

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(55.7830, -7.0590,  
-9.7390)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B402F
RGB	43, 64, 47
RGB Percent	17%, 25%, 18%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7490, 0.8157
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.27, 0.75
HSL	131°, 20%, 21%
HSV	131°, 33%, 25%
XYZ	3.3425, 4.3862, 3.3594
YIQ	55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

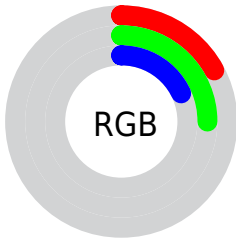
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	43, 61, 64
Decimal	2834479
CIELab	24.91, -12.52, 7.81
CIELCh	25, 14.754, 148.061
Yxy	4.3862, 0.3014, 0.3956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281024559 (0xFF2B402F)
YUV	55.7830, -4.3300, -11.2107
Hunter-Lab	20.9434, -8.1627, 5.1500

# Details

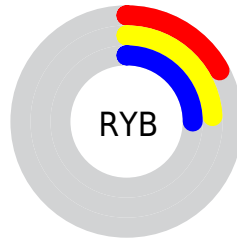
The YIQ color **55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **51.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.9570, -7.6090, -10.7850**, and **12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.4190, -9.0300, -12.5660**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.1470, -5.0880, -6.9120**.

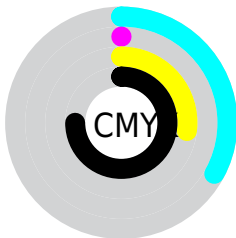
# Distribution



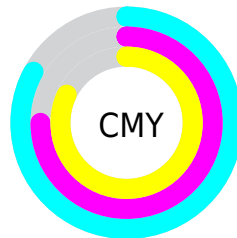
- Red (17%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (82%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390 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 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.7830, -7.0590,  
-9.7390

■ 55.7830, -7.0590,  
-9.7390

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.1960, -6.7840,  
-9.2160

■ 102.9570, -7.6090,  
-10.7850

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,  
-11.5060

■ 127.9570, -7.6090,  
-10.7850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.1310, -8.1590,  
-11.8310

■ 181.1310, -8.1590,  
-11.8310

■ 208.7180, -8.4340,  
-12.3540

■ 236.7180, -8.4340,

-12.3540

253.3910, -2.6590,  
-1.3710

55.7830, -7.0590,  
-9.7390

55.7830, -7.0590,  
-9.7390

53.4190, -9.0300,  
-12.5660

58.1470, -5.0880,  
-6.9120

50.7560, -11.5970,  
-15.6050

60.8100, -2.5210,  
-3.8730

48.2780, -13.2470,  
-18.7430

63.2880, -0.8710,  
-0.7350

45.6150, -15.8140,  
-21.7820

65.9510, 1.6960,  
2.3040

43.2510, -17.7850,  
-24.6090

68.3150, 3.6670,  
5.1310

■ 40.8870, -19.7560,  
-27.4360

■ 70.6790, 5.6380,  
7.9580

■ 38.9360, -21.4520,  
-29.7400

■ 73.3420, 8.2050,  
10.9970

■ 75.7060, 10.1760,  
13.8240

■ 78.4830, 12.4220,  
17.1740

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.5840, 3.8070, -8.4250



55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



53.7370, -18.6130, -9.5970

# Triad

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



55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



57.3110, -16.8730, 2.9270



59.7420, 18.5220, 5.7380

# Complementary

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



55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



51.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390

# 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.



60.6970, 14.3950, 8.9470



55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



59.8180, -4.9990, 8.0010

# Square

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



55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



54.2450, -25.6750, -2.7550



61.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380



59.0960, 17.2850, 0.6210



# Rectangle

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



55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



52.8550, -24.7570, -8.3810



61.0320, 6.1420, 9.8380



60.1980, 17.2380, 6.9820

# Sweetspot

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



55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



80.8100, -2.5210, -3.8730



60.4100, 4.3570, -7.3790



41.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



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.



55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390



71.1690, -11.3220, -15.0820



56.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



58.9910, -32.4530, -45.1330



136.3900, -75.4030, -103.7790



# Inverse Universe

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



51.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390



63.9450, 11.0010, 15.3930



50.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



37.8950, 32.7740, 44.8220



87.7240, 75.0820, 104.0900



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

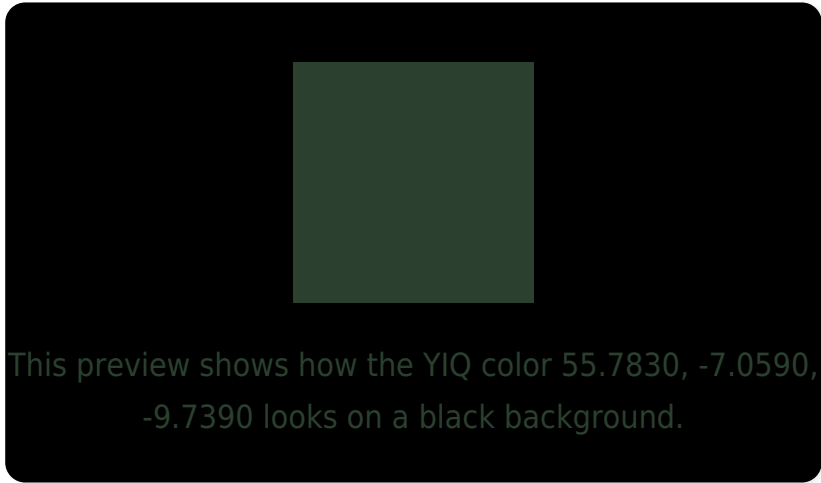
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

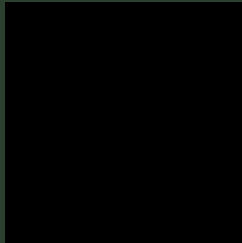
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390.

-9.7390.

# 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

55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390

### Protanopia

58.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

### Deuteranopia

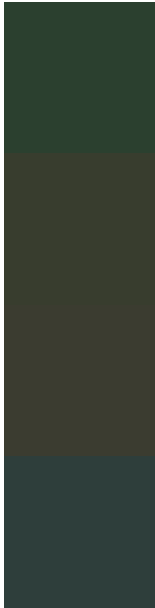
59.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560



## Tritanopia

57.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390

## Protanomaly

57.7950, 1.8350, -5.7250

## Deuteranomaly

58.3330, 3.2560, -3.9440

## Tritanomaly

56.8740, -8.5730, -4.3250

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.9240, -2.8420, -3.5620

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390 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(43, 64, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 64, 47)  
}
```

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(43, 64, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 64, 47) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390 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(43, 64, 47) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 64, 47) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 64, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 64, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 64, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 64, 47)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.7830, -7.0590, -9.7390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 64, 47) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 64,  
47) }
```

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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