

Converting Colors

YIQ(54.2760, -18.9330,
-14.8130)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(54.2760, -18.9330,
-14.8130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1B4532
RGB	27, 69, 50
RGB Percent	11%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.8942, 0.7293, 0.8040
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.28, 0.73
HSL	153°, 44%, 19%
HSV	153°, 61%, 27%
XYZ	3.1558, 4.7212, 3.7608
YIQ	54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

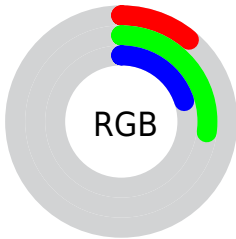
Format	Color
R_{YB}	27, 54, 69
Decimal	1787186
CIE Lab	25.93, -20.01, 7.15
CIE LCh	26, 21.247, 160.331
Yxy	4.7212, 0.2712, 0.4057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279977266 (0xFF1B4532)
YUV	54.2760, -2.1081, -23.9211
Hunter-Lab	21.7283, -12.0990, 4.9477

Details

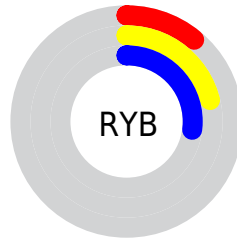
The YIQ color **54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **41.7240, 18.9330, 14.8130**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.6350, -18.5660, -15.9580**, and **16.1910, -8.3880, -13.1880** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.8410, -22.1420, -17.2300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.7110, -15.7240, -12.3960**.

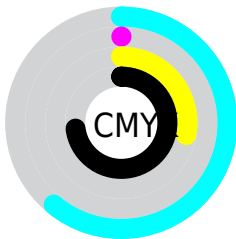
Distribution



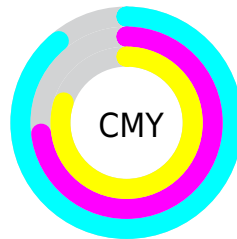
- Red (11%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130 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 54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.2760, -18.9330,
-14.8130

■ 54.2760, -18.9330,
-14.8130

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.9060, -20.7670,
-14.6150

■ 102.6350,
-18.5660, -15.9580

■ 16.1910, -8.3880,
-13.1880

■ 127.6350,
-18.5660, -15.9580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.9230,
-19.4370, -16.6930

■ 180.8090,
-19.1160, -17.0040

■ 208.5100,
-19.7120, -17.2160

■ 236.7980,

-20.5830, -17.9510

■ 249.0200,
-11.9200, -4.2400

■ 54.2760, -18.9330,
-14.8130

■ 54.2760, -18.9330,
-14.8130

■ 51.8410, -22.1420,
-17.2300

■ 56.7110, -15.7240,
-12.3960

■ 49.4060, -25.3510,
-19.6470

■ 59.1460, -12.5150,
-9.9790

■ 46.9710, -28.5600,
-22.0640

■ 61.5810, -9.3060,
-7.5620

■ 44.8350, -31.1730,
-24.2690

■ 64.0160, -6.0970,
-5.1450

■ 66.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

■ 68.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 71.1360, 2.6130,
2.2050

■ 73.5710, 5.8220,
4.6220

■ 76.0060, 9.0310,
7.0390

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.4970, -0.5020, -12.9340



54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



48.7280, -40.7570, -15.7730

Triad

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



54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



60.1630, -19.2120, 6.7720



61.5210, 26.4540, 5.1580

Complementary

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



54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



41.7240, 18.9330, 14.8130

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.



62.0680, 23.6560, 11.8160



54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



63.0190, -1.0110, 12.8210

Square

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



54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



52.1060, -41.4010, -4.0970



63.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850



60.9130, 22.0540, -3.2100

Rectangle

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



54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



49.2810, -43.6920, -12.1400



63.3860, 14.0730, 14.7850



62.1020, 26.3160, 7.6600

Sweetspot

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



54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



83.4180, -7.2890, -5.5690



57.6340, 0.3700, -17.7260



42.4400, -4.3550, -3.6750



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130



66.2590, -29.4310, -22.7990



55.8550, -24.7570, -8.3810



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



64.2690, -44.5590, -34.9830



147.3850, -102.2290, -80.1570

Inverse Universe

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



41.7240, 18.9330, 14.8130



46.8550, 29.1100, 23.1100



40.1450, 24.7570, 8.3810



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



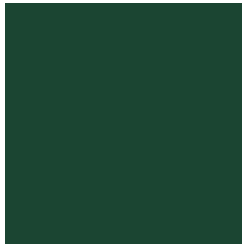
34.7310, 44.5590, 34.9830



79.6150, 102.2290, 80.1570

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

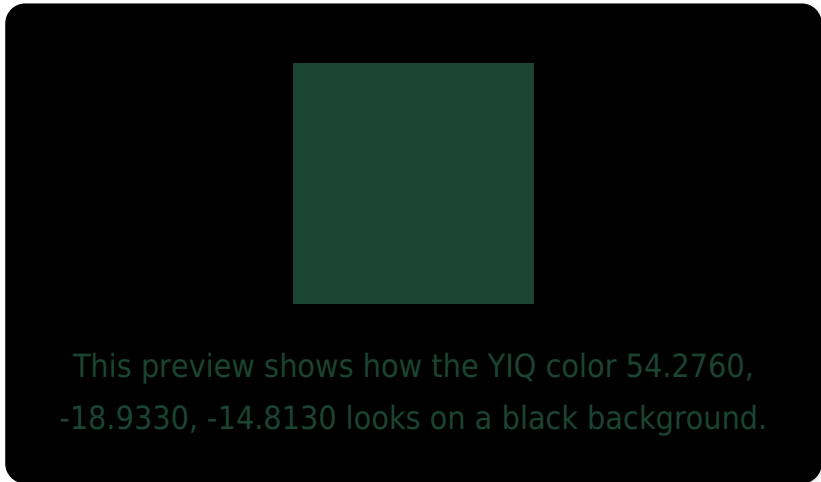
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

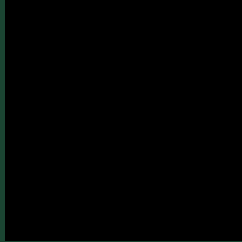
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.2760, -18.9330,

-14.8130.

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

54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

Protanopia

60.7850, 7.7950, -3.6050

Deuteranopia

61.4910, 8.8030, 0.1550



Tritanopia

57.1160, -20.9980, -4.9180

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

Protanomaly

58.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

Deuteranomaly

58.9410, -1.5120, -5.6400

Tritanomaly

55.8940, -20.4930, -8.5650

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130 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(27, 69, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(27, 69, 50)  
}
```

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(27, 69, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(27, 69, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130 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(27, 69, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(27, 69, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(27, 69, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(27, 69, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 69, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(27, 69, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.2760, -18.9330, -14.8130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(27, 69, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(27, 69,  
50) }
```

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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