

Converting Colors

YIQ(53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(53.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	19404E
RGB	25, 64, 78
RGB Percent	10%, 25%, 31%
CMY	0.9020, 0.7490, 0.6942
CMYK	0.68, 0.18, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	196°, 51%, 20%
HSV	196°, 68%, 31%
XYZ	3.6087, 4.4247, 7.8658
YIQ	53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

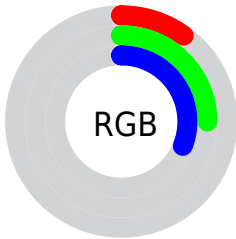
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 47, 78
Decimal	1654862
CIE Lab	25.03, -8.80, -12.56
CIE LCh	25, 15.331, 234.993
Yxy	4.4247, 0.2270, 0.2783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279844942 (0xFF19404E)
YUV	53.9350, 11.8640, -25.3760
Hunter-Lab	21.0349, -6.1876, -7.4465

Details

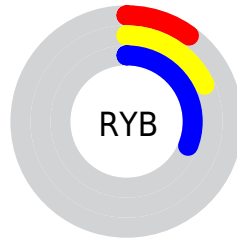
The YIQ color **53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **49.0650, 27.7380, 3.9140**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.6470, -26.8670, -3.1790**, and **16.7900, -16.9640, -0.9320** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.3690, -31.9560, -4.5640**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640**.

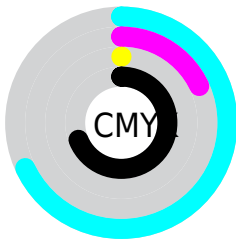
Distribution



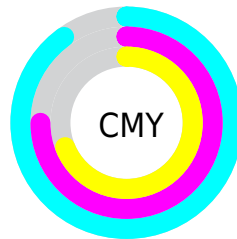
- Red (10%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140 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 53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 53.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140

■ 53.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.9240, -29.2050,
-4.8610

■ 102.6470,
-26.8670, -3.1790

■ 16.7900, -16.9640,
-0.9320

■ 127.7610,
-27.1880, -2.8680

■ 1.1400, -3.2100,
3.1100

■ 153.8750,
-27.5090, -2.5570


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 181.4620,
-27.7840, -3.0800


■ 208.6900,
-28.4260, -2.4580


■ 236.2510,


-25.8120, -5.7800


 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160


 53.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140


 53.9350, -27.7380,
-3.9140


 50.3690, -31.9560,
-4.5640


 57.5010, -23.5200,
-3.2640


 46.8030, -36.1740,
-5.2140


 61.0670, -19.3020,
-2.6140

 43.5360, -39.7960,
-5.6520

 64.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

 42.3510, -40.7130,
-5.5530

 67.9000, -11.4620,
-1.5260

 71.4660, -7.2440,
-0.8760

■ 75.0320, -3.0260,
-0.2260

■ 78.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

■ 81.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 85.4310, 9.0320,
1.5120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.8870, -27.7830, -8.6070



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



57.4140, -18.6610, 2.2910

Triad

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



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



61.2240, 14.3490, 9.7810



57.7690, 4.7240, -8.5240

Complementary

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



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



49.0650, 27.7380, 3.9140

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.



58.7810, 13.6180, -4.5100



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



60.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610

Square

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



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



60.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480



59.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450



55.9680, -6.1420, -9.8380

Rectangle

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



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



59.2410, -10.6840, 6.4040



59.6940, 18.4770, 1.0450



57.9760, 8.5750, -6.7290

Sweetspot

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



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



93.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250



57.5930, -18.7480, -23.6760



45.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140



63.9700, -44.0140, -6.3020



38.6730, -20.5880, 9.6840



36.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



55.6530, -53.3670, -7.5030



125.4230, -120.3050, -16.8570

Inverse Universe

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



45.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650



50.1840, 30.1620, 37.0900



64.3270, 20.5880, -9.6840



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



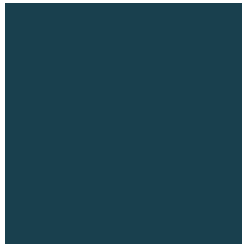
39.0480, 36.7170, 44.9490



88.0360, 82.8310, 101.3190

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

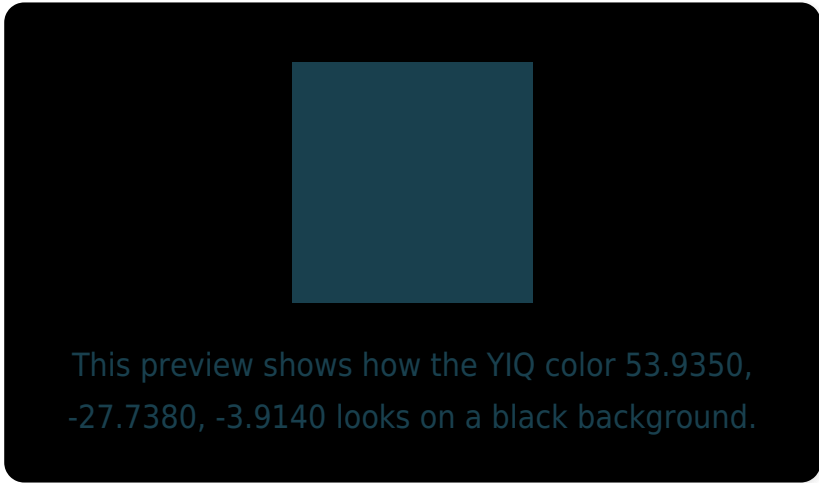
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

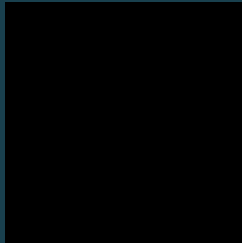
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 53.9350, -27.7380,

-3.9140.

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

53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140

Protanopia

59.8130, -6.6030, 4.0290

Deuteranopia

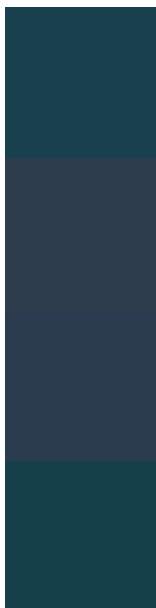
59.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830



Tritanopia

52.5280, -28.1500, -7.4620

Trichromacy



Original Color

53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140

Protanomaly

57.8120, -14.0300, 0.9620

Deuteranomaly

57.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050

Tritanomaly

53.1690, -28.5170, -6.3170

Monochromacy



Original Color

53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140 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(25, 64, 78)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(25, 64, 78)  
}
```

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(25, 64, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(25, 64, 78) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140 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(25, 64, 78) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(25, 64, 78) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(25, 64, 78) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(25, 64, 78); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 64, 78);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(25, 64, 78)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 53.9350, -27.7380, -3.9140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(25, 64, 78) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(25, 64,  
78) }
```

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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