

Converting Colors

YIQ(54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(54.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	353832
RGB	53, 56, 50
RGB Percent	21%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.7922, 0.7804, 0.8039
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.11, 0.78
HSL	90°, 6%, 21%
HSV	90°, 11%, 22%
XYZ	3.4580, 3.8156, 3.5720
YIQ	54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

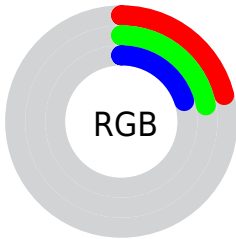
Format	Color
R_{YB}	50, 56, 53
Decimal	3487794
CIE _{Lab}	23.05, -2.65, 3.31
CIE _{LCh}	23, 4.237, 128.701
Yxy	3.8156, 0.3188, 0.3518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281677874 (0xFF353832)
YUV	54.4190, -2.1786, -1.2445
Hunter-Lab	19.5335, -2.5836, 2.8314

Details

The YIQ color **54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130**, and **10.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.8380, 0.2760, -5.0040**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

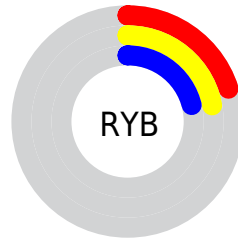
Distribution



Red (21%)

Green (22%)

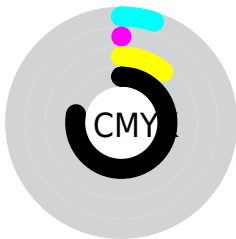
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (21%)

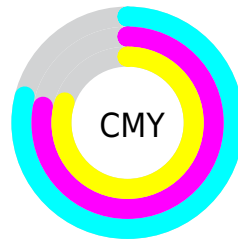


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (78%)



Cyan (79%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020 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 54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 54.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 33.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 101.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

■ 10.3650, 0.2300,
-4.1700

■ 126.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 178.8920, 0.1840,
-3.3360

■ 206.0060, -0.1370,
-3.0250

■ 234.3050, 0.4590,

-2.8130

■ 54.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 54.4190, 0.1380,
-2.5020

■ 52.8380, 0.2760,
-5.0040

■ 56.0000, -0.0000,
0.0000

■ 51.3710, 0.0930,
-7.1950

■ 57.4670, 0.1830,
2.1910

■ 50.0890, 0.8270,
-9.4850

■ 58.7490, -0.5510,
4.4810

■ 48.6220, 0.6440,
-11.6760

■ 60.2160, -0.3680,
6.6720

■ 47.0410, 0.7820,
-14.1780

■ 61.7970, -0.5060,
9.1740

■ 45.4600, 0.9200,
-16.6800

■ 63.3780, -0.6440,
11.6760

■ 43.9930, 0.7370,
-18.8710

■ 64.8450, -0.4610,
13.8670

■ 42.7110, 1.4710,
-21.1610

■ 66.1270, -1.1950,
16.1570

■ 41.2440, 1.2880,
-23.3520

■ 67.5940, -1.0120,
18.3480

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



54.4510, -2.8880, -2.7280

Triad

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



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



54.4770, -5.7770, 0.0710



55.8050, 5.0430, 2.2190

Complementary

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



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020

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.



55.5490, 2.8880, 2.7280



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



55.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Square

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



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



54.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



55.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



55.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860

Rectangle

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



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



54.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300



55.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



55.6200, 4.1260, 2.3180

Sweetspot

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



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



73.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340



53.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



37.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020



71.3650, 0.2300, -4.1700



53.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



27.3590, 0.3670, -1.1450



67.7580, 2.1160, -38.3640



161.1440, 4.7390, -91.4290

Inverse Universe

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



51.5810, -0.1380, 2.5020



66.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



25.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570



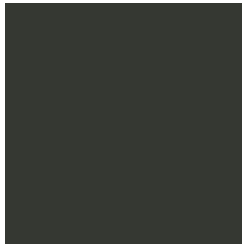
24.2420, -2.1160, 38.3640



57.8560, -4.7390, 91.4290

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

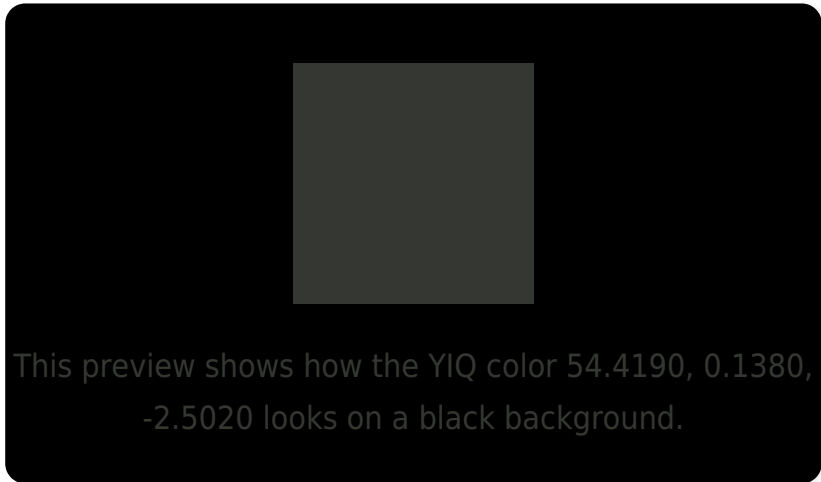
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

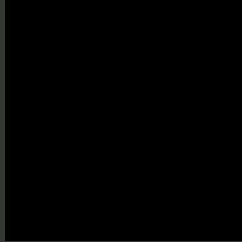
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.4190, 0.1380,

-2.5020.

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

54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020

Protanopia

54.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420

Deuteranopia

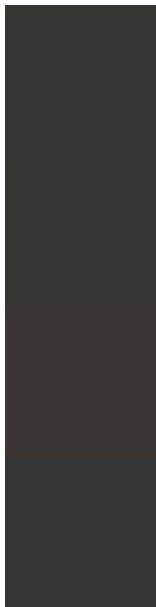
55.4630, 6.0060, 1.2860



Tritanopia

55.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020

Protanomaly

54.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540

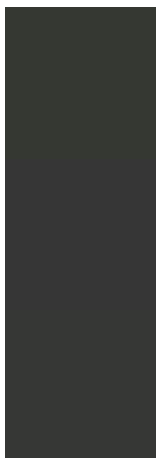
Deuteranomaly

55.1530, 3.9430, 0.1270

Tritanomaly

54.8150, -0.9170, 0.0990

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020

Achromatopsia

54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020 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(53, 56, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(53, 56, 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(53, 56, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(53, 56, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020 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(53, 56, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(53, 56, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(53, 56, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(53, 56, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 56, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(53, 56, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.4190, 0.1380, -2.5020 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(53, 56, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(53, 56,  
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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