

# Converting Colors

YIQ(55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(55.9660, 6.5080,  
14.2200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	472D49
RGB	71, 45, 73
RGB Percent	28%, 18%, 29%
CMY	0.7215, 0.8236, 0.7137
CMYK	0.03, 0.38, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	296°, 24%, 23%
HSV	296°, 38%, 29%
XYZ	4.7406, 3.6974, 6.7673
YIQ	55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

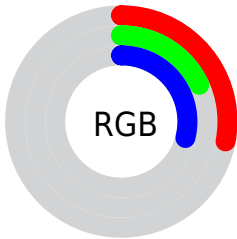
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	71, 45, 73
Decimal	4664649
CIELab	22.64, 17.48, -12.59
CIELCh	23, 21.543, 324.226
Yxy	3.6974, 0.3118, 0.2432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282854729 (0xFF472D49)
YUV	55.9660, 8.3978, 13.1848
Hunter-Lab	19.2285, 10.3577, -7.4067

# Details

The YIQ color **55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **62.0340, -6.5080, -14.2200**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.2050, 7.3330, 15.7890**, and **12.0910, 7.6540, 15.4780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.8570, 8.4330, 17.8810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.3740, 5.1790, 10.7710**.

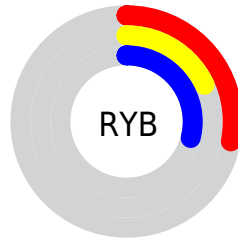
# Distribution



Red (28%)

Green (18%)

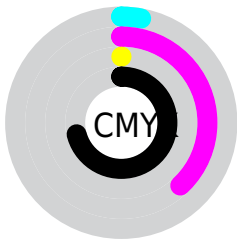
Blue (29%)



Red (28%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (29%)

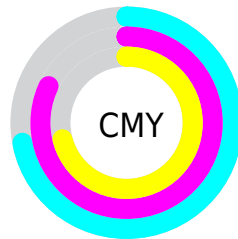


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (72%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200 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 55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 55.9660, 6.5080,  
14.2200

■ 55.9660, 6.5080,  
14.2200

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 34.1400, 5.9580,  
13.1740

■ 103.2050, 7.3330,  
15.7890

■ 12.0910, 7.6540,  
15.4780

■ 128.5040, 7.9290,  
16.0010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 154.9170, 8.2040,  
16.5240

■ 181.3300, 8.4790,  
17.0470

■ 209.4440, 8.1580,  
17.3580

■ 236.8030, 8.5250,

16.2130

253.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

55.9660, 6.5080,  
14.2200

55.9660, 6.5080,  
14.2200

51.8570, 8.4330,  
17.8810

60.3740, 5.1790,  
10.7710

46.8620, 10.0370,  
21.8530

65.0700, 2.9790,  
6.5870

42.4540, 11.3660,  
25.3020

69.4780, 1.6500,  
3.1380

38.3450, 13.2910,  
28.9630

73.5870, -0.2750,  
-0.5230

33.3500, 14.8950,  
32.9350

77.9950, -1.6040,  
-3.9720

■ 29.2410, 16.8200,  
36.5960

■ 82.6910, -3.8040,  
-8.1560

■ 28.6540, 17.0950,  
37.1190

■ 87.0990, -5.1330,  
-11.6050

■ 91.2080, -7.0580,  
-15.2660

■ 96.2030, -8.6620,  
-19.2380

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.6480, -10.2720, 9.9520



55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



55.1970, 18.9790, 13.9790

# Triad

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



55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



52.7660, 17.9740, -6.3620



44.0320, -38.5570, -11.5890

# Complementary

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



55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



62.0340, -6.5080, -14.2200

# 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.



42.3930, -32.5040, -16.6640



55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



51.4440, 7.0170, -11.5350

# Square

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



55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



53.6300, 24.5290, 1.4970



48.7780, -8.6630, -13.7110



44.3400, -42.1800, -6.5000



# Rectangle

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



55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



54.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940



48.7780, -8.6630, -13.7110



43.3480, -36.6310, -13.4550

# Sweetspot

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



55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



87.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530



49.3660, -9.5380, 7.6620



44.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



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.



55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200



67.8620, 10.0370, 21.8530



55.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120



33.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



38.7940, 23.0530, 50.2930



88.9670, 52.8890, 115.3290



# Inverse Universe

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



53.6000, 16.0460, 6.5580



64.1990, 24.6650, 10.0490



62.8040, -11.5520, -10.9120



33.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



30.3990, 56.7570, 23.1650



69.6970, 130.1560, 53.1000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

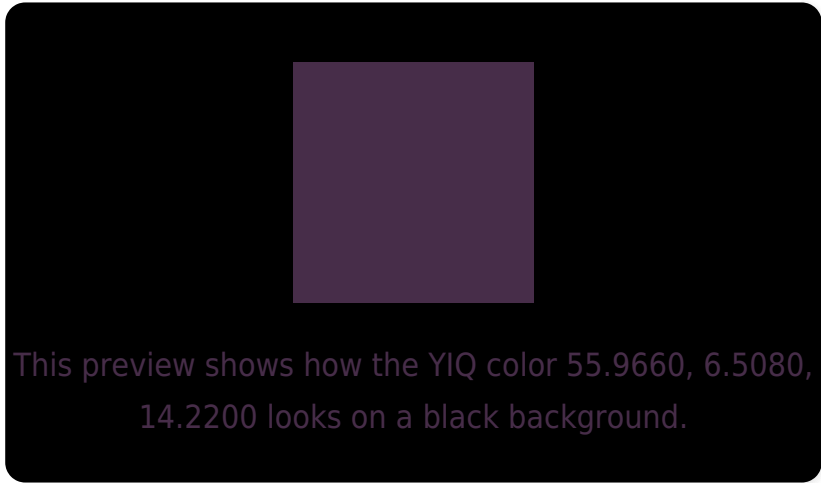
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

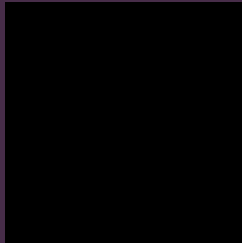
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 55.9660, 6.5080,



# 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

55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200

### Protanopia

54.5720, -13.1140, 6.3900

### Deuteranopia

55.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510



## Tritanopia

55.1370, 10.0400, 5.2720

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200

## Protanomaly

55.1600, -5.9620, 8.9340

## Deuteranomaly

55.4870, -2.5690, 8.0150

## Tritanomaly

55.6470, 8.6640, 8.1840

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200

## Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

55.8310, 2.1540, 5.0180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200 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(71, 45, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 45, 73)  
}
```

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(71, 45, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 45, 73) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200 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(71, 45, 73) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 45, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 45, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 45, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 45, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 45, 73)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 55.9660, 6.5080, 14.2200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 45, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 45,  
73) }
```

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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