

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(53.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	35353B
RGB	53, 53, 59
RGB Percent	21%, 21%, 23%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7922, 0.7686
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.77
HSL	240°, 5%, 22%
HSV	240°, 10%, 23%
XYZ	3.5307, 3.6189, 4.6497
YIQ	53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

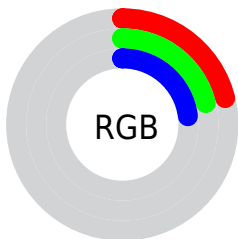
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	53, 53, 59
Decimal	3487035
CIE Lab	22.37, 1.45, -3.75
CIE LCh	22, 4.022, 291.086
Yxy	3.6189, 0.2992, 0.3067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281677115 (0xFF35353B)
YUV	53.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999
Hunter-Lab	19.0233, -0.1614, -1.1754

# Details

The YIQ color **53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **58.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890**, and **9.0260, -2.8890, 2.7990** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

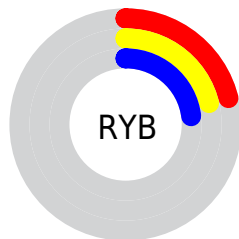
# Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (21%)

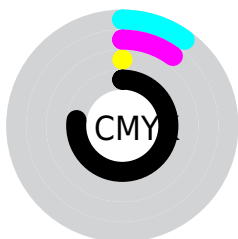
Blue (23%)



Red (21%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (23%)

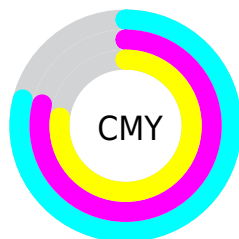


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (77%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (79%)

Yellow (77%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660 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 53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 53.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 32.5700, -1.6050,  
1.5550

■ 100.0970, -1.6510,  
2.3890

■ 9.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 124.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 150.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 177.7980, -2.2470,  
2.1770

■ 204.9120, -2.5680,  
2.4880

■ 233.2110, -1.9720,

2.7000

■ 53.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 53.6840, -1.9260,  
1.8660

■ 48.3680, -3.8520,  
3.7320

■ 59.0000, 0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 43.0520, -5.7780,  
5.5980

■ 64.3160, 1.9260,  
-1.8660

■ 37.7360, -7.7040,  
7.4640

■ 69.6320, 3.8520,  
-3.7320

■ 32.4200, -9.6300,  
9.3300

■ 74.9480, 5.7780,  
-5.5980

■ 27.9900, -11.2350,  
10.8850

■ 79.9650, 7.1080,  
-7.6760

■ 22.6740, -13.1610,  
12.7510

■ 84.6940, 9.3090,  
-9.0190

■ 17.3580, -15.0870,  
14.6170

■ 90.0100, 11.2350,  
-10.8850

■ 12.0420, -17.0130,  
16.4830

■ 95.3260, 13.1610,  
-12.7510

■ 6.7260, -18.9390,  
18.3490

■ 100.6420, 15.0870,  
-14.6170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



54.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150

# Triad

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



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



53.7510, 5.1350, 0.5510



52.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290

# Complementary

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



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



58.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660

# 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.



52.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



53.6260, 3.9890, -0.7070

# Square

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



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



54.2780, 5.0890, 1.3850



53.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



52.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



# Rectangle

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



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



54.1360, 2.6130, 2.2050



53.3160, 1.9260, -1.8660



52.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

# Sweetspot

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



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



74.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



57.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720



37.1140, -0.3210, 0.3110



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.



53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660



68.1400, -3.2100, 3.1100



54.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



28.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330



10.7160, -30.1740, 29.2340



25.3080, -71.2620, 69.0420



# Inverse Universe

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



55.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



71.0160, 3.0710, 4.9190



57.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



29.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



38.8220, 25.8500, 49.1620

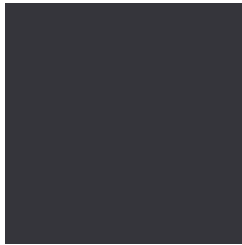


91.6860, 61.0500, 116.1060



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

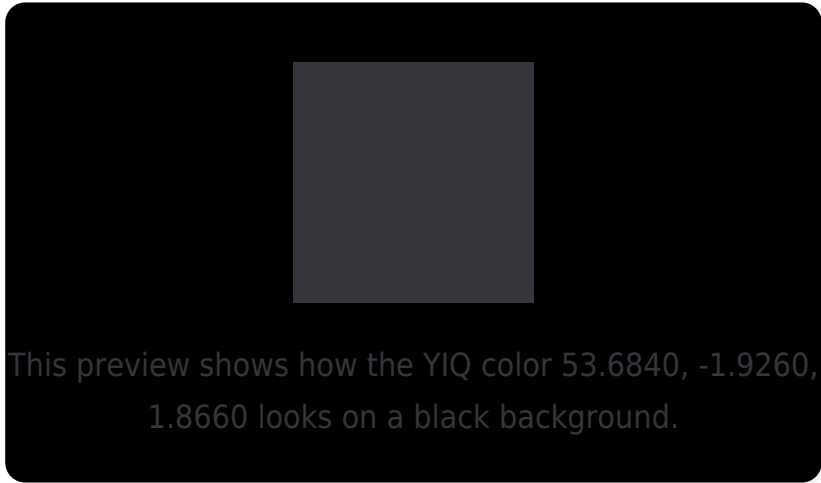
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

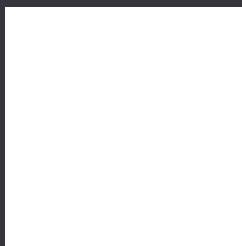
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660.



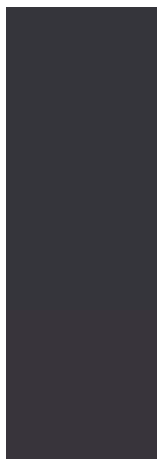
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6840, -1.9260,

1.8660.

# 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

53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

### Protanopia

53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

### Deuteranopia

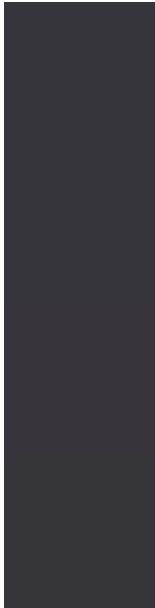
53.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



## Tritanopia

53.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

## Protanomaly

53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

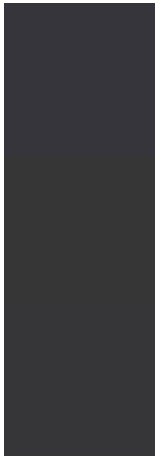
## Deuteranomaly

53.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130

## Tritanomaly

53.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

54.2280, -0.6420, 0.6220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660 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(53, 53, 59)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 53, 59)  
}
```

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(53, 53, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 53, 59) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660 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(53, 53, 59) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 53, 59) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 53, 59) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 53, 59); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 53, 59);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 53, 59)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 53, 59) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 53,  
59) }
```

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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