

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340)
contains.

YIQ(53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(53.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C3359
RGB	44, 51, 89
RGB Percent	17%, 20%, 35%
CMY	0.8274, 0.8000, 0.6511
CMYK	0.51, 0.43, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	231°, 34%, 26%
HSV	231°, 51%, 35%
XYZ	4.0249, 3.6243, 9.9333
YIQ	53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

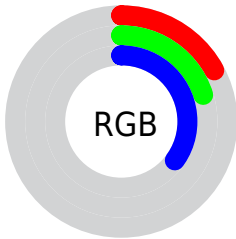
Format	Color
R_{YB}	44, 50, 89
Decimal	2896729
CIE Lab	22.39, 8.81, -23.85
CIE LCh	22, 25.423, 290.278
Yxy	3.6243, 0.2289, 0.2061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281086809 (0xFF2C3359)
YUV	53.2390, 17.6302, -8.1026
Hunter-Lab	19.0376, 4.4225, -17.6097

Details

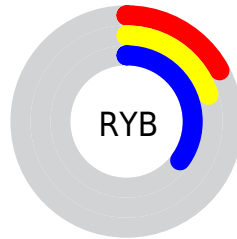
The YIQ color **53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **79.7610, 16.3700, -10.3340**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.5920, -15.8660, 12.2140**, and **7.8370, -15.1780, 10.7580** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.6260, -13.2060, 8.0580**.

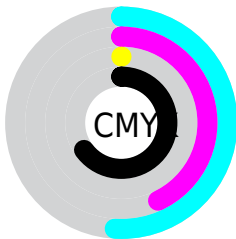
Distribution



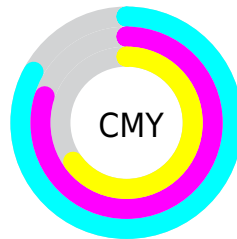
- Red (17%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340 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 53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340

■ 53.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.0000, -17.1950,
8.7650

■ 100.5920,
-15.8660, 12.2140

■ 7.8370, -15.1780,
10.7580

■ 125.8200,
-16.5080, 12.8360

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 151.9340,
-16.8290, 13.1470

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.4610,
-16.8750, 13.9810

■ 206.5750,
-17.1960, 14.2920

■ 231.9530, -9.8130,

7.1390

■ 53.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340

■ 53.2390, -16.3700,
10.3340

■ 45.8520, -19.5340,
12.6100

■ 60.6260, -13.2060,
8.0580

■ 39.0520, -22.9730,
14.3630

■ 67.4260, -9.7670,
6.3050

■ 31.6650, -26.1370,
16.6390

■ 74.8130, -6.6030,
4.0290

■ 24.8650, -29.5760,
18.3920

■ 81.6130, -3.1640,
2.2760

■ 18.3640, -32.4190,
20.3570

■ 88.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 95.5010, 2.8430,
-1.9650

■ 102.8880, 6.0070,
-4.2410

■ 109.6880, 9.4460,
-5.9940

■ 117.0750, 12.6100,
-8.2700

Harmonies

Analogous

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



43.8330, -44.8860, -1.5100



53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340



55.3620, 5.4530, 16.8210

Triad

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



53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340



52.6090, 29.0220, 2.6700



41.7520, -32.1370, -17.8090

Complementary

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



53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340



79.7610, 16.3700, -10.3340

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.



47.0830, -8.2040, -16.5240



53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340



51.6910, 22.5590, -6.8570

Square

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



53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340



53.2920, 28.8370, 11.5330



50.2440, 10.4560, -13.2880



44.5050, -38.5110, -12.4230

Rectangle

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



53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340



55.0490, 16.6400, 17.8240



50.2440, 10.4560, -13.2880



42.1500, -27.5060, -19.1380

Sweetspot

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



53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340



101.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410



74.6330, -24.2520, -12.0280



50.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340



59.4370, -25.4950, 16.0170



53.6150, -5.5050, 17.1750



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



22.1770, -39.0220, 24.3860



48.5090, -85.6100, 53.7340

Inverse Universe

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



58.2530, 24.5730, 11.7170



67.1840, 38.1890, 18.2610



79.3850, 5.5050, -17.1750



40.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



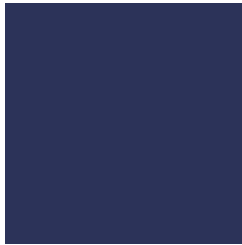
33.9310, 58.3150, 27.9710



74.4830, 128.1830, 61.3270

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

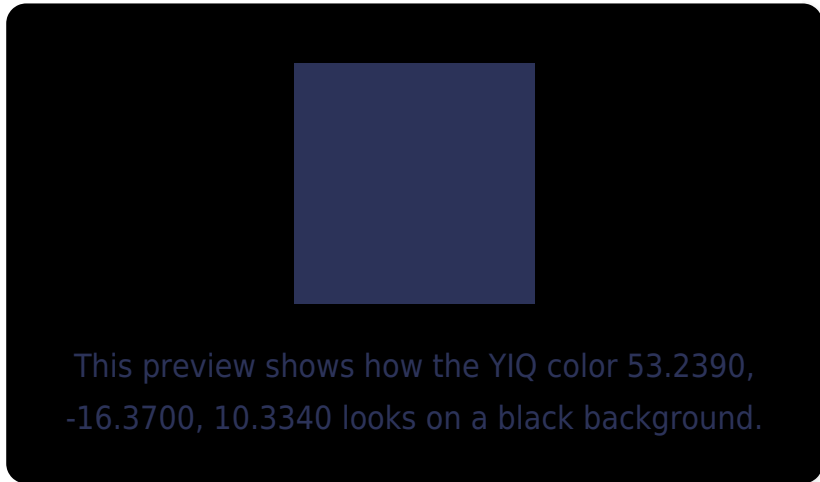
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

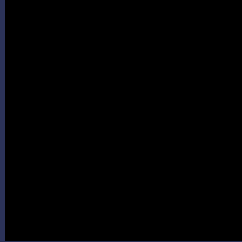
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.2390, -16.3700,

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

53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340

Protanopia

52.1460, -20.5420, 8.8500

Deuteranopia

50.9990, -24.6220, 5.6980



Tritanopia

50.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340

Protanomaly

52.7440, -19.3500, 9.2740

Deuteranomaly

51.9070, -21.3670, 7.2810

Tritanomaly

51.8550, -15.5890, 1.6830

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340 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(44, 51, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 51, 89)  
}
```

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(44, 51, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 51, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340 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(44, 51, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 51, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 51, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 51, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 51, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 51, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.2390, -16.3700, 10.3340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 51, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 51,  
89) }
```

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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