

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.8180, 84.3990,  
50.8550)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A80031
RGB	168, 0, 49
RGB Percent	66%, 0%, 19%
CMY	0.3407, 0.9999, 0.8075
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.71, 0.34
HSL	342°, 100%, 33%
HSV	342°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	16.7278, 8.5593, 3.6846
YIQ	55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

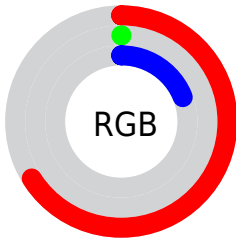
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	168, 0, 49
Decimal	11010097
CIELab	35.12, 59.85, 23.45
CIElCh	35, 64.280, 21.396
Yxy	8.5593, 0.5774, 0.2954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289200177 (0xFFA80031)
YUV	55.8180, -3.3613, 98.3836
Hunter-Lab	29.2562, 50.8623, 13.0123

# Details

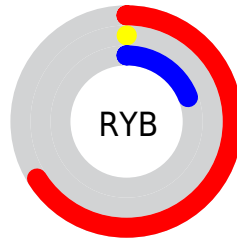
The YIQ color **55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **112.1820, -84.3990, -50.8550**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **125.3860, 85.1350, 37.5110**, and **32.6340, 63.4050, 23.8290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.1650, 75.8720, 45.6960**.

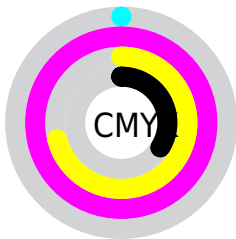
# Distribution



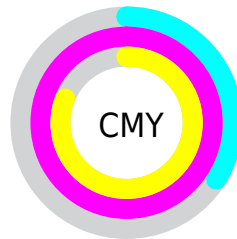
- Red (66%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (81%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550 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 55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 55.8180, 84.3990,  
50.8550


 55.8180, 84.3990,  
50.8550


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000


 44.4540, 73.2600,  
37.9640


 125.3860, 85.1350,  
37.5110

 32.7480, 63.0840,  
24.1400

 152.1470, 84.3100,  
35.9420


 23.4360, 46.1670,  
16.8470

 171.4330, 68.5850,  
29.0730

 14.8790, 28.5620,  
11.0100

 191.5340, 51.9430,  
22.3030

 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

 211.0480, 35.5760,  
16.0560

 231.8500, 18.3380,

9.0740

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

55.8180, 84.3990,  
50.8550

67.1650, 75.8720,  
45.6960

78.5120, 67.3450,  
40.5370

89.2720, 59.0930,  
35.9010

100.6190, 50.5660,  
30.7420

111.9660, 42.0390,  
25.5830

■ 123.3130, 33.5120,  
20.4240

■ 134.5460, 25.3060,  
14.9540

■ 145.8930, 16.7790,  
9.7950

■ 156.6530, 8.5270,  
5.1590

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.4360, 65.6440, 65.8680



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



73.3140, 75.3290, 5.9610

# Triad

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



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



58.3410, -27.8670, -51.1550



76.3820, -85.5560, 8.6840

# Complementary

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



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



112.1820, -84.3990, -50.8550

# 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.



78.4560, -80.3730, -2.6530



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



67.9850, -49.5110, -33.3430

# Square

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



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



73.4500, 14.9070, -33.3890



74.6140, -66.7990, -17.3830



70.2150, -68.5480, 19.8360



# Rectangle

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



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



77.8890, 56.9920, -8.6400



74.6140, -66.7990, -17.3830



77.5730, -84.7760, 5.5600

# Sweetspot

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



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



175.6010, 32.6410, 19.6890



54.4340, 16.4000, 77.2640



83.3280, 19.9880, 12.2120



237.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



110.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



72.7770, 109.9800, 66.3320



70.1900, 90.7780, 17.8340



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.1540, 74.4050, 44.7490



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



# Inverse Universe

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



55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550



72.7770, 109.9800, 66.3320



97.8100, -90.7780, -17.8340



78.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180



49.1540, 74.4050, 44.7490



6.6640, 9.9940, 6.1060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

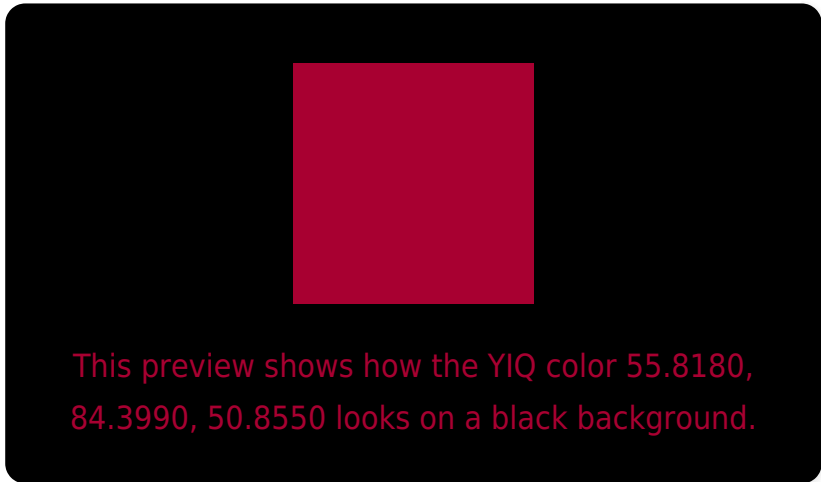
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

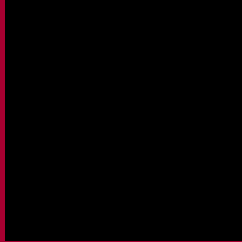
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.8180, 84.3990,



# 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

55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550

### Protanopia

85.1270, 6.8320, -2.6720

### Deuteranopia

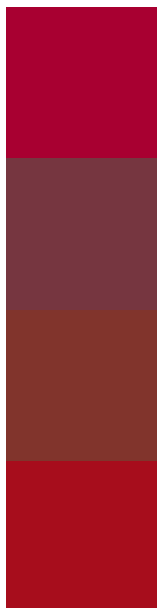
84.5020, 27.4650, -7.6630



## Tritanopia

63.4970, 88.8960, 29.9200

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550

## Protanomaly

74.2760, 34.9340, 16.6780

## Deuteranomaly

74.1110, 48.4600, 13.8360

## Tritanomaly

60.7560, 86.9690, 37.3130

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

56.1770, 30.8990, 18.2190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550 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(168, 0, 49)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 0, 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(168, 0, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 0, 49) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550 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(168, 0, 49) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 0, 49) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(168, 0, 49) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 0, 49); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 0, 49);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 0, 49)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.8180, 84.3990, 50.8550 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 0, 49) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168, 0,  
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](#).

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