

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610)
contains.

YIQ(53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610)	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(53.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	303063
RGB	48, 48, 99
RGB Percent	19%, 19%, 39%
CMY	0.8117, 0.8118, 0.6119
CMYK	0.51, 0.52, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	240°, 35%, 29%
HSV	240°, 52%, 39%
XYZ	4.5271, 3.6428, 12.2622
YIQ	53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

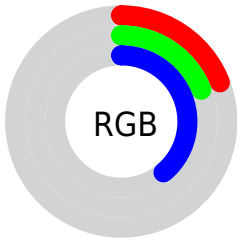
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 48, 99
Decimal	3158115
CIE _{Lab}	22.45, 15.50, -30.28
CIE _{LCh}	22, 34.018, 297.099
Yxy	3.6428, 0.2216, 0.1783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281348195 (0xFF303063)
YUV	53.8140, 22.2767, -5.0989
Hunter-Lab	19.0862, 8.9381, -24.7314




Details

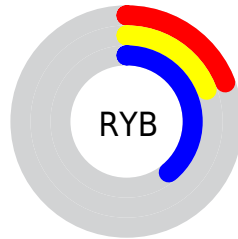
The YIQ color **53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **93.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.5800, -15.5920, 18.2640**, and **6.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.9540, -19.5810, 18.9710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510**.

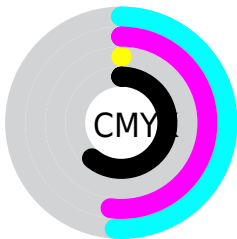
Distribution







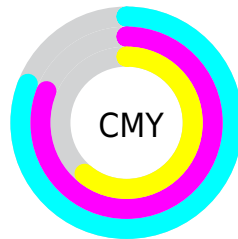
-  Red (19%)
-  Green (19%)
-  Blue (39%)






-  Red (19%)
-  Yellow (19%)
-  Blue (39%)



-  Cyan (51%)
-  Magenta (52%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (61%)



-  Cyan (81%)
-  Magenta (81%)
-  Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610 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 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610

■ 53.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.2760, -17.7920,
14.0800

■ 101.5800,
-15.5920, 18.2640

■ 6.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610

■ 127.1070,
-15.6380, 19.0980

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 152.7480,
-16.0050, 20.2430

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 180.1610,
-15.7300, 20.7660

■ 206.8900,
-13.5290, 19.4230

■ 231.6980, -4.5410,

10.7150

■ 53.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610

■ 53.8140, -16.3710,
15.8610

■ 44.9540, -19.5810,
18.9710

■ 62.6740, -13.1610,
12.7510

■ 36.0940, -22.7910,
22.0810

■ 71.5340, -9.9510,
9.6410

■ 27.2340, -26.0010,
25.1910

■ 80.3940, -6.7410,
6.5310

■ 18.3740, -29.2110,
28.3010

■ 89.2540, -3.5310,
3.4210

■ 11.2860, -31.7790,
30.7890

■ 97.2280, -0.6420,
0.6220

■ 106.0880, 2.5680,
-2.4880

■ 114.9480, 5.7780,
-5.5980

■ 123.8080, 8.9880,
-8.7080

■ 132.6680, 12.1980,
-11.8180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45.3150, -49.0590, 2.5330



53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



54.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580

Triad

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



53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



51.1060, 37.6880, -0.2000



43.8550, -33.9250, -18.4450

Complementary

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



53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



93.1860, 16.3710, -15.8610

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.



40.0160, -24.4330, -25.2730



53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



50.8560, 26.2280, -12.7800

Square

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



53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



50.8480, 39.0150, 14.3030



47.6040, 9.0820, -21.4300



46.8190, -42.2710, -10.3590

Rectangle

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



53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



52.9410, 25.9920, 24.5520



47.6040, 9.0820, -21.4300



42.8290, -31.0360, -21.2440

Sweetspot

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



53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



110.2800, -6.4200, 6.2200



83.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120



53.3680, -3.8520, 3.7320



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610



57.1200, -25.6800, 24.8800



61.2890, -1.4710, 21.1610



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



12.7680, -35.9520, 34.8320



27.3600, -77.0400, 74.6400

Inverse Universe

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



69.0630, 14.0250, 26.6730



80.9260, 22.3210, 41.5290



85.4120, 0.8750, -21.3730



45.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



46.2560, 30.8000, 58.5760



99.1200, 66.0000, 125.5200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610 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 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

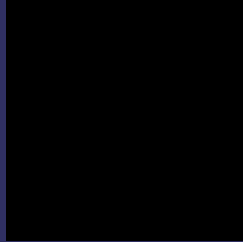
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8140, -16.3710,

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

53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610

Protanopia

49.4420, -33.0590, 9.9250

Deuteranopia

43.3430, -46.2620, 1.4020



Tritanopia

51.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610

Protanomaly

51.4320, -27.0990, 12.0450

Deuteranomaly

46.7790, -35.6260, 6.8860

Tritanomaly

52.2080, -15.0850, 3.5630

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610 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(48, 48, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 48, 99)  
}
```

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(48, 48, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 48, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610 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(48, 48, 99) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 48, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(48, 48, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 48, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 48, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 48, 99)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.8140, -16.3710, 15.8610 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 48, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 48,  
99) }
```

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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