

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2A3E28
RGB	42, 62, 40
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 16%
CMY	0.8354, 0.7568, 0.8431
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.35, 0.76
HSL	115°, 22%, 20%
HSV	115°, 35%, 24%
XYZ	3.0603, 4.0913, 2.6358
YIQ	53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	40, 62, 60
Decimal	2768424
CIELab	23.97, -13.22, 11.06
CIELCh	24, 17.238, 140.091
Yxy	4.0913, 0.3127, 0.4180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280958504 (0xFF2A3E28)
YUV	53.5120, -6.6614, -10.0960
Hunter-Lab	20.2269, -8.3904, 6.4325

Details

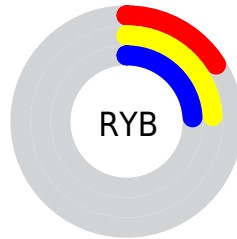
The YIQ color **53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **48.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.5720, -5.0870, -12.4390**, and **12.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.0340, -6.5080, -14.2200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.9900, -3.2080, -7.9440**.

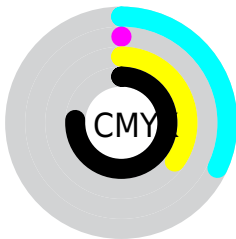
Distribution



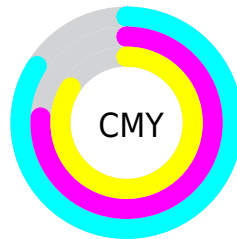
- Red (16%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 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 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

■ 53.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.0390, -4.9040,
-10.2480

■ 100.5720, -5.0870,
-12.4390

■ 12.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 125.5720, -5.0870,
-12.4390

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.1590, -5.3620,
-12.9620

■ 178.0450, -5.0410,
-13.2730

■ 205.6320, -5.3160,
-13.7960

■ 234.2190, -5.5910,

-14.3190

251.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

53.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

53.5120, -4.8580,
-11.0820

51.0340, -6.5080,
-14.2200

55.9900, -3.2080,
-7.9440

48.8550, -7.5620,
-17.1460

58.1690, -2.1540,
-5.0180

46.2630, -8.8910,
-20.5950

60.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

43.7850, -10.5410,
-23.7330

63.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

41.6060, -11.5950,
-26.6590

65.4180, 1.8790,
4.4950

■ 39.1280, -13.2450,
-29.7970

■ 67.8960, 3.5290,
7.6330

■ 38.1880, -13.4740,
-31.1540

■ 70.0750, 4.5830,
10.5590

■ 72.6670, 5.9120,
14.0080

■ 75.1450, 7.5620,
17.1460

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.3240, 7.4750, -8.8210



53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



50.9710, -19.3920, -12.0000

Triad

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



53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



53.8370, -24.3460, 0.6940



57.6930, 20.2180, 8.0420

Complementary

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



53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



48.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820

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.



58.2780, 14.2570, 11.4490



53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



57.0670, -10.1340, 7.4500

Square

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



53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



48.3360, -36.3570, -7.4050



59.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



57.3030, 21.1360, 2.4160

Rectangle

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



53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



48.4090, -29.4330, -11.7450



59.0040, 3.3450, 10.9690



58.1490, 18.9340, 9.2860

Sweetspot

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



53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



78.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070



58.3180, 7.6120, -5.7960



38.8210, -1.0540, -2.9260



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.



53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820



68.4420, -7.8370, -17.6690



53.9400, -8.9390, -8.7070



29.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



57.8690, -20.4860, -47.2540



136.2940, -49.1300, -111.8660

Inverse Universe

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



48.4880, 4.8580, 11.0820



60.2590, 7.2410, 17.4570



48.0600, 8.9390, 8.7070



28.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



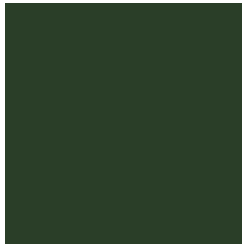
36.4300, 21.0820, 47.4660



85.7060, 49.1300, 111.8660

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

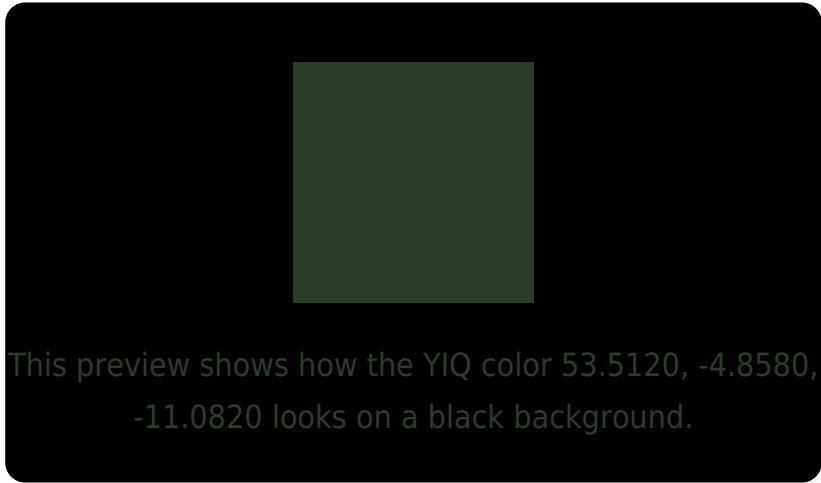
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

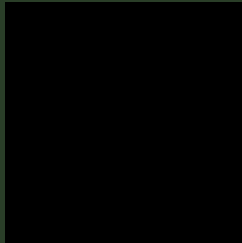
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820.

-11.0820.

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

53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Protanopia

56.3290, 9.0790, -4.8490

Deuteranopia

57.1060, 11.3250, -1.4990



Tritanopia

55.6830, -9.3530, -1.2010

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Protanomaly

55.5240, 4.0360, -7.0680

Deuteranomaly

56.0620, 5.4570, -5.2870

Tritanomaly

54.9450, -7.3350, -4.7350

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.9950, -1.6040, -3.9720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 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(42, 62, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(42, 62, 40)  
}
```

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(42, 62, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(42, 62, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 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(42, 62, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(42, 62, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(42, 62, 40)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(42, 62, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 62, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(42, 62, 40)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.5120, -4.8580, -11.0820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(42, 62, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(42, 62,  
40) }
```

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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