

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(53.1590, -4.2210,  
15.9310)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	3B2C55
RGB	59, 44, 85
RGB Percent	23%, 17%, 33%
CMY	0.7686, 0.8275, 0.6667
CMYK	0.31, 0.48, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	262°, 32%, 25%
HSV	262°, 48%, 33%
XYZ	4.3442, 3.3869, 9.0165
YIQ	53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

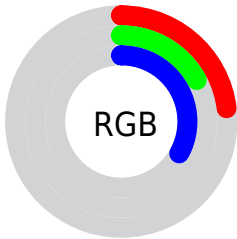
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>Y</sub>B</b>	59, 44, 85
Decimal	3877973
CIE Lab	21.53, 17.00, -22.47
CIE LCh	22, 28.172, 307.112
Yxy	3.3869, 0.2594, 0.2022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282068053 (0xFF3B2C55)
YUV	53.1590, 15.6976, 5.1226
Hunter-Lab	18.4034, 9.9297, -16.1659

# Details

The YIQ color **53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **75.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.5120, -3.7170, 17.8110**, and **9.9420, -2.1120, 16.2560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.3810, -4.7260, 19.5780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070**.

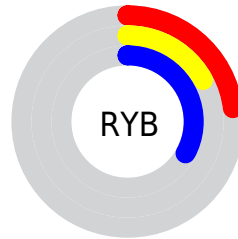
# Distribution



Red (23%)

Green (17%)

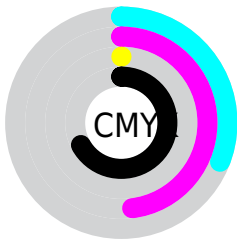
Blue (33%)



Red (23%)

Yellow (17%)

Blue (33%)

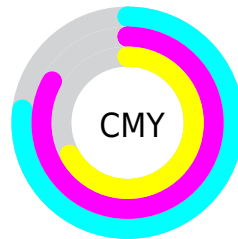


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (67%)



Cyan (77%)

Magenta (83%)

Yellow (67%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310 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 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.1590, -4.2210,  
15.9310

■ 53.1590, -4.2210,  
15.9310

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 31.3330, -4.7710,  
14.8850

■ 100.5120, -3.7170,  
17.8110

■ 9.9420, -2.1120,  
16.2560

■ 125.0390, -3.7630,  
18.6450

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,  
4.7640

■ 151.4520, -3.4880,  
19.1680

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 177.9790, -3.5340,  
20.0020

■ 206.0930, -3.8550,  
20.3130

■ 232.0410, 1.9230,

14.7150

252.0650, 1.3750,  
2.6150

53.1590, -4.2210,  
15.9310

53.1590, -4.2210,  
15.9310

46.3810, -4.7260,  
19.5780

59.3500, -3.4410,  
12.8070

39.8910, -6.1020,  
22.4900

66.4270, -2.3400,  
9.3720

33.1130, -6.6070,  
26.1370

72.6180, -1.5600,  
6.2480

26.6230, -7.9830,  
29.0490

79.6950, -0.4590,  
2.8130

20.4320, -8.7630,  
32.1730

85.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 18.9590, -8.8090,  
33.0070

■ 92.6640, 0.8260,  
-3.9580

■ 99.1540, 2.2020,  
-6.8700

■ 105.9320, 2.7070,  
-10.5170

■ 112.1230, 3.4870,  
-13.6410

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



45.9100, -34.6170, 5.1190



53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



53.1030, 16.5480, 19.4920

# Triad

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



53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



50.2080, 28.4730, -3.9030



42.7780, -35.0260, -15.0100

# Complementary

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



53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



75.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310

# 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.



39.7970, -28.0100, -21.0180



53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



48.4360, 18.6630, -13.3450

# Square

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



53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



50.9240, 32.6890, 7.8010



46.0470, 0.6450, -17.2030



44.4710, -41.1710, -8.2670



# Rectangle

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



53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



51.3660, 25.9930, 19.0250



46.0470, 0.6450, -17.2030



41.3930, -32.5040, -16.6640

# Sweetspot

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



53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



97.6180, -1.5600, 6.2480



64.5230, -20.5860, -1.3700



48.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



184.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310



60.1730, -6.8360, 24.7800



59.1390, 7.6990, 20.1710



40.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680



23.8590, -11.1030, 41.5450



52.5040, -24.1790, 91.3170



# Inverse Universe

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



59.2230, 16.0900, 16.7780



69.6960, 25.3040, 26.0080



69.8610, -7.6990, -20.1710



40.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.7450, 41.9440, 43.8320



87.2510, 92.2310, 96.1590



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

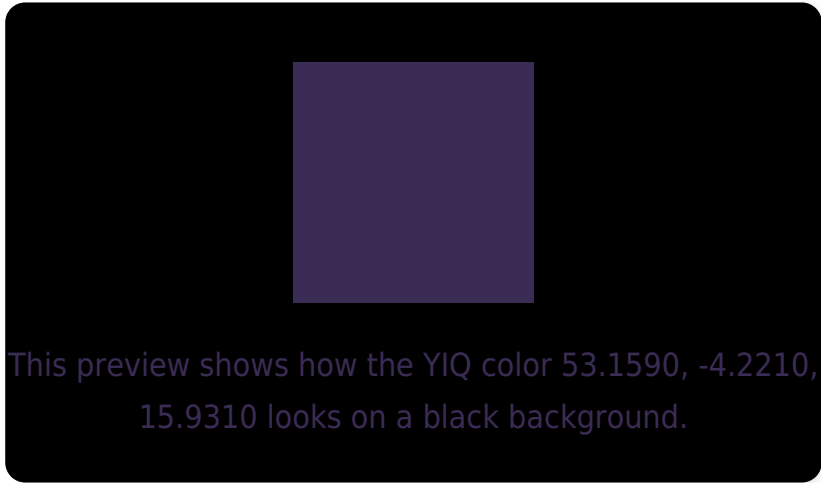
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

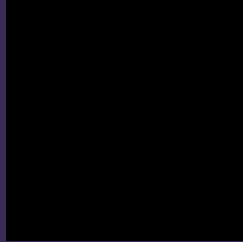
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310.



# 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

53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310

### Protanopia

50.1780, -23.5680, 8.6240

### Deuteranopia

50.1520, -20.6790, 5.8250



## Tritanopia

52.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310

## Protanomaly

50.8800, -16.7370, 11.4790

## Deuteranomaly

51.1960, -14.8110, 9.6130

## Tritanomaly

52.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310 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(59, 44, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(59, 44, 85)  
}
```

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(59, 44, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(59, 44, 85) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310 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(59, 44, 85) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(59, 44, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(59, 44, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(59, 44, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 44, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(59, 44, 85)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.1590, -4.2210, 15.9310 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(59, 44, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(59, 44,  
85) }
```

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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