

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.3390, -31.2710,
10.5610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1E376A
RGB	30, 55, 106
RGB Percent	12%, 22%, 42%
CMY	0.8824, 0.7843, 0.5845
CMYK	0.72, 0.48, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	220°, 56%, 27%
HSV	220°, 72%, 42%
XYZ	4.5013, 4.0490, 14.1686
YIQ	53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

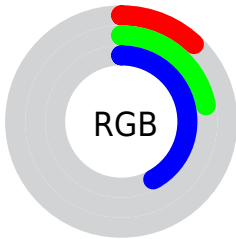
Format	Color
R_{YB}	30, 49, 106
Decimal	1980266
CIE _{Lab}	23.83, 9.20, -32.67
CIE _{LCh}	24, 33.943, 285.735
Yxy	4.0490, 0.1981, 0.1782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280170346 (0xFF1E376A)
YUV	53.3390, 25.9619, -20.4683
Hunter-Lab	20.1222, 4.7158, -27.6621




Details

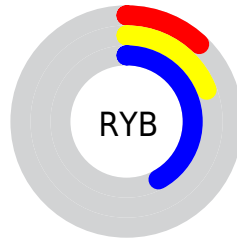
The YIQ color **53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **82.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.4150, -28.4290, 14.1230**, and **13.6560, -21.9180, 11.7620** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.9410, -35.9020, 11.8900**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7370, -26.6400, 9.2320**.

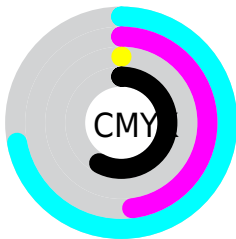
Distribution







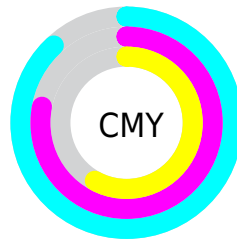
-  Red (12%)
-  Green (22%)
-  Blue (42%)






-  Red (12%)
-  Yellow (19%)
-  Blue (42%)



-  Cyan (72%)
-  Magenta (48%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (58%)



-  Cyan (88%)
-  Magenta (78%)
-  Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610 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 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.3390, -31.2710,
10.5610

■ 53.3390, -31.2710,
10.5610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.1920, -35.3510,
7.4090

■ 102.4150,
-28.4290, 14.1230

■ 13.6560, -21.9180,
11.7620

■ 127.9420,
-28.4750, 14.9570

■ 5.2780, -12.1060,
10.1500

■ 154.4690,
-28.5210, 15.7910

■ 1.3680, -3.8520,
3.7320

■ 181.5830,
-28.8420, 16.1020

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 207.4000,
-24.0730, 12.2710

■ 232.5070,

-14.4890, 3.7750

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

53.3390, -31.2710,
10.5610

53.3390, -31.2710,
10.5610

45.9410, -35.9020,
11.8900

60.7370, -26.6400,
9.2320

38.8420, -39.9370,
13.4310

67.8360, -22.6050,
7.6910

32.6290, -43.6510,
14.6610

75.2340, -17.9740,
6.3620

82.3330, -13.9390,
4.8210

90.3180, -9.5830,
2.9690

■ 97.7160, -4.9520,
1.6400

■ 104.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

■ 112.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 119.3120, 7.7490,
-2.7710

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.0650, -51.3510, 0.0170



53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



58.8550, 2.7470, 21.8110

Triad

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



53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



54.2790, 38.8790, 5.7510



44.8180, -32.5030, -22.1910

Complementary

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



53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



82.6610, 31.2710, -10.5610

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.



47.9810, -8.1570, -22.8850



53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



53.6720, 32.7380, -9.6140

Square

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



53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



54.2980, 37.8680, 18.5720



52.2630, 17.4720, -19.2960



48.4830, -41.4450, -14.3170

Rectangle

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



53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



57.2330, 19.2980, 24.7220



52.2630, 17.4720, -19.2960



43.3190, -29.6600, -24.1560

Sweetspot

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



53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



116.4040, -12.7010, 4.4110



80.4260, -37.2710, -23.8870



56.5740, -7.4280, 2.4600



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610



55.4590, -48.9240, 16.6120



42.5510, -16.6480, 26.3920



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



36.2310, -48.2820, 15.9900



75.4770, -100.9200, 33.8320

Inverse Universe

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



55.5740, 37.2710, 23.8870



59.0270, 58.4050, 37.3570



93.4490, 16.6480, -26.3920



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.4290, 57.2130, 36.9330



82.4890, 120.0190, 77.1310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

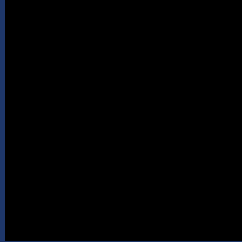
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.3390, -31.2710,

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

53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610

Protanopia

53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610

Deuteranopia

45.6740, -48.6920, 1.3880



Tritanopia

44.7330, -39.1530, -11.8010

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610

Protanomaly

53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610

Deuteranomaly

48.4900, -42.1820, 4.5540

Tritanomaly

47.8570, -36.2660, -3.5460

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610 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(30, 55, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 55, 106)  
}
```

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(30, 55, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 55, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610 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(30, 55, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 55, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(30, 55, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 55, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 55, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 55,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.3390, -31.2710, 10.5610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 55, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 55,  
106) }
```

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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