

Converting Colors

YIQ(54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(54.5900, -13.5250,
-2.6850)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	283C41
RGB	40, 60, 65
RGB Percent	16%, 24%, 25%
CMY	0.8432, 0.7647, 0.7452
CMYK	0.38, 0.08, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	192°, 24%, 21%
HSV	192°, 38%, 25%
XYZ	3.4446, 4.0650, 5.6019
YIQ	54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

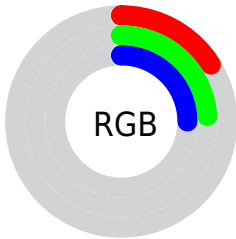
Format	Color
RYB	40, 51, 65
Decimal	2636865
CIELab	23.89, -6.45, -5.62
CIELCh	24, 8.557, 221.039
Yxy	4.0650, 0.2627, 0.3100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280826945 (0xFF283C41)
YUV	54.5900, 5.1321, -12.7954
Hunter-Lab	20.1618, -4.7864, -2.3602

Details

The YIQ color **54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **50.4100, 13.5250, 2.6850**, and the grayscale version is **55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.4050, -14.4420, -2.5860**, and **13.1880, -12.3330, -2.2610** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.9100, -17.4220, -3.6460**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360**.

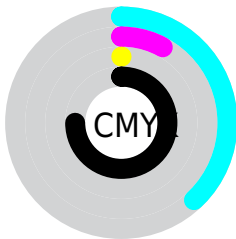
Distribution



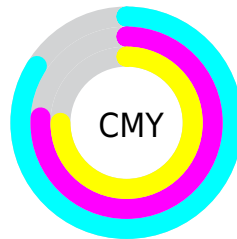
- Red (16%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850 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 54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.5900, -13.5250,
-2.6850

■ 54.5900, -13.5250,
-2.6850

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 32.5900, -13.5250,
-2.6850

■ 101.4050,
-14.4420, -2.5860

■ 13.1880, -12.3330,
-2.2610

■ 126.9920,
-14.7170, -3.1090

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.9920,
-14.7170, -3.1090

■ 179.8070,
-15.6340, -3.0100

■ 206.8070,
-15.6340, -3.0100

■ 235.5080,

-16.2300, -3.2220

252.6080, -4.7680,
-1.6960

54.5900, -13.5250,
-2.6850

54.5900, -13.5250,
-2.6850

51.9100, -17.4220,
-3.6460

56.9710, -10.2240,
-1.9360

48.9420, -20.4480,
-3.8720

60.2380, -6.6020,
-1.4980

46.2620, -24.3450,
-4.8330

62.6190, -3.3010,
-0.7490

43.8810, -27.6460,
-5.5820

65.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

41.2010, -31.5430,
-6.5430

67.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

■ 38.2330, -34.5690,
-6.7690

■ 70.9470, 7.5190,
1.3990

■ 37.9340, -35.1650,
-6.9810

■ 73.3280, 10.8200,
2.1480

■ 76.0080, 14.7170,
3.1090

■ 78.9760, 17.7430,
3.3350

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740



54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



55.9540, -11.5540, 0.1420

Triad

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



54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



58.0980, 5.7760, 5.4560



56.1160, 5.3650, -3.6190

Complementary

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



54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



50.4100, 13.5250, 2.6850

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.



57.1490, 9.7660, -0.7780



54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



57.7240, 9.7650, 4.7490

Square

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



54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



57.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270



57.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480



55.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160

Rectangle

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



54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



56.2750, -8.0240, 2.2480



57.3280, 10.8200, 2.1480



56.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

Sweetspot

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



54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



79.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



55.2450, -8.4800, -11.5200



40.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



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.



54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850



67.6430, -21.0440, -4.0840



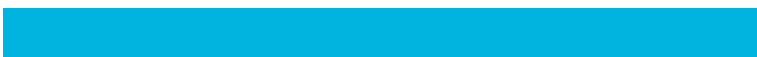
47.5460, -10.2250, 3.5910



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



56.8440, -52.5870, -10.6270



131.1960, -121.4040, -24.4760

Inverse Universe

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



49.7550, 8.4800, 11.5200



60.1950, 13.2930, 17.9090



57.4540, 10.2250, -3.5910



31.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



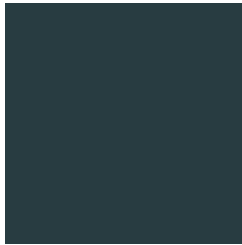
37.8950, 32.7740, 44.8220



87.4960, 75.7240, 103.4680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

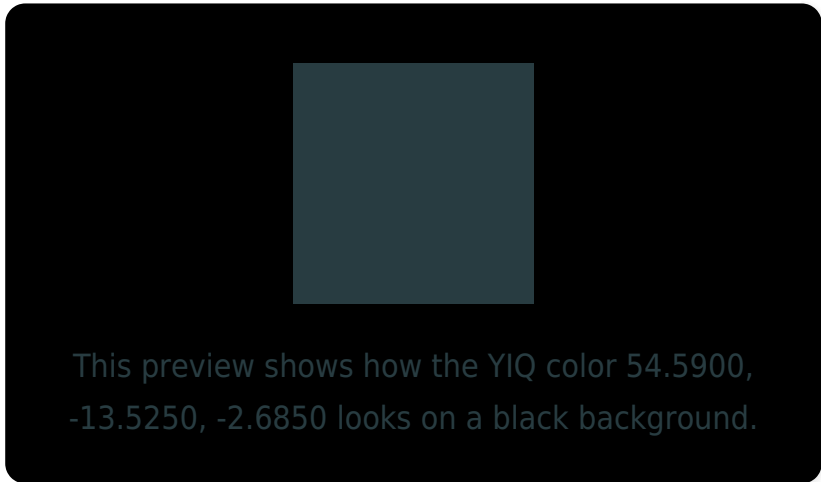
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

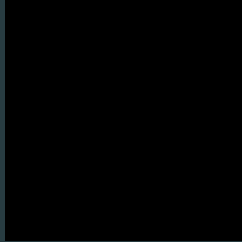
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.5900, -13.5250,

-2.6850.

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

54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Protanopia

56.7980, -2.2470, 2.1770

Deuteranopia

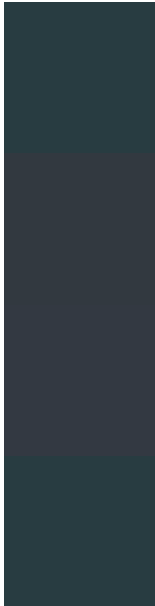
57.1510, -1.7430, 4.0570



Tritanopia

54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Protanomaly

55.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

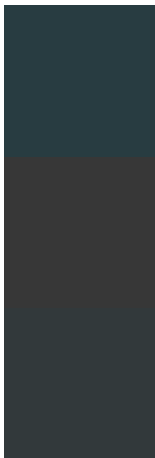
Deuteranomaly

56.2320, -6.4650, 1.5270

Tritanomaly

54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

55.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850 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(40, 60, 65)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(40, 60, 65)  
}
```

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(40, 60, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(40, 60, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850 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(40, 60, 65) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(40, 60, 65) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(40, 60, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(40, 60, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(40, 60, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.5900, -13.5250, -2.6850 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(40, 60, 65) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(40, 60,  
65) }
```

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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