

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.6290, -0.0930,
7.1950)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3C3344
RGB	60, 51, 68
RGB Percent	24%, 20%, 27%
CMY	0.7647, 0.8000, 0.7333
CMYK	0.12, 0.25, 0.00, 0.73
HSL	272°, 14%, 23%
HSV	272°, 25%, 27%
XYZ	4.0909, 3.7456, 5.9756
YIQ	55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

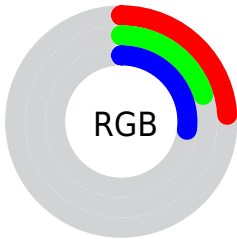
Format	Color
R_{YB}	60, 51, 68
Decimal	3945284
CIE Lab	22.81, 7.93, -9.09
CIE LCh	23, 12.063, 311.122
Yxy	3.7456, 0.2962, 0.2712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282135364 (0xFF3C3344)
YUV	55.6290, 6.0989, 3.8334
Hunter-Lab	19.3534, 3.8627, -4.7592




Details

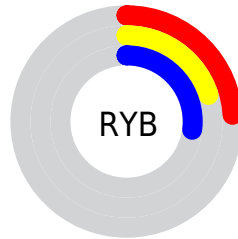
The YIQ color **55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **63.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.



A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290**, and **11.1670, 1.3280, 8.9760** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.6230, 0.0440, 10.2200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700**.

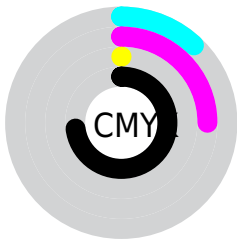
Distribution







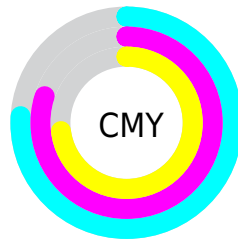
-  Red (24%)
-  Green (20%)
-  Blue (27%)






-  Red (24%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (27%)



-  Cyan (12%)
-  Magenta (25%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (73%)



-  Cyan (76%)
-  Magenta (80%)
-  Yellow (73%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950 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 55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.6290, -0.0930,
7.1950

■ 55.6290, -0.0930,
7.1950

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 102.1560, -0.1390,
8.0290

■ 11.1670, 1.3280,
8.9760

■ 127.5690, 0.1360,
8.5520

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.5690, 0.1360,
8.5520

■ 180.5690, 0.1360,
8.5520

■ 207.9820, 0.4110,
9.0750

■ 236.0960, 0.0900,

9.3860

■ 55.6290, -0.0930,
7.1950

■ 55.6290, -0.0930,
7.1950

■ 50.6230, 0.0440,
10.2200

■ 60.6350, -0.2300,
4.1700

■ 45.6170, 0.1810,
13.2450

■ 65.6410, -0.3670,
1.1450

■ 40.8990, -0.5530,
15.5350

■ 70.3590, 0.3670,
-1.1450

■ 35.8930, -0.4160,
18.5600

■ 75.3650, 0.2300,
-4.1700

■ 30.8870, -0.2790,
21.5850

■ 80.3710, 0.0930,
-7.1950

■ 25.8810, -0.1420,
24.6100

■ 85.3770, -0.0440,
-10.2200

■ 20.8750, -0.0050,
27.6350

■ 90.3830, -0.1810,
-13.2450

■ 18.5160, -0.3720,
28.7800

■ 95.1010, 0.5530,
-15.5350

■ 100.1070, 0.4160,
-18.5600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260



55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



56.2340, 8.3890, 7.6610

Triad

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



55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



54.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860



49.9160, -17.5590, -6.6710

Complementary

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



55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



63.3710, 0.0930, -7.1950

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.



51.1680, -9.5810, -8.0850



55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



53.8450, 7.5660, -4.9620

Square

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



55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



54.8940, 15.0380, 2.7980



52.4850, -0.2280, -6.8840



50.5290, -20.7230, -4.3950

Rectangle

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



55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



55.8600, 12.3780, 6.9540



52.4850, -0.2280, -6.8840



50.0580, -15.0830, -7.4910

Sweetspot

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



55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



84.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



57.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030



43.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950



69.5630, 0.2730, 11.5770



58.0210, 4.6750, 8.8910



30.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



26.3070, -0.7410, 40.9790



61.1170, -0.9800, 94.8920

Inverse Universe

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



56.9950, 7.5640, 6.0920



71.5550, 11.9190, 9.7670



60.9790, -4.6750, -8.8910



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



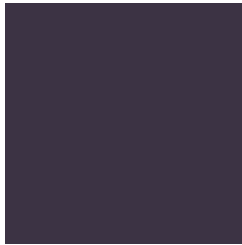
34.2470, 43.0460, 34.8700



78.9460, 99.7990, 80.1430

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

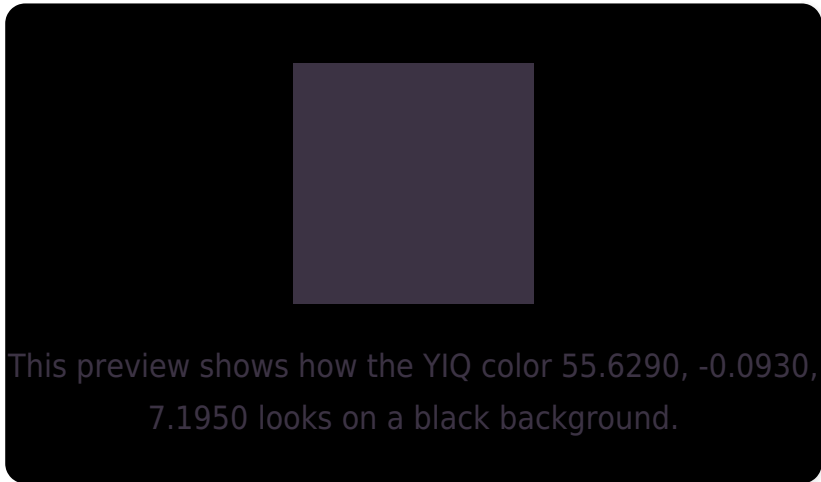
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.6290, -0.0930,

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

55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950

Protanopia

54.6280, -7.5200, 4.1280

Deuteranopia

54.7100, -4.8150, 4.6650



Tritanopia

54.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950

Protanomaly

55.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880

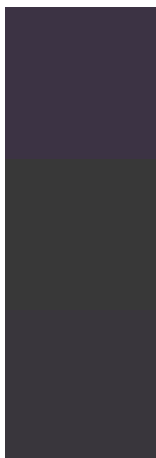
Deuteranomaly

55.0200, -2.7520, 5.8240

Tritanomaly

55.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950 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(60, 51, 68)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 51, 68)  
}
```

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(60, 51, 68) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 51, 68) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

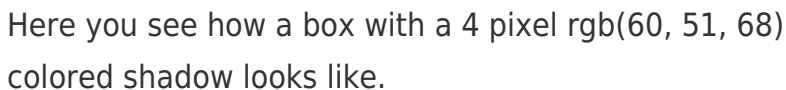
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(60, 51, 68) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 51, 68) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 51, 68)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 51, 68); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 51, 68);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 51, 68)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.6290, -0.0930, 7.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 51, 68) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 51,  
68) }
```

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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