

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	313836
RGB	49, 56, 54
RGB Percent	19%, 22%, 21%
CMY	0.8079, 0.7804, 0.7882
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.04, 0.78
HSL	163°, 7%, 21%
HSV	163°, 13%, 22%
XYZ	3.3465, 3.7478, 4.0367
YIQ	53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

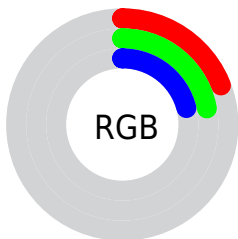
Format	Color
R_{YB}	49, 53, 56
Decimal	3225654
CIE Lab	22.82, -3.45, 0.24
CIE LCh	23, 3.456, 175.989
Yxy	3.7478, 0.3006, 0.3367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281415734 (0xFF313836)
YUV	53.6790, 0.1583, -4.1035
Hunter-Lab	19.3592, -3.0226, 1.1887

Details

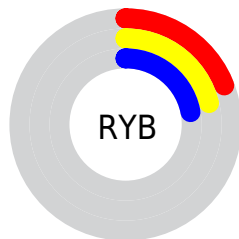
The YIQ color **53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **51.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.3800, -4.1260, -2.3180**, and **9.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120**.

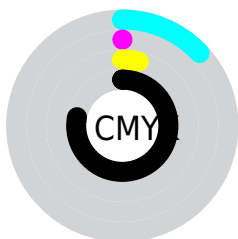
Distribution



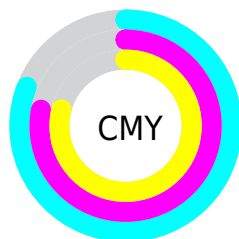
- Red (19%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 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 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 53.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 100.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 9.3690, -5.5930,
-3.2650

■ 125.3800, -4.1260,
-2.3180

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

■ 177.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 205.0810, -4.7220,
-2.5300

■ 233.0810, -4.7220,

-2.5300

■ 53.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 53.6790, -3.5300,
-2.1060

■ 51.6570, -6.4640,
-4.0000

■ 55.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 50.0480, -9.1230,
-5.3710

■ 57.3100, 2.0630,
1.1590

■ 48.0260, -12.0570,
-7.2650

■ 59.3320, 4.9970,
3.0530

■ 46.4170, -14.7160,
-8.6360

■ 60.9410, 7.6560,
4.4240

■ 44.3950, -17.6500,
-10.5300

■ 62.9630, 10.5900,
6.3180

■ 42.3730, -20.5840,
-12.4240

■ 64.9850, 13.5240,
8.2120

■ 40.7640, -23.2430,
-13.7950

■ 66.5940, 16.1830,
9.5830

■ 38.7420, -26.1770,
-15.6890

■ 68.6160, 19.1170,
11.4770

■ 37.4320, -28.2400,
-16.8480

■ 70.2250, 21.7760,
12.8480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



53.7220, -5.0890, -1.3850

Triad

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



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



54.8690, -1.0090, 1.7670



54.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390

Complementary

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



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



51.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060

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.



54.9790, 4.4930, 1.1730



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



54.9510, 1.6960, 2.3040

Square

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



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



54.3740, -3.9890, 0.7070



55.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



54.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Rectangle

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



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



54.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620



55.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



54.8650, 4.8140, 0.8620

Sweetspot

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



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



72.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



53.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



37.4020, -1.1920, -0.4240



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.



53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060



70.3690, -5.5930, -3.2650



53.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



26.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



61.5280, -46.4860, -27.5900



146.3370, -110.3010, -66.0210

Inverse Universe

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



51.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



66.6310, 5.5930, 3.2650



51.6800, 3.8970, 0.9610



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



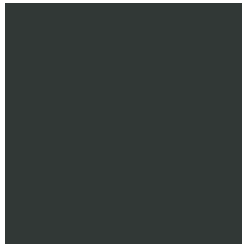
30.4720, 46.4860, 27.5900



72.6630, 110.3010, 66.0210

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

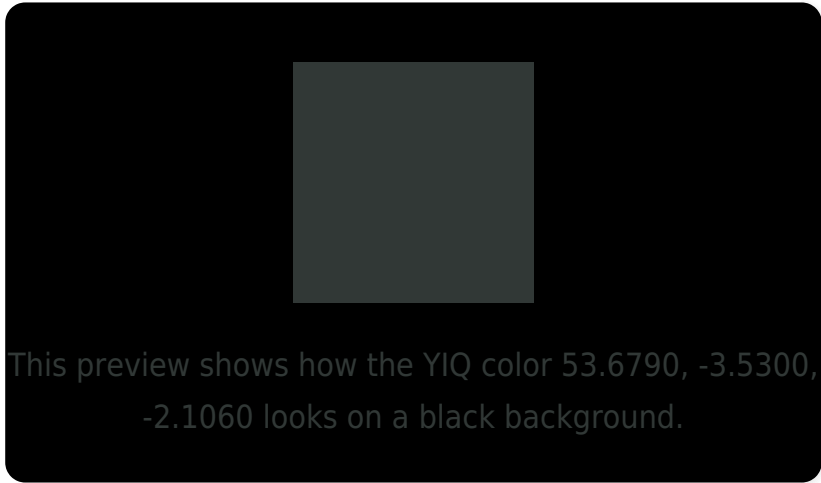
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

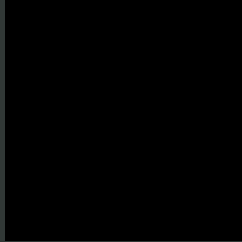
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060.



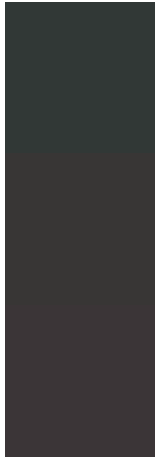
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060.

-2.1060.

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

53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Protanopia

54.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Deuteranopia

55.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



Tritanopia

54.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Protanomaly

54.1740, -0.5500, -1.0460

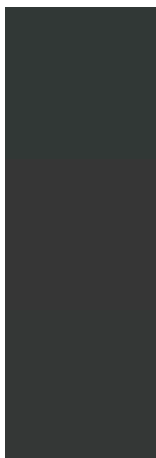
Deuteranomaly

54.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

Tritanomaly

53.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 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(49, 56, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 56, 54)  
}
```

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(49, 56, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 56, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 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(49, 56, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 56, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(49, 56, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 56, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 56, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 56, 54)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.6790, -3.5300, -2.1060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 56, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 56,  
54) }
```

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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