

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.8860, 62.2150,  
12.3510)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7B1F08
RGB	123, 31, 8
RGB Percent	48%, 12%, 3%
CMY	0.5174, 0.8786, 0.9684
CMYK	0.00, 0.75, 0.93, 0.52
HSL	12°, 88%, 26%
HSV	12°, 93%, 48%
XYZ	8.7090, 5.2104, 0.7784
YIQ	55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

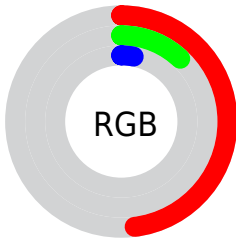
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	123, 37, 8
Decimal	8068872
CIE Lab	27.33, 38.66, 35.98
CIE LCh	27, 52.815, 42.942
Yxy	5.2104, 0.5925, 0.3545
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286258952 (0xFF7B1F08)
YUV	55.8860, -23.6078, 58.8590
Hunter-Lab	22.8264, 28.1575, 13.9567

# Details

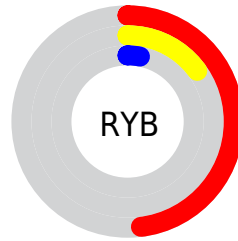
The YIQ color **55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660000**. A complement of this color would be **75.1140, -62.2150, -12.3510**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.5940, 68.9090, 12.1810**, and **19.7340, 39.3360, 13.9920** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.4520, 66.4330, 13.0010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.1240, 55.6130, 10.8530**.

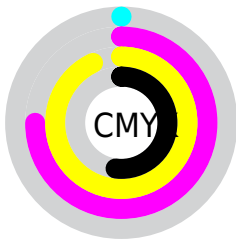
# Distribution



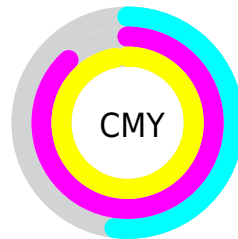
- Red (48%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (3%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (3%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (97%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510 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 55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.8860, 62.2150,  
12.3510

■ 55.8860, 62.2150,  
12.3510

■ 252.8340, 6.0990,  
-5.9090

■ 28.1060, 56.0240,  
19.9280

■ 108.5940, 68.9090,  
12.1810

■ 19.7340, 39.3360,  
13.9920

■ 135.5620, 71.9350,  
12.4070

■ 12.0740, 23.5190,  
8.7910

■ 162.8290, 75.5570,  
12.8450

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 185.2300, 66.9380,  
9.3540

■ 204.6300, 50.8920,  
2.7960

■ 224.1440, 34.5250,

-3.4510

■ 244.2450, 17.8830,  
-10.2210

■ 55.8860, 62.2150,  
12.3510

■ 55.8860, 62.2150,  
12.3510

■ 51.4520, 66.4330,  
13.0010

■ 63.1240, 55.6130,  
10.8530

■ 70.4760, 48.6900,  
9.6660

■ 77.7140, 42.0880,  
8.1680

■ 84.3650, 35.7610,  
7.1930

■ 91.7170, 28.8380,  
6.0060

■ 98.9550, 22.2360,  
4.5080

■ 106.1930, 15.6340,  
3.0100

■ 113.5450, 8.7110,  
1.8230

■ 120.7830, 2.1090,  
0.3250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.3530, 63.5390, 43.4350



55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



61.2990, 44.1540, -7.2540

# Triad

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



55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



51.4060, -34.5190, -29.7110



54.0980, -64.1450, 11.6230

# Complementary

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



55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



75.1140, -62.2150, -12.3510

# 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.



60.9140, -66.8030, 4.7250



55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



56.8950, -48.5970, -16.8610

# Square

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



55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



46.1070, -17.9200, -38.6880



61.1130, -60.4740, -5.3540



65.2050, -0.6940, 34.6180



# Rectangle

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



55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



60.5910, 28.2920, -17.1480



61.1130, -60.4740, -5.3540



57.2610, -66.1620, 9.6300

# Sweetspot

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



55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



134.7380, 24.3450, 4.8330



53.1010, 38.3660, 53.6140



65.3070, 15.3130, 3.3210



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510



66.9230, 87.1560, 17.3960



88.7580, 46.8150, -16.9370



57.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490



52.0500, 67.6250, 13.4250



104.6980, 136.4420, 27.2740



# Inverse Universe

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



75.1140, -62.2150, -12.3510



94.0770, -87.1560, -17.3960



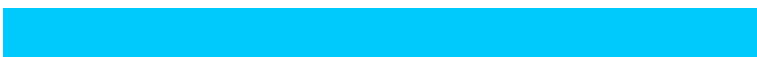
42.2420, -46.8150, 16.9370



58.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



72.9500, -67.6250, -13.4250



147.3020, -136.4420, -27.2740



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510 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

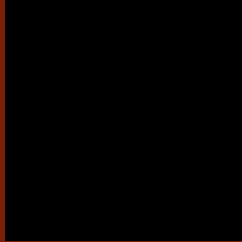
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.8860, 62.2150,



# 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

55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510

### Protanopia

62.8060, 20.4970, -13.5430

### Deuteranopia

62.0970, 32.7390, -15.1410



## Tritanopia

57.2200, 55.7030, 20.2390

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510

## Protanomaly

60.2150, 35.7630, -3.8610

## Deuteranomaly

59.5810, 43.4200, -4.9640

## Tritanomaly

56.8950, 57.9960, 17.2280

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.9550, 22.2360, 4.5080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510 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(123, 31, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 31, 8)  
}
```

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(123, 31, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 31, 8) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510 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(123, 31, 8) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 31, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 31, 8)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 31, 8); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 31, 8);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 31, 8)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.8860, 62.2150, 12.3510 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 31, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123, 31,  
8) }
```

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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