

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(53.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F3A2C
RGB	47, 58, 44
RGB Percent	18%, 23%, 17%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7725, 0.8274
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.24, 0.77
HSL	107°, 14%, 20%
HSV	107°, 24%, 23%
XYZ	3.1398, 3.8126, 2.9534
YIQ	53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

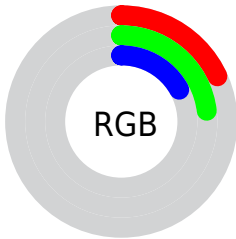
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	44, 58, 55
Decimal	3095084
CIELab	23.04, -7.85, 7.22
CIElCh	23, 10.668, 137.393
Yxy	3.8126, 0.3170, 0.3849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281285164 (0xFF2F3A2C)
YUV	53.1150, -4.4937, -5.3629
Hunter-Lab	19.5258, -5.4667, 4.7002

# Details

The YIQ color **53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **48.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.7020, -2.3370, -7.2090**, and **9.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.2940, -1.0080, -3.7600**.

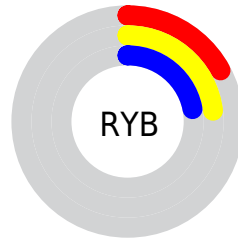
# Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (23%)

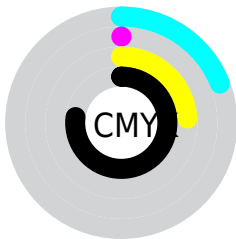
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (22%)

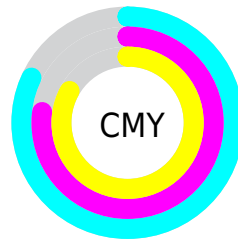


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860 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 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

■ 53.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 31.5280, -1.7870,  
-6.1630

■ 99.7020, -2.3370,  
-7.2090

■ 9.3920, -4.4000,  
-8.3680

■ 124.5880, -2.0160,  
-7.5200

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.2890, -2.6120,  
-7.7320

■ 177.1750, -2.2910,  
-8.0430

■ 204.7620, -2.5660,  
-8.5660

■ 232.7620, -2.5660,

-8.5660

254.0170, 1.3300,  
-2.0780

53.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

53.1150, -2.0620,  
-6.6860

50.9360, -3.1160,  
-9.6120

55.2940, -1.0080,  
-3.7600

49.0560, -3.5740,  
-12.3260

57.1740, -0.5500,  
-1.0460

46.9910, -4.9490,  
-14.9410

59.2390, 0.8250,  
1.5690

45.1110, -5.4070,  
-17.6550

61.1190, 1.2830,  
4.2830

42.9320, -6.4610,  
-20.5810

63.2980, 2.3370,  
7.2090

■ 41.0520, -6.9190,  
-23.2950

■ 65.1780, 2.7950,  
9.9230

■ 38.8730, -7.9730,  
-26.2210

■ 67.3570, 3.8490,  
12.8490

■ 37.6340, -8.7980,  
-27.7900

■ 69.1230, 4.6280,  
15.2520

■ 71.3020, 5.6820,  
18.1780

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.1760, 5.1360, -4.9760



53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



51.8090, -9.9480, -6.9400

# Triad

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



53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



53.6980, -13.7090, 0.6510



55.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860

# Complementary

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



53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



48.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860

# 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.



56.7070, 8.4350, 6.8270



53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



55.2260, -6.3280, 4.5520

# Square

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



53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



52.0240, -17.7430, -3.3350



55.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



55.5840, 12.9750, 1.6390



# Rectangle

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



53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



51.2970, -14.2580, -5.9220



55.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



56.0340, 11.8280, 5.9080

# Sweetspot

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



53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



74.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



54.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850



37.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860



68.9960, -3.3450, -10.9690



52.6740, -5.1340, -6.0780



27.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



59.9840, -13.3800, -43.8760



142.6060, -32.2130, -104.5730



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8850, 2.0620, 6.6860



62.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



49.3260, 5.1340, 6.0780



25.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



32.0160, 13.3800, 43.8760



76.3940, 32.2130, 104.5730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860 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

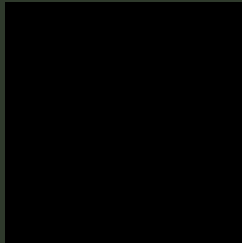
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860.



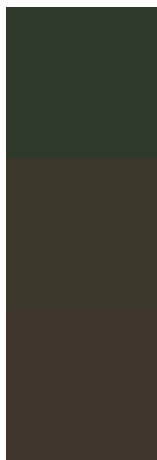
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860.

-6.6860.

# 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

53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

### Protanopia

54.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

### Deuteranopia

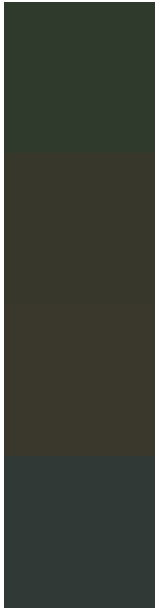
55.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560



## Tritanopia

54.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

## Protanomaly

54.2190, 3.5770, -4.2550

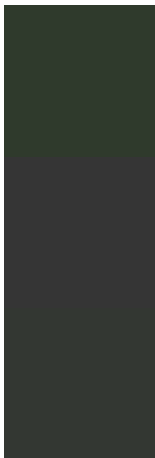
## Deuteranomaly

54.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

## Tritanomaly

54.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.2340, -0.7790, -2.4030

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860 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(47, 58, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 58, 44)  
}
```

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(47, 58, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 58, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860 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(47, 58, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 58, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 58, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 58, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 58, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 58, 44)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 58, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 58,  
44) }
```

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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