

Converting Colors

YIQ(54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(54.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3A40
RGB	43, 58, 64
RGB Percent	17%, 23%, 25%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7725, 0.7491
CMYK	0.33, 0.09, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	197°, 20%, 21%
HSV	197°, 33%, 25%
XYZ	3.4344, 3.9102, 5.4224
YIQ	54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

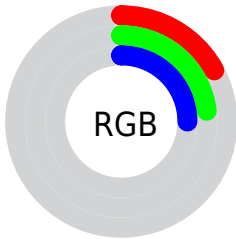
Format	Color
R_{YB}	43, 52, 64
Decimal	2832960
CIE Lab	23.37, -4.41, -5.70
CIE LCh	23, 7.205, 232.278
Yxy	3.9102, 0.2690, 0.3063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281023040 (0xFF2B3A40)
YUV	54.1990, 4.8319, -9.8215
Hunter-Lab	19.7742, -3.6032, -2.4163

Details

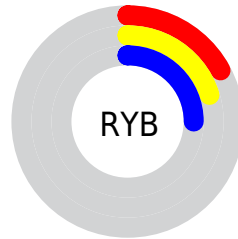
The YIQ color **54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **52.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150**, and **11.3130, -11.1870, -1.0030** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.2310, -13.8920, -1.5400**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880**.

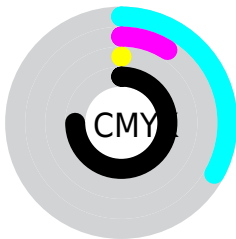
Distribution



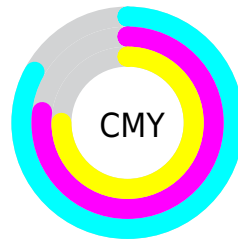
- Red (17%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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 54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

■ 54.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.4980, -10.2700,
-1.1020

■ 101.0140,
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 11.3130, -11.1870,
-1.0030

■ 126.0140,
-11.7830, -1.2150

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 151.7150,
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 178.7150,
-12.3790, -1.4270

■ 206.4160,
-12.9750, -1.6390

■ 234.5300,

-13.2960, -1.3280

253.5050, -2.9800,
-1.0600

54.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

54.1990, -10.8660,
-1.3140

51.2310, -13.8920,
-1.5400

57.1670, -7.8400,
-1.0880

47.9640, -17.5140,
-1.9780

60.4340, -4.2180,
-0.6500

45.5830, -20.8150,
-2.7270

62.8150, -0.9170,
0.0990

42.3160, -24.4370,
-3.1650

66.0820, 2.7050,
0.5370

39.3480, -27.4630,
-3.3910

69.0500, 5.7310,
0.7630

■ 36.3800, -30.4890,
-3.6170

■ 72.0180, 8.7570,
0.9890

■ 34.2980, -33.1940,
-4.1540

■ 75.2850, 12.3790,
1.4270

■ 78.2530, 15.4050,
1.6530

■ 80.9330, 19.3020,
2.6140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930



54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



55.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910

Triad

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



54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



56.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



55.4470, 2.9350, -3.6330

Complementary

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



54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



52.8010, 10.8660, 1.3140

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.



55.6540, 6.7860, -1.8380



54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



56.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Square

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



54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



56.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950



55.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780



54.2830, -2.4750, -4.7070

Rectangle

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



54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



55.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



55.9040, 9.0780, 0.6780



55.3440, 4.7230, -2.9970

Sweetspot

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



54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



80.4340, -4.2180, -0.6500



56.0110, -7.7010, -9.1170



40.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370



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.



54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140



68.8500, -17.1930, -2.2890



48.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



51.5610, -50.1120, -5.9200



119.4560, -115.9040, -14.0160

Inverse Universe

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



50.9890, 7.7010, 9.1170



63.6030, 11.9640, 14.4600



58.6710, 8.1160, -3.9160



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



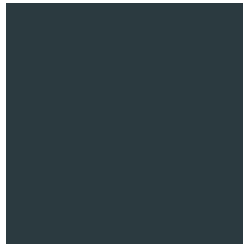
36.8690, 35.6630, 42.0230



85.2160, 82.1440, 97.2480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

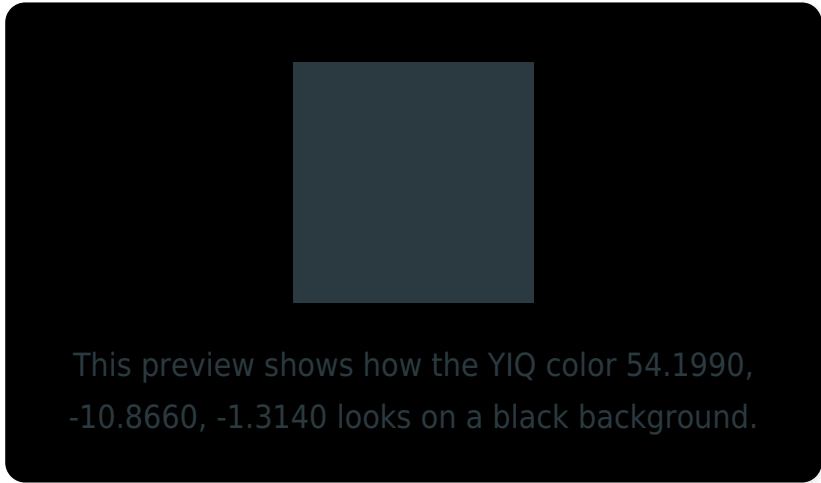
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

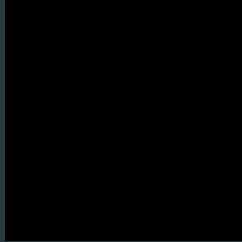
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

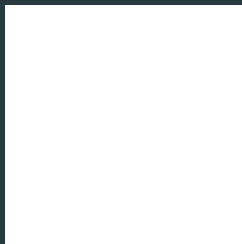
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.1990, -10.8660,

-1.3140.

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

54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Protanopia

55.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Deuteranopia

56.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



Tritanopia

54.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Protanomaly

55.3030, -5.2270, 1.1170

Deuteranomaly

55.2430, -4.9980, 2.4740

Tritanomaly

54.0850, -10.5450, -1.6250

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.8470, -3.9430, -0.1270

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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(43, 58, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 58, 64)  
}
```

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(43, 58, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 58, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 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(43, 58, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 58, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(43, 58, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 58, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 58, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 58, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.1990, -10.8660, -1.3140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 58, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 58,  
64) }
```

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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