

Converting Colors

YIQ(54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420)
contains.

YIQ(54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(54.3860, -30.6260,
-6.6420)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	15434D
RGB	21, 67, 77
RGB Percent	8%, 26%, 30%
CMY	0.9177, 0.7372, 0.6982
CMYK	0.73, 0.13, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	191°, 57%, 19%
HSV	191°, 73%, 30%
XYZ	3.6554, 4.7111, 7.7318
YIQ	54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

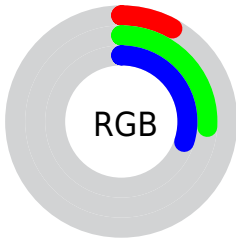
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 46, 77
Decimal	1393485
CIE Lab	25.90, -11.81, -10.59
CIE LCh	26, 15.861, 221.872
Yxy	4.7111, 0.2271, 0.2926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279583565 (0xFF15434D)
YUV	54.3860, 11.1487, -29.2795
Hunter-Lab	21.7051, -7.9224, -5.9266

Details

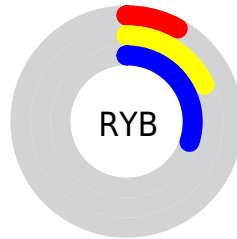
The YIQ color **54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **43.6140, 30.6260, 6.6420**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3970, -29.1590, -5.6950**, and **18.4370, -17.4680, -2.8120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.4070, -35.1190, -7.8150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.3650, -26.1330, -5.4690**.

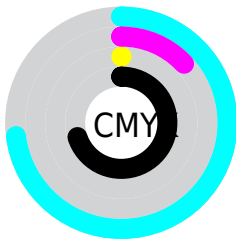
Distribution



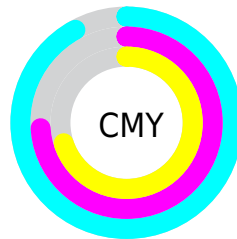
- Red (8%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (70%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420 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 54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.3860, -30.6260,
-6.6420

■ 54.3860, -30.6260,
-6.6420

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.5710, -29.7090,
-6.7410

■ 103.3970,
-29.1590, -5.6950

■ 18.4370, -17.4680,
-2.8120

■ 129.3970,
-29.1590, -5.6950

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,
2.7990

■ 155.5110,
-29.4800, -5.3840

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 182.2120,
-30.0760, -5.5960

■ 210.2120,
-30.0760, -5.5960

■ 238.0010,

-28.1040, -8.2960

■ 248.7210,
-12.5160, -4.4520

■ 54.3860, -30.6260,
-6.6420

■ 54.3860, -30.6260,
-6.6420

■ 51.4070, -35.1190,
-7.8150

■ 57.3650, -26.1330,
-5.4690

■ 48.1400, -38.7410,
-8.2530

■ 60.6320, -22.5110,
-5.0310

■ 45.7590, -42.0420,
-9.0020

■ 63.6110, -18.0180,
-3.8580

■ 66.5900, -13.5250,
-2.6850

■ 69.8570, -9.9030,
-2.2470

■ 72.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 76.4020, -1.1920,
-0.4240

■ 79.3810, 3.3010,
0.7490

■ 82.0610, 7.1980,
1.7100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.6160, -25.5820, -9.9500



54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



57.8970, -24.5750, -0.6630

Triad

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



54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



62.8970, 10.9560, 10.7000



60.1610, 9.4920, -6.8280

Complementary

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



54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



43.6140, 30.6260, 6.6420

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.



61.2160, 16.8270, -2.0930



54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



62.4370, 18.0630, 8.5510

Square

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



54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



63.0960, 0.0900, 9.3860



61.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



58.3060, -1.2820, -9.8100

Rectangle

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



54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



59.8380, -16.9190, 3.7610



61.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600



60.6560, 12.4720, -5.7680

Sweetspot

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



54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



90.9600, -11.6910, -2.8830



54.8980, -18.2890, -26.4890



45.9390, -7.1980, -1.7100



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.



