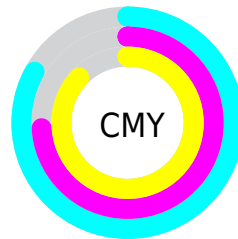


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (52%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380 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 55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

■ 55.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

■ 102.9050, -1.8310,
-16.3830

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 128.3780, -1.7850,
-17.2170

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 154.2640, -1.4640,
-17.5280

■ 180.8510, -1.7390,
-18.0510

■ 208.7370, -1.4180,
-18.3620

■ 237.3240, -1.6930,

-18.8850

■ 251.8230, 4.6320,
-6.8560

■ 55.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

■ 55.5460, -2.1980,
-15.2380

■ 53.5520, -2.3350,
-18.2630

■ 57.5400, -2.0610,
-12.2130

■ 51.3730, -3.3890,
-21.1890

■ 59.7190, -1.0070,
-9.2870

■ 49.3790, -3.5260,
-24.2140

■ 61.7130, -0.8700,
-6.2620

■ 47.4990, -3.9840,
-26.9280

■ 63.5930, -0.4120,
-3.5480

■ 45.6190, -4.4420,
-29.6420

■ 65.5870, -0.2750,
-0.5230

■ 67.8800, 0.4580,
2.7140

■ 69.7600, 0.9160,
5.4280

■ 71.7540, 1.0530,
8.4530

■ 73.6340, 1.5110,
11.1670

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.5650, 13.9860, -11.1820



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



50.7590, -24.8470, -17.7670

Triad

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



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



48.9850, -48.3700, -4.4500



60.9760, 26.9110, 13.3990

Complementary

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



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



42.4540, 2.1980, 15.2380

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.



61.5220, 16.6860, 16.9900



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



59.0210, -21.6880, 7.5920

Square

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



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



49.4920, -45.6640, -9.4400



62.2580, -0.1860, 14.3900



60.1900, 28.8840, 5.1720

Rectangle

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



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



47.4570, -38.5560, -17.1160



62.2580, -0.1860, 14.3900



61.3610, 24.3890, 15.0530

Sweetspot

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



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



82.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



55.0800, 14.2140, -4.2980



40.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



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.



55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380



70.3790, -3.5260, -24.2140



52.5280, -10.9550, -16.2270



32.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



67.1050, -6.4110, -43.5230



155.1090, -14.5160, -100.4040

Inverse Universe

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



42.4540, 2.1980, 15.2380



49.6210, 3.5260, 24.2140



45.4720, 10.9550, 16.2270



30.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



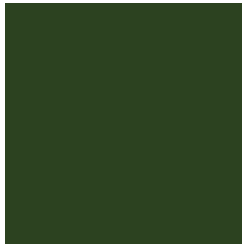
29.8950, 6.4110, 43.5230



68.8910, 14.5160, 100.4040

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

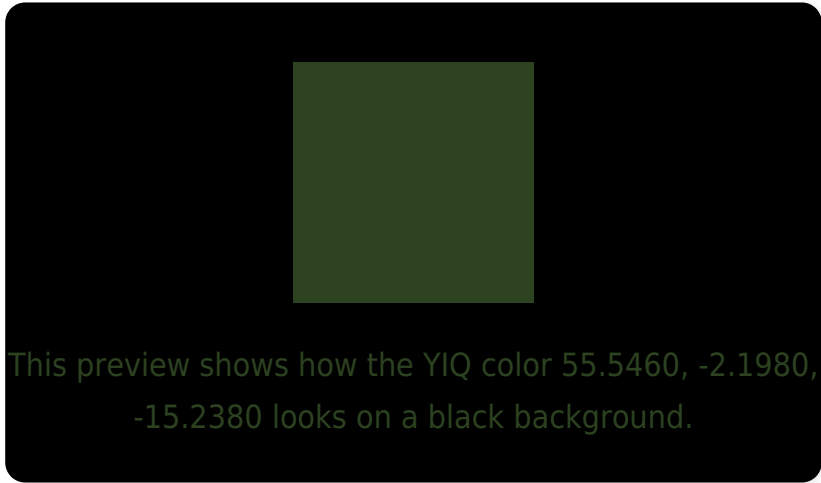
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

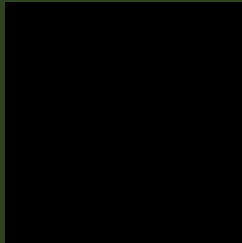
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

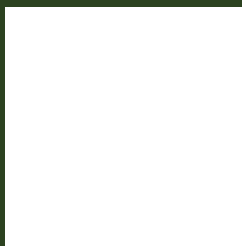
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.5460, -2.1980,

-15.2380.

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

55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380

Protanopia

58.3740, 13.2060, -8.0580

Deuteranopia

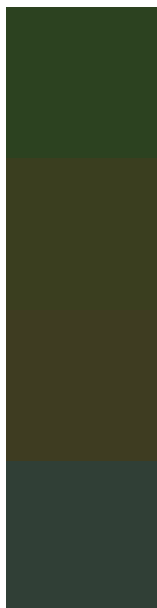
59.1620, 16.9190, -3.7610



Tritanopia

58.9820, -8.7570, -0.9890

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380

Protanomaly

57.2700, 7.5670, -10.4890

Deuteranomaly

57.5200, 9.8590, -7.9730

Tritanomaly

57.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.1260, -0.5950, -5.7390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380 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(44, 66, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 66, 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(44, 66, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 66, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380 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(44, 66, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 66, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 66, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 66, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 66, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 66, 32)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.5460, -2.1980, -15.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 66, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 66,  
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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