

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.8380, -8.8920,
-15.0680)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	244226
RGB	36, 66, 38
RGB Percent	14%, 26%, 15%
CMY	0.8589, 0.7411, 0.8510
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.42, 0.74
HSL	124°, 29%, 20%
HSV	124°, 45%, 26%
XYZ	3.0255, 4.4125, 2.5257
YIQ	53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

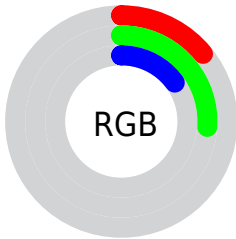
Format	Color
RYB	36, 64, 66
Decimal	2376230
CIELab	24.99, -18.22, 13.64
CIELCh	25, 22.759, 143.194
Yxy	4.4125, 0.3037, 0.4429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280566310 (0xFF244226)
YUV	53.8380, -7.8081, -15.6439
Hunter-Lab	21.0059, -11.0507, 7.5753

Details

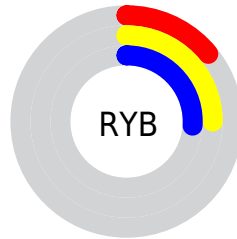
The YIQ color **53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **48.1620, 8.8920, 15.0680**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.1970, -8.5250, -16.2130**, and **14.6750, -6.8750, -13.0750** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.0610, -11.1380, -18.4180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.6150, -6.6460, -11.7180**.

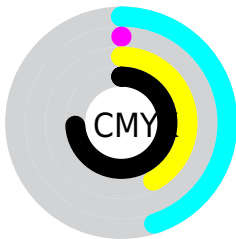
Distribution



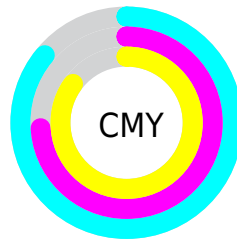
- Red (14%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (85%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680 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 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.8380, -8.8920,
-15.0680

■ 53.8380, -8.8920,
-15.0680

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.9520, -9.2130,
-14.7570

■ 101.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 14.6750, -6.8750,
-13.0750

■ 126.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.3710, -9.0750,
-17.2590

■ 179.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 206.5450, -9.6250,
-18.3050

■ 235.1320, -9.9000,

-18.8280

■ 249.9300, -2.9790,
-6.5870

■ 53.8380, -8.8920,
-15.0680

■ 53.8380, -8.8920,
-15.0680

■ 51.0610, -11.1380,
-18.4180

■ 56.6150, -6.6460,
-11.7180

■ 48.5830, -12.7880,
-21.5560

■ 59.0930, -4.9960,
-8.5800

■ 45.8060, -15.0340,
-24.9060

■ 61.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 43.2140, -16.3630,
-28.3550

■ 64.4620, -1.4210,
-1.7810

■ 40.4370, -18.6090,
-31.7050

■ 67.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 39.1980, -19.4340,
-33.2740

■ 70.0160, 3.0710,
4.9190

■ 72.4940, 4.7210,
8.0570

■ 75.2710, 6.9670,
11.4070

■ 77.7490, 8.6170,
14.5450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.2160, 7.6590, -12.1570



53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



47.0830, -34.5670, -17.8230

Triad

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



53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



52.9760, -34.9830, 0.7370



59.8680, 27.0950, 10.0630

Complementary

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



53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



48.1620, 8.8920, 15.0680

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.



60.3220, 20.1250, 15.2370



53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



59.6910, -11.8310, 10.6730

Square

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



53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



48.5460, -45.7560, -7.7720



61.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540



59.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110

Rectangle

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



53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



47.5540, -40.2070, -14.7270



61.4930, 6.4620, 15.0540



59.8510, 25.7650, 12.1410

Sweetspot

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



53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



82.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



61.9820, 8.4380, -9.7540



40.1090, -1.9250, -3.6610



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.



53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680



67.5180, -14.1630, -24.1710



55.5480, -13.7070, -10.4030



31.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



57.7370, -28.9220, -48.5540



133.1980, -66.4150, -112.4870

Inverse Universe

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



48.1620, 8.8920, 15.0680



58.3680, 14.4840, 23.8600



46.4520, 13.7070, 10.4030



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



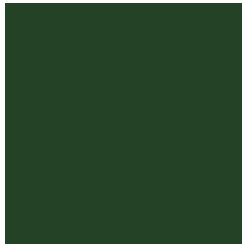
39.2630, 28.9220, 48.5540



90.8020, 66.4150, 112.4870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

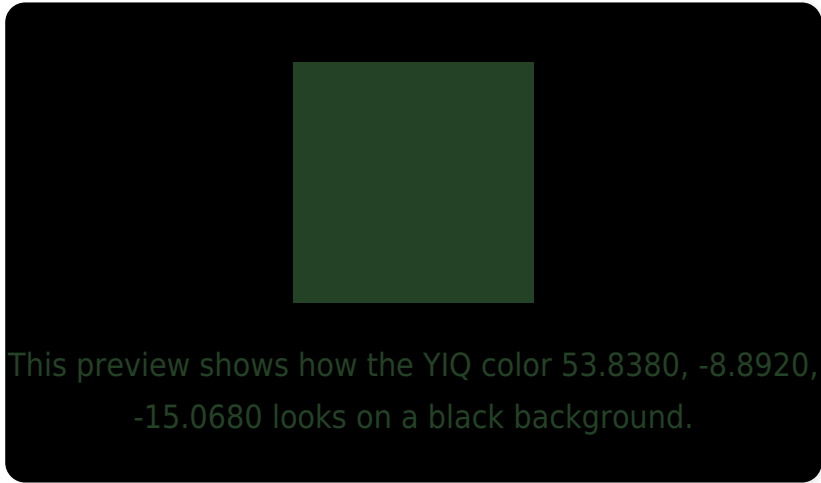
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

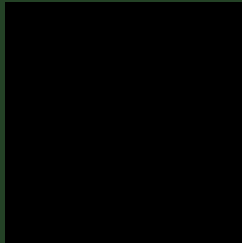
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680.

-15.0680.

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

53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680

Protanopia

58.0580, 11.2800, -6.1920

Deuteranopia

59.2480, 13.8010, -2.3190



Tritanopia

57.2910, -14.1210, -2.8970

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680

Protanomaly

56.6440, 3.5780, -9.7820

Deuteranomaly

57.0080, 5.5490, -6.9550

Tritanomaly

56.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680 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(36, 66, 38)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 66, 38)  
}
```

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(36, 66, 38) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 66, 38) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680 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(36, 66, 38) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 66, 38) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 66, 38)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 66, 38); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 66, 38);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 66, 38)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.8380, -8.8920, -15.0680 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 66, 38) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 66,  
38) }
```

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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