54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420



64.4810, -47.1310, -10.3870



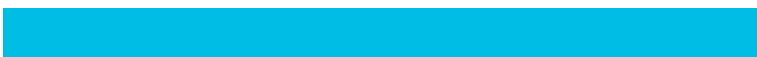
38.5370, -23.2010, 7.4790



36.8040, -2.3840, -0.8480



60.9360, -55.8420, -12.2100



137.1630, -125.8050, -27.3170

Inverse Universe

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



42.9880, 18.6100, 26.1780



46.8080, 28.4650, 40.3130



59.4630, 23.2010, -7.4790



35.6520, 1.1000, 2.0920



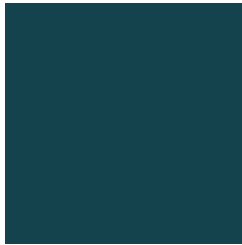
40.0740, 33.8280, 47.7480



90.3160, 76.4110, 107.5390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

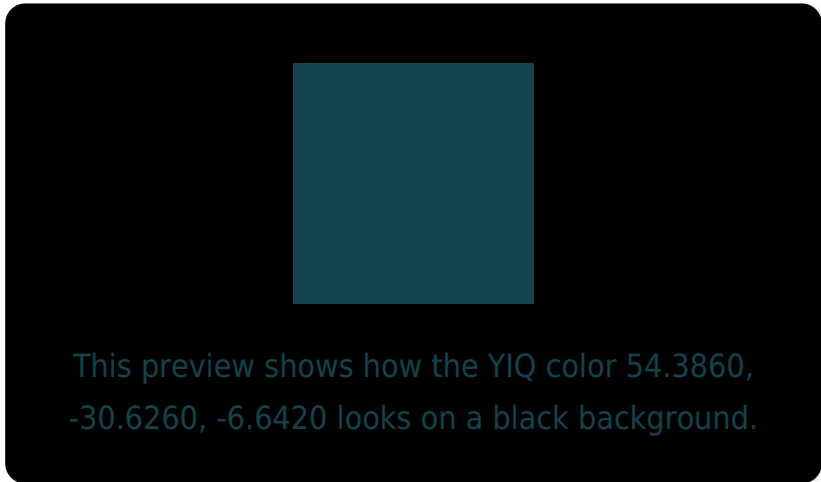
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

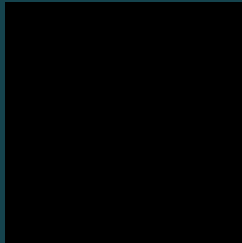
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.3860, -30.6260,

-6.6420.

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

54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420

Protanopia

61.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

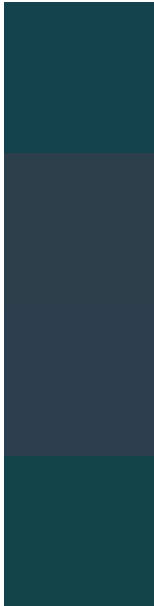
61.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850



Tritanopia

53.6200, -31.4050, -9.0450

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420

Protanomaly

58.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950

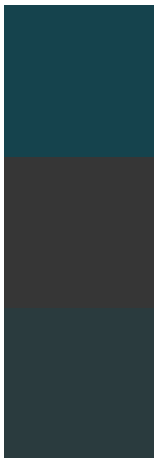
Deuteranomaly

59.3280, -15.5430, 0.8490

Tritanomaly

54.0330, -31.1300, -8.5220

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420 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(21, 67, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 67, 77)  
}
```

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(21, 67, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 67, 77) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420 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(21, 67, 77) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 67, 77) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 67, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 67, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 67, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 67, 77)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.3860, -30.6260, -6.6420 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 67, 77) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 67,  
77) }
```

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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