

Converting Colors

YIQ(55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(55.9250, -29.8050,
17.0350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	263576
RGB	38, 53, 118
RGB Percent	15%, 21%, 46%
CMY	0.8510, 0.7921, 0.5374
CMYK	0.68, 0.55, 0.00, 0.54
HSL	229°, 51%, 31%
HSV	229°, 68%, 46%
XYZ	5.3402, 4.2659, 17.6681
YIQ	55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

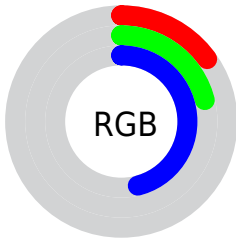
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 51, 118
Decimal	2504054
CIE _{Lab}	24.53, 16.80, -39.20
CIE _{LCh}	25, 42.652, 293.194
Yxy	4.2659, 0.1958, 0.1564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280694134 (0xFF263576)
YUV	55.9250, 30.6030, -15.7202
Hunter-Lab	20.6540, 10.0079, -36.2608

Details

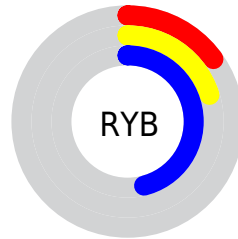
The YIQ color **55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **100.0750, 29.8050, -17.0350**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.4140, -26.6880, 21.1200**, and **13.7360, -24.8990, 16.2290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.4670, -34.2070, 19.7210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.3830, -25.4030, 14.3490**.

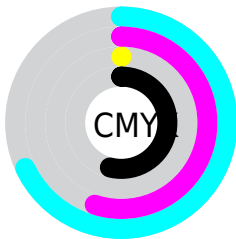
Distribution



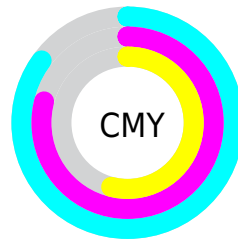
- Red (15%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (54%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350 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 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 55.9250, -29.8050,
17.0350

■ 55.9250, -29.8050,
17.0350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.3860, -38.6530,
12.1870

■ 105.4140,
-26.6880, 21.1200

■ 13.7360, -24.8990,
16.2290

■ 130.9410,
-26.7340, 21.9540

■ 7.5920, -15.8660,
12.2140

■ 157.7670,
-26.1840, 23.0000

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 184.9950,
-26.8260, 23.6220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 209.5150,
-16.9670, 15.6490

■ 234.6220, -7.3830,

7.1530

■ 55.9250, -29.8050,
17.0350

■ 55.9250, -29.8050,
17.0350

■ 46.4670, -34.2070,
19.7210

■ 65.3830, -25.4030,
14.3490

■ 37.5960, -38.8840,
21.8840

■ 74.2540, -20.7260,
12.1860

■ 28.4370, -42.6900,
24.7820

■ 83.4130, -16.9200,
9.2880

■ 26.3660, -43.9280,
25.1920

■ 92.2840, -12.2430,
7.1250

■ 101.7420, -7.8410,
4.4390

■ 111.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 120.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 129.2300, 5.0440,
-3.3080

■ 138.1010, 9.7210,
-5.4710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.5900, -57.0830, 4.7810



55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



58.8010, 12.0070, 30.2070

Triad

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



55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



53.9070, 48.5540, 1.1140



47.9640, -35.8500, -22.1060

Complementary

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



55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



100.0750, 29.8050, -17.0350

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.



42.3270, -24.1110, -31.1110



55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



55.3190, 32.2340, -11.4940

Square

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



55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



51.2780, 49.7880, 22.8120



52.2190, 11.6040, -23.0840



51.7260, -46.4430, -11.8430

Rectangle

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



55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



54.6740, 31.5380, 34.1780



52.2190, 11.6040, -23.0840



46.0090, -31.7230, -25.3150

Sweetspot

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



55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



129.0560, -11.6010, 6.5030



92.2560, -42.5440, -21.9360



62.5140, -7.1990, 3.8170



204.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



77.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350



56.6370, -46.1290, 26.5350



54.2960, -11.3760, 29.9680



54.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



27.4090, -45.4870, 25.9130



56.0890, -93.1750, 53.1690

Inverse Universe

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



63.6300, 42.8650, 21.6250



68.6980, 66.5210, 33.4410



101.7040, 11.3760, -29.9680



54.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



39.1000, 65.3290, 33.0170



80.1080, 133.9130, 67.6170

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350 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 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350 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 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.9250, -29.8050,

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

55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350

Protanopia

46.4380, -53.5990, 7.7210

Tritanopia

46.1350, -40.3450, -12.2250

Trichromacy



Original Color

55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350

Protanomaly

50.0370, -44.9800, 11.2120

Tritanomaly

49.9110, -36.3580, -1.8780

Monochromacy



Original Color

55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350 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(38, 53, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 53, 118)  
}
```

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(38, 53, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 53, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350 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(38, 53, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 53, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 53, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 53, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 53, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 53,  
118) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.9250, -29.8050, 17.0350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 53, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 53,  
118) }
```

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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