

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.8470, -38.3330,
17.4030)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C357E
RGB	28, 53, 126
RGB Percent	11%, 21%, 49%
CMY	0.8902, 0.7921, 0.5061
CMYK	0.78, 0.58, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	225°, 64%, 30%
HSV	225°, 78%, 49%
XYZ	5.5148, 4.2990, 20.2598
YIQ	53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

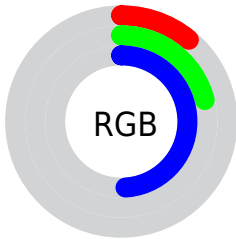
Format	Color
R_{YB}	28, 48, 126
Decimal	1848702
CIE _{Lab}	24.64, 18.41, -44.12
CIE _{LCh}	25, 47.805, 292.653
Yxy	4.2990, 0.1834, 0.1429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280038782 (0xFF1C357E)
YUV	53.8470, 35.5714, -22.6678
Hunter-Lab	20.7340, 11.1930, -43.4201

Details

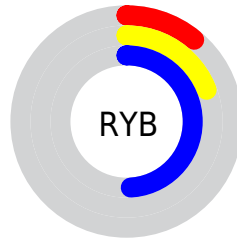
The YIQ color **53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **100.1530, 38.3330, -17.4030**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.8310, -32.2360, 22.5480**, and **15.1210, -27.4210, 17.8830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.6770, -43.6060, 19.3540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.0170, -33.0600, 15.4520**.

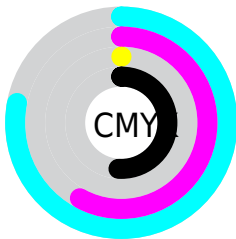
Distribution



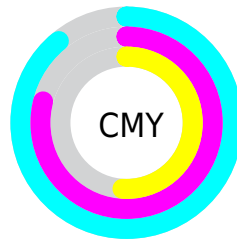
- Red (11%)
- Green (21%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030 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 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.8470, -38.3330,
17.4030

■ 53.8470, -38.3330,
17.4030

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.1840, -40.9000,
14.3640

■ 104.8310,
-32.2360, 22.5480

■ 15.1210, -27.4210,
17.8830

■ 130.7710,
-32.0070, 23.9050

■ 8.9770, -18.3880,
13.8680

■ 157.7110,
-31.7780, 25.2620

■ 4.5940, -10.1800,
8.2840

■ 183.5110,
-28.3390, 23.5090

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 208.6180,
-18.7550, 15.0130

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.7250, -9.1710,

6.5170

■ 53.8470, -38.3330,
17.4030

■ 53.8470, -38.3330,
17.4030

■ 44.6770, -43.6060,
19.3540

■ 63.0170, -33.0600,
15.4520

■ 35.2190, -48.0080,
22.0400

■ 72.4750, -28.6580,
12.7660

■ 33.1480, -49.2460,
22.4500

■ 81.6450, -23.3850,
10.8150

■ 91.1030, -18.9830,
8.1290

■ 100.2730,
-13.7100, 6.1780

■ 109.4430, -8.4370,
4.2270

■ 118.9010, -4.0350,
1.5410

■ 128.0710, 1.2380,
-0.4100

■ 136.9420, 5.9150,
-2.5730

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53.6760, -60.2010, 6.2230



53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030



58.0340, 12.9690, 34.8010

Triad

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



53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030



53.1140, 52.4050, 2.9090



48.3230, -35.4830, -23.2510

Complementary

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



53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030



100.1530, 38.3330, -17.4030

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.



42.0020, -21.8180, -34.1220



53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030



55.6180, 32.8300, -11.2820

Square

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



53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030



46.3870, 57.0310, 29.2150



52.2080, 10.1370, -24.0310



53.1280, -47.6350, -12.2670

Rectangle

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



53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030



51.2280, 36.0300, 40.8780



52.2080, 10.1370, -24.0310



46.2540, -31.0350, -26.7710

Sweetspot

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



53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030



135.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000



93.7340, -50.0620, -28.8620



65.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150



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.



53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030



51.2210, -59.5170, 26.8750



46.0490, -17.7500, 35.3540



58.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310



33.9630, -50.1630, 22.5490



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Inverse Universe

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



60.1520, 50.3830, 28.5510



60.8940, 78.0730, 44.3530



107.9510, 17.7500, -35.3540



59.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



42.0340, 65.6950, 37.3990



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030 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 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

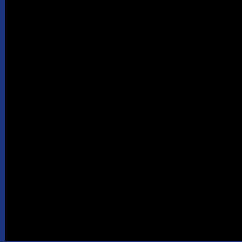
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.8470, -38.3330,

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

53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030

Protanopia

46.5520, -53.9200, 8.0320

Deuteranopia

46.9620, -49.5630, 0.6530



Tritanopia

46.0210, -40.0240, -12.5360

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030

Protanomaly

49.1830, -48.3270, 11.2970

Deuteranomaly

49.1030, -45.3460, 6.8300

Tritanomaly

49.0570, -39.7050, -1.7930

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.2730, -13.7100, 6.1780

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030 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(28, 53, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 53, 126)  
}
```

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(28, 53, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 53, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030 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(28, 53, 126) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 53, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 53, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 53, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 53, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 53,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.8470, -38.3330, 17.4030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 53, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 53,  
126) }
```

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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