

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.8600, -15.1260,
-23.2380)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.8600, -15.1260,
-23.2380)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B4B21
RGB	27, 75, 33
RGB Percent	11%, 29%, 13%
CMY	0.8943, 0.7058, 0.8706
CMYK	0.64, 0.00, 0.56, 0.71
HSL	128°, 47%, 20%
HSV	128°, 64%, 29%
XYZ	3.2429, 5.3772, 2.3053
YIQ	55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

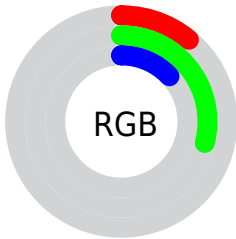
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 70, 75
Decimal	1788705
CIE _{Lab}	27.78, -26.55, 20.16
CIE _{LCh}	28, 33.338, 142.793
Yxy	5.3772, 0.2968, 0.4922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279978785 (0xFF1B4B21)
YUV	55.8600, -11.2700, -25.3102
Hunter-Lab	23.1887, -15.6173, 10.3378

Details

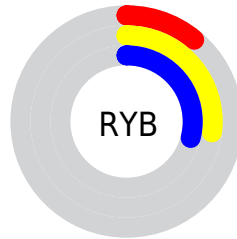
The YIQ color **55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **46.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.4040, -13.8420, -24.4820**, and **18.7840, -8.8000, -16.7360** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.6700, -17.6470, -27.1110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **58.7510, -13.2010, -19.5770**.

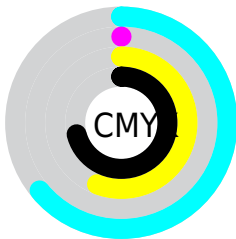
Distribution



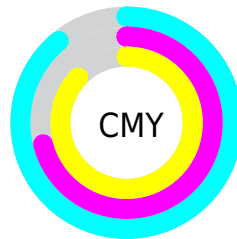
- Red (11%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (13%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380 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 55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.8600, -15.1260,
-23.2380

■ 55.8600, -15.1260,
-23.2380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.7780, -17.8310,
-23.7750

■ 104.4040,
-13.8420, -24.4820

■ 18.7840, -8.8000,
-16.7360

■ 129.9910,
-14.1170, -25.0050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 156.4640,
-14.0710, -25.8390

■ 183.9370,
-14.0250, -26.6730

■ 211.5240,
-14.3000, -27.1960

■ 236.0020,

-12.6500, -24.0580

■ 247.8650, -4.3540,
-9.2020

■ 55.8600, -15.1260,
-23.2380

■ 55.8600, -15.1260,
-23.2380

■ 52.6700, -17.6470,
-27.1110

■ 58.7510, -13.2010,
-19.5770

■ 49.8930, -19.8930,
-30.4610

■ 61.8270, -10.3590,
-16.0150

■ 46.7030, -22.4140,
-34.3340

■ 64.7180, -8.4340,
-12.3540

■ 45.0510, -23.5140,
-36.4260

■ 67.7940, -5.5920,
-8.7920

■ 70.6850, -3.6670,
-5.1310

■ 73.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 76.6520, 1.1000,
2.0920

■ 79.7280, 3.9420,
5.6540

■ 82.6190, 5.8670,
9.3150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.6260, 12.0160, -19.5360



55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



51.8110, -39.7930, -22.2330

Triad

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



55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



54.3140, -56.4860, -0.5340



64.0870, 39.8400, 15.8720

Complementary

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



55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



46.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380

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.



65.5670, 29.9810, 23.8450



55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



65.1340, -20.2680, 14.9000

Square

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



55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



56.6960, -54.9260, -6.7820



67.6170, 9.3490, 23.3090



63.8720, 38.4670, 2.2030

Rectangle

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



55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



54.4500, -45.8460, -17.1580



67.6170, 9.3490, 23.3090



64.5260, 37.2260, 19.1940

Sweetspot

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



55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



89.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040



67.7340, 11.8320, -16.2000



43.6850, -3.6670, -5.1310



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380



67.1650, -23.8350, -36.1150



58.5960, -22.8300, -15.7740



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



61.3560, -32.2230, -49.3030



138.3160, -72.5590, -111.2710

Inverse Universe

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



46.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380



51.9490, 23.5140, 36.4260



43.4040, 22.8300, 15.7740



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



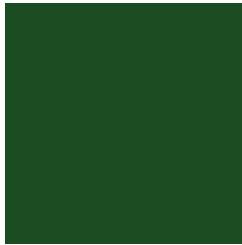
40.6440, 32.2230, 49.3030



91.6840, 72.5590, 111.2710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

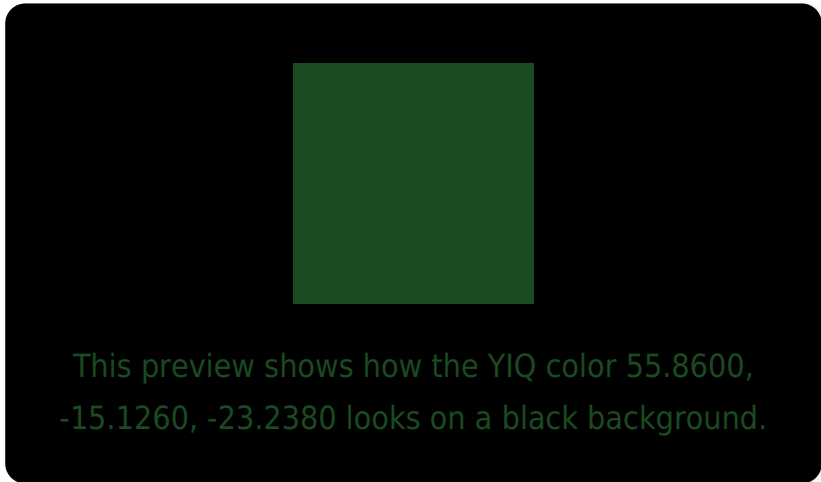
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

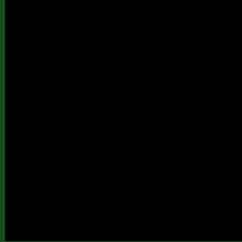
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.8600, -15.1260,

-23.2380.

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

55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380

Protanopia

63.9890, 15.7280, -9.7120

Deuteranopia

64.4180, 19.0740, -4.2700



Tritanopia

61.4150, -20.4020, -4.7060

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380

Protanomaly

60.7810, 4.4500, -14.5740

Deuteranomaly

61.5580, 6.6960, -11.2240

Tritanomaly

59.5690, -18.2000, -11.5760

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.9080, -5.9130, -8.4810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380 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(27, 75, 33)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 75, 33)  
}
```

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(27, 75, 33) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 75, 33) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380 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(27, 75, 33) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 75, 33) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 75, 33)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 75, 33); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 75, 33);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 75, 33)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.8600, -15.1260, -23.2380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 75, 33) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 75,  
33) }
```

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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