

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.1310, -8.1590,
-11.8310)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	263F2A
RGB	38, 63, 42
RGB Percent	15%, 25%, 16%
CMY	0.8511, 0.7529, 0.8353
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.33, 0.75
HSL	130°, 25%, 20%
HSV	130°, 40%, 25%
XYZ	2.9946, 4.1350, 2.8304
YIQ	53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

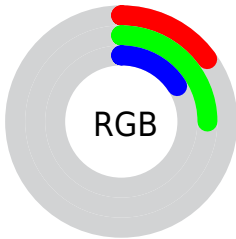
Format	Color
R_{YB}	38, 60, 63
Decimal	2506538
CIE _{Lab}	24.11, -14.98, 9.91
CIE _{LCh}	24, 17.964, 146.504
Yxy	4.1350, 0.3007, 0.4152
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280696618 (0xFF263F2A)
YUV	53.1310, -5.4876, -13.2699
Hunter-Lab	20.3348, -9.2992, 5.9817

Details

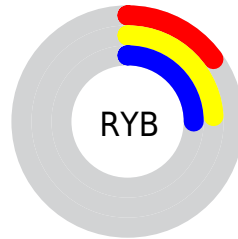
The YIQ color **53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **47.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880**, and **12.9140, -6.0500, -11.5060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.7670, -10.1300, -14.6580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040**.

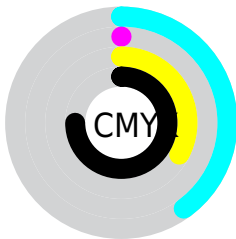
Distribution



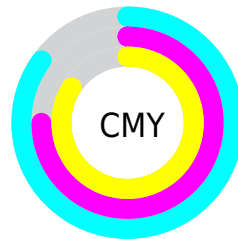
- Red (15%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310 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 53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.1310, -8.1590,
-11.8310

■ 53.1310, -8.1590,
-11.8310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.2450, -8.4800,
-11.5200

■ 100.1910, -8.3880,
-13.1880

■ 12.9140, -6.0500,
-11.5060

■ 125.1910, -8.3880,
-13.1880

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.3650, -8.9380,
-14.2340

■ 178.0660, -9.5340,
-14.4460

■ 205.9520, -9.2130,
-14.7570

■ 233.6530, -9.8090,

-14.9690

250.7990, -3.9880,
-4.8200

53.1310, -8.1590,
-11.8310

53.1310, -8.1590,
-11.8310

50.7670, -10.1300,
-14.6580

55.4950, -6.1880,
-9.0040

47.9900, -12.3760,
-18.0080

58.2720, -3.9420,
-5.6540

45.6260, -14.3470,
-20.8350

60.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

43.2620, -16.3180,
-23.6620

63.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

40.5990, -18.8850,
-26.7010

65.3640, 1.9710,
2.8270

■ 38.1210, -20.5350,
-29.8390

■ 68.1410, 4.2170,
6.1770

■ 70.5050, 6.1880,
9.0040

■ 72.8690, 8.1590,
11.8310

■ 75.6460, 10.4050,
15.1810

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.1280, 5.0910, -9.6690



53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



49.5190, -23.9310, -12.3390

Triad

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



53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



54.6740, -22.3290, 2.6870



58.2370, 21.5020, 6.7980

Complementary

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



53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



47.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310

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.



58.8330, 17.0080, 11.1520



53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



57.9750, -6.8790, 9.0330

Square

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



53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



48.6780, -37.3200, -6.4720



59.3850, 6.6460, 11.7180



57.2490, 21.2280, 0.7480

Rectangle

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



53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



47.0600, -35.7600, -12.7200



59.3850, 6.6460, 11.7180



58.4050, 21.0890, 8.7770

Sweetspot

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



53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



77.9840, -3.0710, -4.9190



58.9540, 5.6410, -8.6230



38.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310



66.2780, -13.2470, -18.7430



54.4990, -12.0110, -8.0990



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



56.8880, -30.6650, -44.4970



134.4180, -72.6060, -104.9100

Inverse Universe

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



47.8690, 8.1590, 11.8310



57.7220, 13.2470, 18.7430



46.5010, 12.0110, 8.0990



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



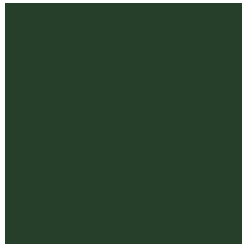
37.1120, 30.6650, 44.4970



87.5820, 72.6060, 104.9100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

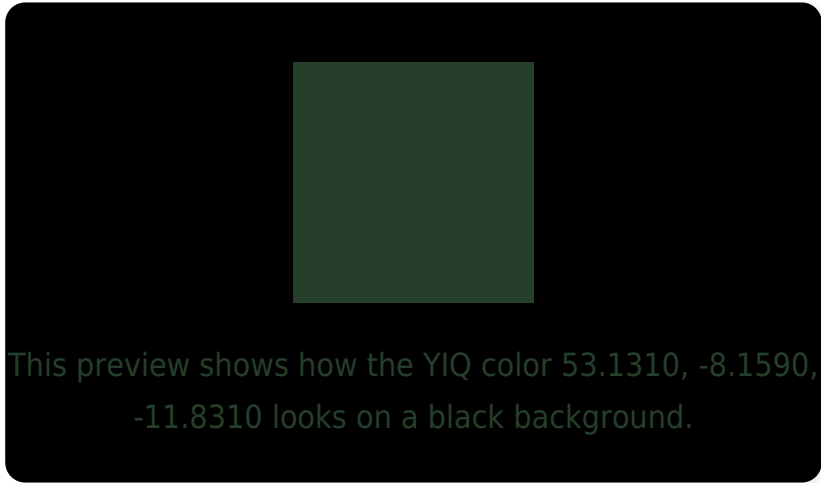
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310.



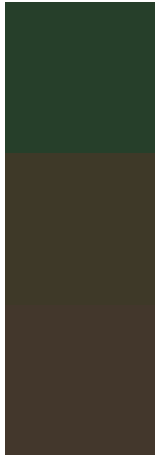
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.1310, -8.1590,

-11.8310.

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

53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310

Protanopia

56.5570, 8.4370, -4.2270

Deuteranopia

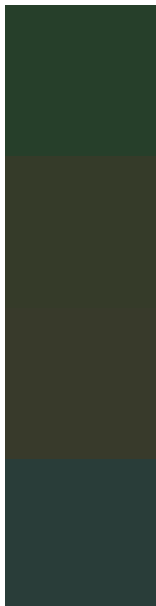
57.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770



Tritanopia

55.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310

Protanomaly

55.1540, 2.2020, -6.8700

Deuteranomaly

55.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890

Tritanomaly

54.5640, -10.6360, -5.4840

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.3970, -2.7960, -4.3960

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310 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, 63, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 63, 42)  
}
```

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, 63, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 63, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310 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, 63, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 63, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 63, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 63, 42); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 63, 42);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 63, 42)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 63, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 63,  
42) }
```

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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