

# Converting Colors

YIQ(53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(53.6850, -28.8890,  
22.4630)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	282F7C
RGB	40, 47, 124
RGB Percent	16%, 18%, 49%
CMY	0.8431, 0.8157, 0.5139
CMYK	0.68, 0.62, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	235°, 51%, 32%
HSV	235°, 68%, 49%
XYZ	5.5273, 3.9387, 19.5230
YIQ	53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

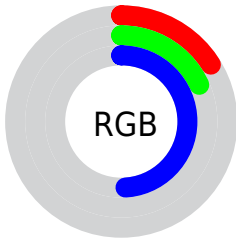
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	40, 46, 124
Decimal	2633596
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	23.47, 23.60, -44.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	23, 50.572, 297.811
Yxy	3.9387, 0.1907, 0.1359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280823676 (0xFF282F7C)
YUV	53.6850, 34.6653, -12.0017
Hunter-Lab	19.8461, 14.9831, -44.4324

# Details

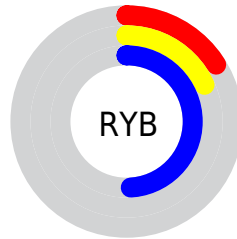
The YIQ color **53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333399**. A complement of this color would be **110.3150, 28.8890, -22.4630**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.4730, -25.1760, 26.7600**, and **9.6100, -24.3040, 21.9680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.6400, -33.0160, 25.6720**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.7300, -24.7620, 19.2540**.

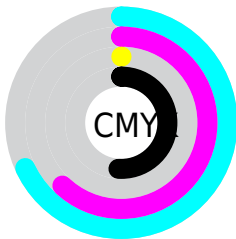
# Distribution



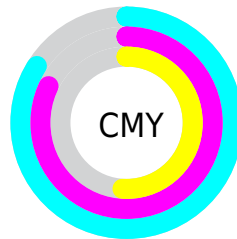
- Red (16%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630 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 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 53.6850, -28.8890,  
22.4630

■ 53.6850, -28.8890,  
22.4630

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 26.5480, -38.9290,  
17.1910

■ 103.4730,  
-25.1760, 26.7600

■ 9.6100, -24.3040,  
21.9680

■ 129.4130,  
-24.9470, 28.1170

■ 8.1620, -17.4710,  
13.7690

■ 155.7660,  
-24.4430, 29.9970

■ 4.4800, -9.8590,  
7.9730

■ 182.3810,  
-21.9210, 28.3430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 206.6020,  
-12.6580, 20.1580

■ 231.7090, -3.0740,

11.6620

254.4130, 0.2750,  
0.5230

■ 53.6850, -28.8890,  
22.4630

■ 53.6850, -28.8890,  
22.4630

■ 43.6400, -33.0160,  
25.6720

■ 63.7300, -24.7620,  
19.2540

■ 32.7090, -37.4640,  
29.1920

■ 74.6610, -20.3140,  
15.7340

■ 22.6640, -41.5910,  
32.4010

■ 84.7060, -16.1870,  
12.5250

■ 20.0060, -42.5540,  
33.3340

■ 95.0500, -11.4640,  
9.5280

■ 105.6820, -7.6120,  
5.7960

■ 115.7270, -3.4850,  
2.5870

■ 126.6580, 0.9630,  
-0.9330

■ 136.7030, 5.0900,  
-4.1420

■ 147.0470, 9.8130,  
-7.1390

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.5560, -59.7430, 8.9370



53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630



52.3880, 20.9000, 39.7480

# Triad

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



53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630



51.0320, 49.7000, 2.3720



47.6050, -36.2170, -20.9610

# Complementary

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



53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630



110.3150, 28.8890, -22.4630

# 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.



41.5290, -21.8640, -33.2880



53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630



53.2260, 28.0620, -12.9780

# Square

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



53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630



39.9530, 61.2490, 29.8650



48.0330, 3.2600, -26.0520



52.0510, -48.7360, -8.8320



# Rectangle

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



53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630



42.4080, 44.5110, 46.8710



48.0330, 3.2600, -26.0520



45.5360, -31.7690, -24.4810

# Sweetspot

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



53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630



133.8220, -10.8220, 8.9060



98.0860, -47.8170, -19.9850



65.4540, -6.9700, 5.1740



209.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630



51.6900, -44.4800, 35.2000



60.0410, -6.1040, 33.5440



56.2710, -2.2010, 1.3430



20.1200, -42.8750, 33.6450



41.0550, -86.6670, 67.3890



# Inverse Universe

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



65.9140, 47.8170, 19.9850



71.0100, 74.2700, 30.6700



103.9590, 6.1040, -33.5440



56.9080, 3.2550, 1.5830



38.5150, 71.2900, 29.6100

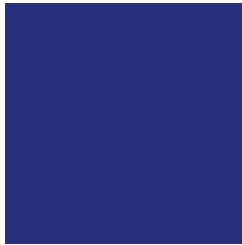


77.7420, 143.4510, 59.9550



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

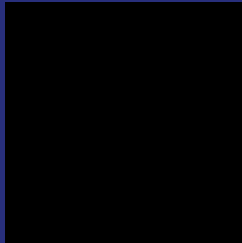
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

**YIQ 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.6850, -28.8890,



# 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

53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630

### Protanopia

44.6940, -51.4440, 7.2120

### Deuteranopia

45.2180, -47.4080, 0.1440



## Tritanopia

44.0320, -38.5570, -11.5890

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630

## Protanomaly

47.8740, -42.9630, 13.2050

## Deuteranomaly

48.3810, -40.2570, 8.2150

## Tritanomaly

47.9760, -34.9830, 0.7370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630

## Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

53.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630 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(40, 47, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 47, 124)  
}
```

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(40, 47, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 47, 124) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630 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(40, 47, 124) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 47, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 47, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 47, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 47, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 47,  
124) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.6850, -28.8890, 22.4630 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 47, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 47,  
124) }
```

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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