

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	323833
RGB	50, 56, 51
RGB Percent	20%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.8039, 0.7804, 0.8000
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.09, 0.78
HSL	130°, 6%, 21%
HSV	130°, 11%, 22%
XYZ	3.3270, 3.7456, 3.6795
YIQ	53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 55, 56
Decimal	3291187
CIE Lab	22.81, -3.73, 2.26
CIE LCh	23, 4.363, 148.851
Yxy	3.7456, 0.3094, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281481267 (0xFF323833)
YUV	53.6360, -1.2995, -3.1888
Hunter-Lab	19.3535, -3.1835, 2.2753

Details

The YIQ color **53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500**, and **9.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.2720, -3.9420, -5.6540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

Distribution



Red (20%)

Green (22%)

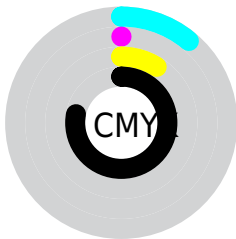
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (22%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (80%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 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 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 53.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 100.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 9.0980, -3.3920,
-4.6080

■ 125.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 177.8100, -2.5210,
-3.8730

■ 205.2230, -2.2460,
-3.3500

■ 233.2230, -2.2460,

-3.3500

■ 53.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 53.6360, -1.9710,
-2.8270

■ 51.2720, -3.9420,
-5.6540

■ 56.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 49.3210, -5.6380,
-7.9580

■ 57.9510, 1.6960,
2.3040

■ 46.9570, -7.6090,
-10.7850

■ 60.3150, 3.6670,
5.1310

■ 44.8920, -8.9840,
-13.4000

■ 62.3800, 5.0420,
7.7460

■ 42.6420, -11.2760,
-15.9160

■ 64.6300, 7.3340,
10.2620

■ 40.2780, -13.2470,
-18.7430

■ 66.9940, 9.3050,
13.0890

■ 38.2130, -14.6220,
-21.3580

■ 69.0590, 10.6800,
15.7040

■ 35.9630, -16.9140,
-23.8740

■ 71.3090, 12.9720,
18.2200

■ 33.8980, -18.2890,
-26.4890

■ 73.3740, 14.3470,
20.8350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



53.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

Triad

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



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



54.4880, -4.3100, 1.0180



54.5770, 5.6850, 1.5970

Complementary

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



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270

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.



55.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



54.9830, -1.3300, 2.0780

Square

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



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



54.0640, -6.0520, -0.4520



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



54.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400

Rectangle

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



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



53.0100, -5.9600, -2.1200



55.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



54.9900, 5.9600, 2.1200

Sweetspot

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



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



73.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460



55.0170, 1.3300, -2.0780



37.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



70.0980, -3.3920, -4.6080



53.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



26.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



55.7140, -30.1150, -43.4510



132.7710, -72.1020, -103.0300

Inverse Universe

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



52.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



67.9020, 3.3920, 4.6080



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



26.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



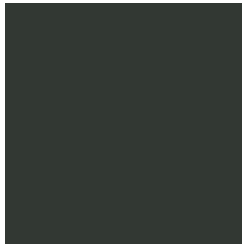
36.1720, 30.4360, 43.1400



86.3430, 71.7810, 103.3410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

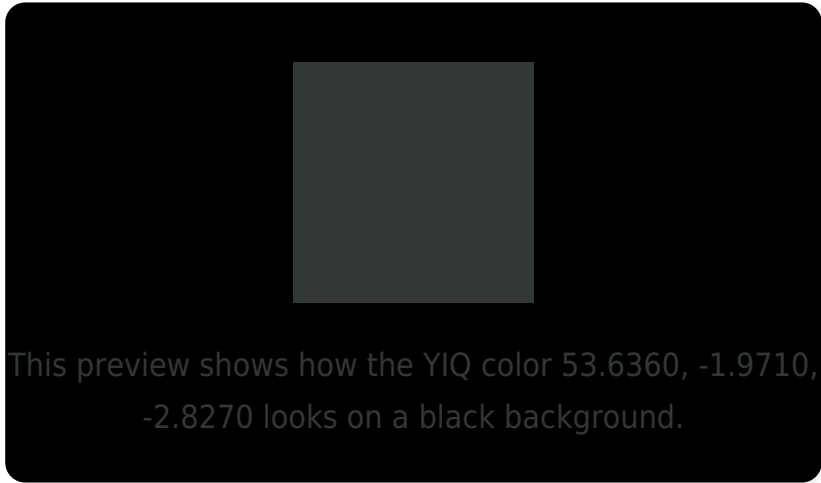
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

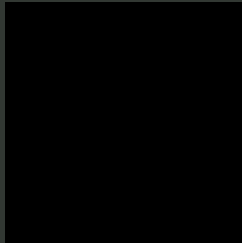
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270.

-2.8270.

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

53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

Protanopia

54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

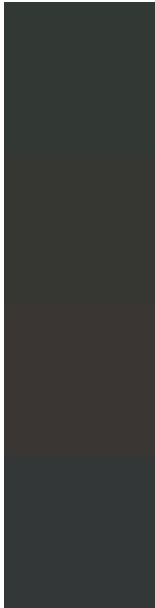
55.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



Tritanopia

54.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

Protanomaly

54.1310, 1.0090, -1.7670

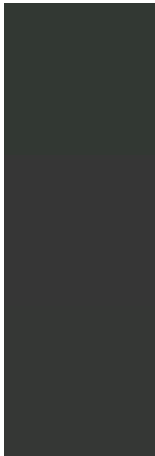
Deuteranomaly

54.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Tritanomaly

53.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 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(50, 56, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(50, 56, 51)  
}
```

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(50, 56, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(50, 56, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 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(50, 56, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(50, 56, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(50, 56, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(50, 56, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 56, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(50, 56, 51)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(50, 56, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(50, 56,  
51) }
```

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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