

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.8210, -35.4440,
14.6040)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F3878
RGB	31, 56, 120
RGB Percent	12%, 22%, 47%
CMY	0.8784, 0.7803, 0.5296
CMYK	0.74, 0.53, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	223°, 59%, 30%
HSV	223°, 74%, 47%
XYZ	5.3668, 4.4755, 18.3349
YIQ	55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

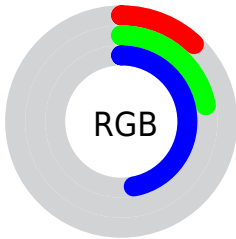
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 51, 120
Decimal	2046072
CIE _{Lab}	25.18, 14.30, -39.43
CIE _{LCh}	25, 41.947, 289.932
Yxy	4.4755, 0.1905, 0.1588
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280236152 (0xFF1F3878)
YUV	55.8210, 31.6402, -21.7680
Hunter-Lab	21.1554, 8.2611, -36.5765




Details

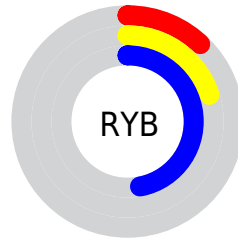
The YIQ color **55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **95.1790, 35.4440, -14.6040**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.



A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.9080, -31.1350, 19.1130**, and **16.3120, -26.6410, 14.7590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.9500, -40.1210, 16.7670**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410**.

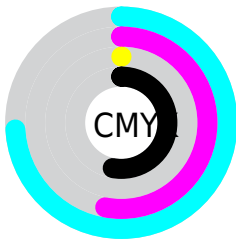
Distribution







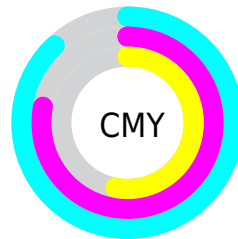
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (47%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (47%)



-  Cyan (74%)
-  Magenta (53%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (53%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040 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 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.8210, -35.4440,
14.6040

■ 55.8210, -35.4440,
14.6040

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.3750, -40.1200,
11.2400

■ 105.9080,
-31.1350, 19.1130

■ 16.3120, -26.6410,
14.7590

■ 131.7340,
-30.5850, 20.1590

■ 7.8200, -16.5080,
12.8360

■ 158.3750,
-30.9520, 21.3040

■ 3.5510, -8.6210,
7.5630

■ 185.5600,
-30.0350, 21.2050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.7810,
-20.7720, 13.0200

■ 235.4750,

-11.4630, 4.0010

■ 55.8210, -35.4440,
14.6040

■ 55.8210, -35.4440,
14.6040

■ 46.9500, -40.1210,
16.7670

■ 64.6920, -30.7670,
12.4410

■ 38.6660, -45.0730,
18.4070

■ 72.9760, -25.8150,
10.8010

■ 33.6380, -47.8700,
19.5380

■ 81.8470, -21.1380,
8.6380

■ 90.7180, -16.4610,
6.4750

■ 99.0020, -11.5090,
4.8350

■ 107.8730, -6.8320,
2.6720

■ 116.1570, -1.8800,
1.0320

■ 125.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

■ 133.8990, 7.4740,
-3.2940

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.3510, -57.9080, 3.2120



55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



61.0070, 8.4310, 28.9350

Triad

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



55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



55.6020, 48.0950, 3.9270



48.3230, -35.4830, -23.2510

Complementary

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



55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



95.1790, 35.4440, -14.6040

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.



43.8820, -21.3600, -31.4080



55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



56.5150, 34.6180, -10.6460

Square

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



55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



53.6200, 48.8250, 23.7450



53.7140, 14.5840, -22.0240



52.6720, -46.3510, -13.5110

Rectangle

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



55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



57.7660, 28.2830, 32.5950



53.7140, 14.5840, -22.0240



46.4820, -31.6770, -26.1490

Sweetspot

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



55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



130.8600, -13.9850, 5.6550



90.5390, -45.0190, -26.6430



63.9160, -8.3910, 3.3930



207.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



79.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040



55.7390, -55.3440, 22.8320



46.8270, -17.2450, 31.7070



56.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



34.7950, -49.7500, 20.5700



70.4050, -100.4170, 41.2390

Inverse Universe

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



60.4610, 45.0190, 26.6430



63.0070, 70.3250, 41.5970



104.1730, 17.2450, -31.7070



57.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



41.3650, 63.2650, 37.3850



83.4420, 127.4010, 75.5050

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

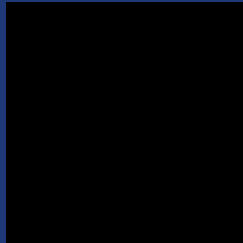
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.8210, -35.4440,

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

55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040

Protanopia

50.9440, -49.1520, 9.7280

Deuteranopia

47.8910, -50.8010, 1.0630



Tritanopia

46.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040

Protanomaly

52.6350, -43.7880, 11.6360

Deuteranomaly

50.5760, -45.3000, 5.9960

Tritanomaly

49.8290, -39.0630, -2.4150

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040 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(31, 56, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 56, 120)  
}
```

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(31, 56, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 56, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040 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(31, 56, 120) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 56, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 56, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 56, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 56, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 56,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.8210, -35.4440, 14.6040 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 56, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 56,  
120) }
```

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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