

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380)  
contains.

<b>YIQ(53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YIQ(53.3720, -36.0380,  
3.3380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	153D63
RGB	21, 61, 99
RGB Percent	8%, 24%, 39%
CMY	0.9177, 0.7607, 0.6119
CMYK	0.79, 0.38, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	209°, 65%, 24%
HSV	209°, 79%, 39%
XYZ	4.2285, 4.3985, 12.4195
YIQ	53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

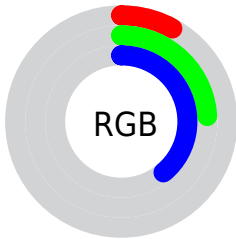
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	21, 47, 99
Decimal	1391971
CIE Lab	24.95, 0.67, -26.39
CIE LCh	25, 26.403, 271.457
Yxy	4.3985, 0.2009, 0.2090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279582051 (0xFF153D63)
YUV	53.3720, 22.4946, -28.3902
Hunter-Lab	20.9727, -0.7127, -20.4292

# Details

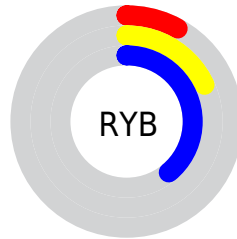
The YIQ color **53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **66.6280, 36.0380, -3.3380**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.2200, -32.5540, 6.2780**, and **17.0810, -21.9170, 6.2350** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.4470, -40.6230, 3.8330**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.2970, -31.4530, 2.8430**.

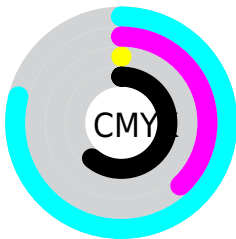
# Distribution



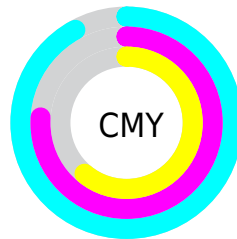
- Red (8%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (61%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 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 53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.3720, -36.0380,  
3.3380

■ 53.3720, -36.0380,  
3.3380

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 31.4430, -34.8000,  
2.9280

■ 103.2200,  
-32.5540, 6.2780

■ 17.0810, -21.9170,  
6.2350

■ 129.0460,  
-32.0040, 7.3240

■ 4.7080, -10.5010,  
8.5950

■ 155.1600,  
-32.3250, 7.6350

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,  
0.3110

■ 182.3880,  
-32.9670, 8.2570

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 209.7040,  
-31.0410, 6.3910

■ 234.5120,

-22.0530, -2.3170

250.8140, -8.3440,  
-2.9680

53.3720, -36.0380,  
3.3380

53.3720, -36.0380,  
3.3380

47.4470, -40.6230,  
3.8330

59.2970, -31.4530,  
2.8430

41.5220, -45.2080,  
4.3280

65.2220, -26.8680,  
2.3480

41.2230, -45.8040,  
4.1160

70.5600, -22.0080,  
2.3760

76.4850, -17.4230,  
1.8810

82.1110, -13.4340,  
1.1740

■ 88.0360, -8.8490,  
0.6790

■ 93.9610, -4.2640,  
0.1840

■ 99.8860, 0.3210,  
-0.3110

■ 105.2240, 5.1810,  
-0.2830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



49.4580, -48.3240, -5.2840



53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



60.5390, -8.3470, 13.6130

# Triad

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



53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



58.7930, 31.6800, 9.5680



50.9400, -18.1070, -18.7710

# Complementary

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



53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



66.6280, 36.0380, -3.3380

# 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.



54.8410, 4.2210, -15.9310



53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



58.0880, 28.9310, -1.1890

# Square

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



53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



59.7850, 26.1310, 16.5230



56.9140, 20.3130, -10.2070



47.3430, -38.2350, -17.4270



# Rectangle

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



53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



61.0740, 6.3240, 17.5560



56.9140, 20.3130, -10.2070



52.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820

# Sweetspot

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



53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



109.9260, -14.3510, 1.2730



71.1180, -33.6480, -28.9760



53.0360, -8.8490, 0.6790



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380



56.8890, -56.4870, 4.9930



30.4790, -25.3130, 23.7350



45.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



46.8140, -51.9020, 4.4980



99.5610, -110.8650, 10.3110



# Inverse Universe

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



48.8820, 33.6480, 28.9760



49.6600, 52.4890, 45.4570



89.5210, 25.3130, -23.7350



45.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



40.1000, 48.1340, 41.7820



85.7820, 103.5570, 89.1330



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

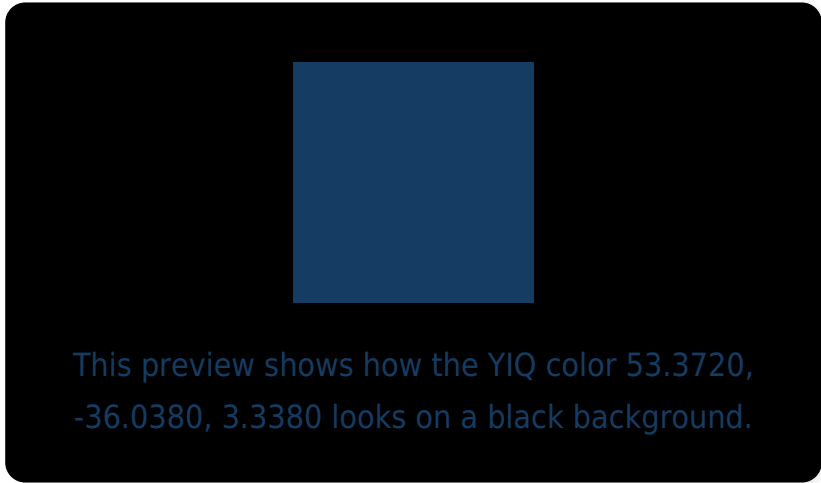
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

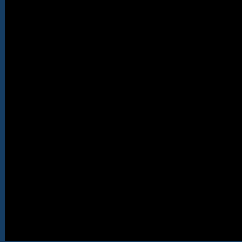
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.3720, -36.0380,



# 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

53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

### Protanopia

58.1460, -20.5420, 8.8500

### Deuteranopia

56.0740, -29.2070, 6.1930



## Tritanopia

46.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

## Protanomaly

56.4550, -25.9060, 6.9420

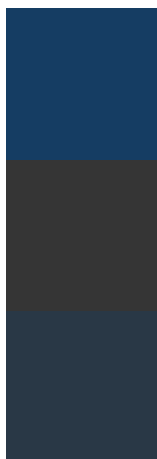
## Deuteranomaly

54.8780, -31.5910, 5.3450

## Tritanomaly

49.1940, -38.8330, -6.5850

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380

## Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 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(21, 61, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 61, 99)  
}
```

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(21, 61, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 61, 99) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 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(21, 61, 99) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 61, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 61, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 61, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 61, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 61, 99)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.3720, -36.0380, 3.3380 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 61, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 61,  
99) }
```

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](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor