

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.8410, -12.9740,
-7.1660)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	253E38
RGB	37, 62, 56
RGB Percent	15%, 24%, 22%
CMY	0.8550, 0.7568, 0.7804
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.10, 0.76
HSL	166°, 25%, 19%
HSV	166°, 40%, 24%
XYZ	3.1991, 4.1248, 4.3674
YIQ	53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

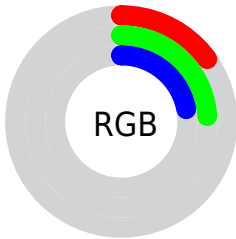
Format	Color
R_{YB}	37, 51, 62
Decimal	2440760
CIE _{Lab}	24.08, -11.32, 0.64
CIE _{LCh}	24, 11.341, 176.760
Yxy	4.1248, 0.2736, 0.3528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280630840 (0xFF253E38)
YUV	53.8410, 1.0644, -14.7696
Hunter-Lab	20.3096, -7.4253, 1.4670

Details

The YIQ color **53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **45.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.1290, -13.8450, -7.9010**, and **13.2220, -9.6730, -6.4170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.8190, -15.9080, -9.0600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.7490, -9.7190, -5.5830**.

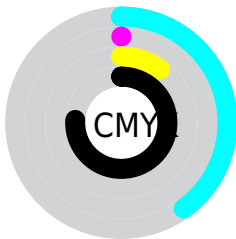
Distribution



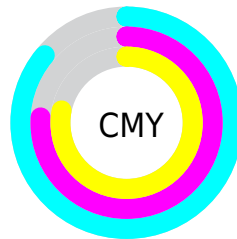
- Red (15%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (78%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660 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 53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.8410, -12.9740,
-7.1660

■ 53.8410, -12.9740,
-7.1660

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.9550, -13.2950,
-6.8550

■ 101.1290,
-13.8450, -7.9010

■ 13.2220, -9.6730,
-6.4170

■ 126.1290,
-13.8450, -7.9010

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.8300,
-14.4410, -8.1130

■ 178.5310,
-15.0370, -8.3250

■ 206.4170,
-14.7160, -8.6360

■ 234.7050,

-15.5870, -9.3710

251.4120, -7.1520,
-2.5440

53.8410, -12.9740,
-7.1660

53.8410, -12.9740,
-7.1660

51.8190, -15.9080,
-9.0600

55.7490, -9.7190,
-5.5830

49.9110, -19.1630,
-10.6430

57.7710, -6.7850,
-3.6890

47.7040, -23.0140,
-12.4380

59.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

45.6820, -25.9480,
-14.3320

62.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

43.7740, -29.2030,
-15.9150

63.9080, 3.2550,
1.5830

■ 41.7520, -32.1370,
-17.8090

■ 65.9300, 6.1890,
3.4770

■ 67.8380, 9.4440,
5.0600

■ 70.1590, 12.9740,
7.1660

■ 72.0670, 16.2290,
8.7490

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230



53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



53.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150

Triad

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



53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



57.5360, -4.2650, 5.7110



57.8290, 13.6630, 0.1830

Complementary

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



53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



45.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660

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.



58.6490, 14.3500, 4.2540



53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



58.7820, 3.8500, 7.3220

Square

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



53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



56.2360, -12.2880, 2.4320



58.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520



56.5680, 9.9040, -3.2800

Rectangle

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



53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



53.8390, -18.6600, -3.2360



58.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520



58.0680, 14.4880, 1.7520

Sweetspot

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



53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



78.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530



53.4690, -3.2990, -11.8030



38.9780, -2.9340, -1.8940



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660



68.9000, -20.6300, -11.5900



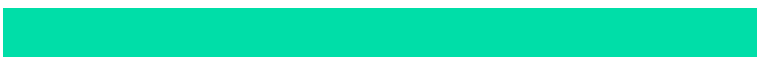
51.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620



29.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



63.3860, -48.9620, -26.7700



149.4660, -114.9780, -63.8580

Inverse Universe

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



45.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



55.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900



47.9970, 13.2500, 2.1620



28.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.7280, 48.6410, 27.0810



72.4200, 115.2990, 63.5470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

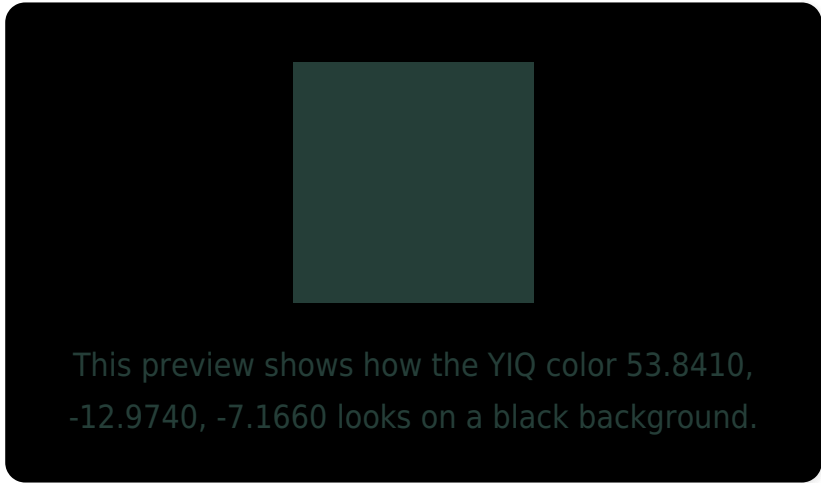
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

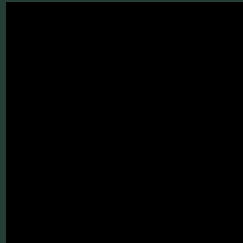
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8410, -12.9740,

-7.1660.

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

53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660

Protanopia

57.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

57.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



Tritanopia

54.9920, -14.7170, -3.1090

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660

Protanomaly

56.0380, -3.1630, -3.2510

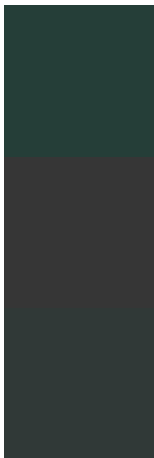
Deuteranomaly

56.3910, -2.6590, -1.3710

Tritanomaly

54.2370, -14.0290, -4.5650

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660 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(37, 62, 56)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(37, 62, 56)  
}
```

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(37, 62, 56) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(37, 62, 56) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660 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(37, 62, 56) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(37, 62, 56) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(37, 62, 56)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(37, 62, 56); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 62, 56);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(37, 62, 56)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.8410, -12.9740, -7.1660 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(37, 62, 56) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(37, 62,  
56) }
```

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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