

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230)
contains.

YIQ(53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(53.7690, -21.6390,
-9.8230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B423D
RGB	27, 66, 61
RGB Percent	11%, 26%, 24%
CMY	0.8942, 0.7411, 0.7609
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.08, 0.74
HSL	172°, 42%, 18%
HSV	172°, 59%, 26%
XYZ	3.2423, 4.4677, 5.1034
YIQ	53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

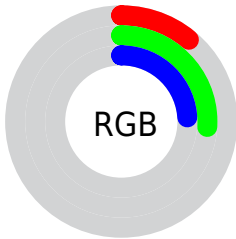
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 48, 66
Decimal	1786429
CIE _{Lab}	25.16, -15.26, -1.14
CIE _{LCh}	25, 15.303, 184.283
Yxy	4.4677, 0.2530, 0.3487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279976509 (0xFF1B423D)
YUV	53.7690, 3.5649, -23.4764
Hunter-Lab	21.1370, -9.6091, 0.4807




Details

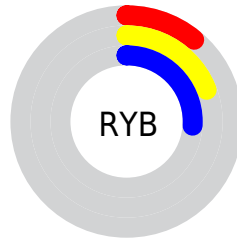
The YIQ color **53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **39.2310, 21.6390, 9.8230**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.6550, -21.3180, -10.1340**, and **16.2540, -12.6990, -6.6430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5620, -25.4900, -11.6180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280**.

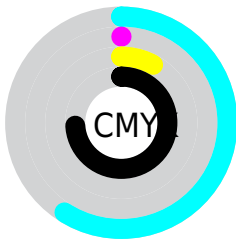
Distribution







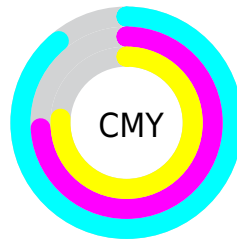
-  Red (11%)
-  Green (26%)
-  Blue (24%)






-  Red (11%)
-  Yellow (19%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (59%)
-  Magenta (0%)
-  Yellow (8%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (89%)
-  Magenta (74%)
-  Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230 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 53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.7690, -21.6390,
-9.8230

■ 53.7690, -21.6390,
-9.8230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.8720, -23.4270,
-10.4590

■ 101.6550,
-21.3180, -10.1340

■ 16.2540, -12.6990,
-6.6430

■ 127.3560,
-21.9140, -10.3460

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.0570,
-22.5100, -10.5580

■ 180.0570,
-22.5100, -10.5580

■ 207.6440,
-22.7850, -11.0810

■ 236.3450,

-23.3810, -11.2930

249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

53.7690, -21.6390,
-9.8230

53.7690, -21.6390,
-9.8230

51.5620, -25.4900,
-11.6180

55.9760, -17.7880,
-8.0280

49.6540, -28.7450,
-13.2010

57.8840, -14.5330,
-6.4450

47.4470, -32.5960,
-14.9960

60.0910, -10.6820,
-4.6500

45.6530, -36.1720,
-16.2680

61.8850, -7.1060,
-3.3780

45.2400, -36.4470,
-16.7910

64.0920, -3.2550,
-1.5830

■ 66.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

■ 68.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

■ 70.4140, 7.7020,
3.5900

■ 72.3220, 10.9570,
5.1730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.7010, -9.7640, -10.2760



53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



53.2290, -28.7460, -7.6740

Triad

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



53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



60.7150, -3.2110, 8.6370



60.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

Complementary

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



53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



39.2310, 21.6390, 9.8230

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.



60.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050



53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



61.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860

Square

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



53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



58.7350, -15.1310, 4.3970



61.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



58.5850, 11.2340, -5.3580

Rectangle

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



53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



61.0670, 16.2290, 8.7490



59.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450

Sweetspot

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



53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



81.9880, -8.8940, -4.0140



51.3880, -7.7450, -19.3370



40.1950, -5.0430, -2.2190



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230



67.5500, -34.3840, -15.6320



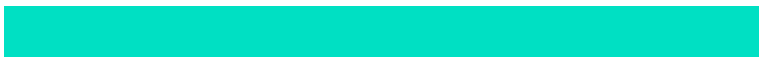
46.1210, -19.3940, -0.9460



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



66.5150, -53.6390, -24.6070



153.7180, -124.1950, -56.5070

Inverse Universe

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



39.2310, 21.6390, 9.8230



44.4500, 34.3840, 15.6320



46.8790, 19.3940, 0.9460



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.4850, 53.6390, 24.6070



70.2820, 124.1950, 56.5070

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

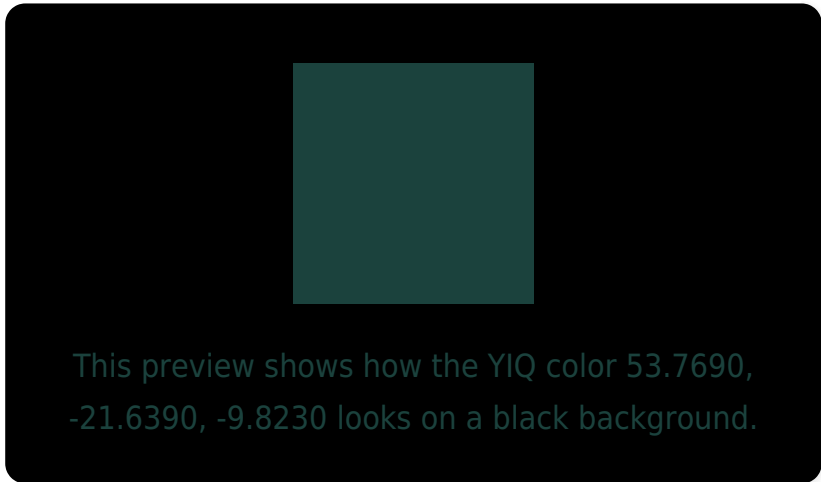
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

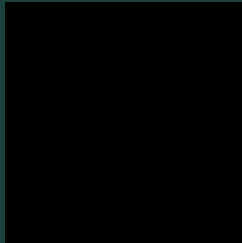
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.7690, -21.6390,

-9.8230.

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

53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230

Protanopia

59.3700, 1.8340, -0.1980

Deuteranopia

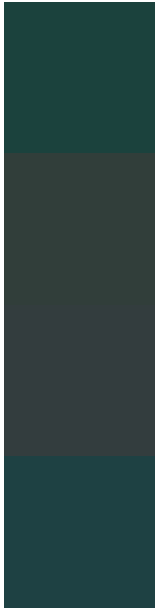
60.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



Tritanopia

55.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230

Protanomaly

57.6570, -6.4640, -4.0000

Deuteranomaly

58.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

Tritanomaly

54.7630, -21.5020, -6.7980

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.7000, -8.0230, -3.2790

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230 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(27, 66, 61)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 66, 61)  
}
```

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(27, 66, 61) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 66, 61) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230 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(27, 66, 61) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 66, 61) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(27, 66, 61)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 66, 61); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 66, 61);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 66, 61)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.7690, -21.6390, -9.8230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 66, 61) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 66,  
61) }
```

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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