

Converting Colors

YIQ(54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(54.6920, -30.7670,
12.4410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	21376E
RGB	33, 55, 110
RGB Percent	13%, 22%, 43%
CMY	0.8706, 0.7843, 0.5688
CMYK	0.70, 0.50, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	223°, 54%, 28%
HSV	223°, 70%, 43%
XYZ	4.8059, 4.1814, 15.2937
YIQ	54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

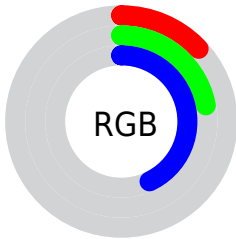
Format	Color
R_{YB}	33, 50, 110
Decimal	2176878
CIE _{Lab}	24.26, 11.35, -34.55
CIE _{LCh}	24, 36.361, 288.182
Yxy	4.1814, 0.1979, 0.1722
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280366958 (0xFF21376E)
YUV	54.6920, 27.2668, -19.0239
Hunter-Lab	20.4485, 6.1669, -30.0298

Details

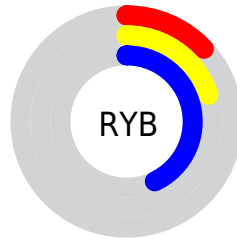
The YIQ color **54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **88.3080, 30.7670, -12.4410**, and the grayscale version is **54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.7680, -27.9250, 16.0030**, and **14.1120, -23.2020, 13.0060** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **46.7070, -35.1230, 14.2930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.6770, -26.4110, 10.5890**.

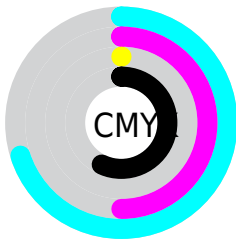
Distribution



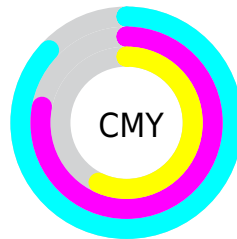
- Red (13%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410 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 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 54.6920, -30.7670,
12.4410

■ 54.6920, -30.7670,
12.4410

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.6480, -36.6350,
8.6530

■ 103.7680,
-27.9250, 16.0030

■ 14.1120, -23.2020,
13.0060

■ 129.2950,
-27.9710, 16.8370

■ 6.2070, -13.3440,
10.5600

■ 155.8220,
-28.0170, 17.6710

■ 2.5250, -5.7320,
4.7640

■ 183.3490,
-28.0630, 18.5050

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 208.5960,
-21.6890, 13.1190

■ 233.7030,

-12.1050, 4.6230

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 54.6920, -30.7670,
12.4410

■ 54.6920, -30.7670,
12.4410

■ 46.7070, -35.1230,
14.2930

■ 62.6770, -26.4110,
10.5890

■ 38.7220, -39.4790,
16.1450

■ 70.6620, -22.0550,
8.7370

■ 30.7370, -43.8350,
17.9970

■ 78.6470, -17.6990,
6.8850

■ 86.0450, -13.0680,
5.5560

■ 94.0300, -8.7120,
3.7040

■ 102.0150, -4.3560,
1.8520

■ 110.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 117.9850, 4.3560,
-1.8520

■ 125.9700, 8.7120,
-3.7040

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.2220, -53.2310, 1.0490



54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410



58.9910, 5.3600, 24.0160

Triad

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



54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410



55.3070, 41.6760, 4.6200



46.3340, -34.0160, -22.3040

Complementary

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



54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410



88.3080, 30.7670, -12.4410

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.



47.3610, -12.2830, -25.2030



54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410



54.4440, 33.3800, -10.2360

Square

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



54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410



54.0920, 41.4440, 19.8440



52.2520, 16.0050, -20.2430



49.5260, -43.0040, -13.5960

Rectangle

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



54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410



57.6680, 22.5070, 27.1390



52.2520, 16.0050, -20.2430



44.6070, -30.5310, -24.8910

Sweetspot

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



54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410



121.1160, -11.8300, 5.1460



84.3550, -38.5090, -23.4770



58.8730, -6.8320, 2.6720



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410



56.6380, -47.8700, 19.5380



46.2630, -15.7770, 27.1270



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



33.6380, -47.8700, 19.5380



69.8350, -98.8120, 39.6840

Inverse Universe

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



58.5310, 38.8300, 23.1660



62.7560, 60.6060, 36.0140



96.7370, 15.7770, -27.1270



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.7560, 60.6060, 36.0140



81.9470, 124.4210, 74.4450

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410 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



This preview shows how the YIQ color 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

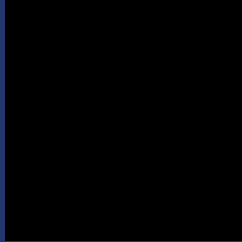
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 54.6920, -30.7670,

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

54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410

Protanopia

53.3000, -35.5350, 10.7450

Deuteranopia

46.3750, -49.2880, 1.1760



Tritanopia

45.4340, -39.7490, -12.0130

Trichromacy



Original Color

54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410

Protanomaly

54.1970, -33.7470, 11.3810

Deuteranomaly

49.7180, -42.8240, 5.1760

Tritanomaly

48.9710, -36.5870, -3.2350

Monochromacy



Original Color

54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410

Achromatopsia

55.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

54.8880, -11.1880, 4.5240

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410 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(33, 55, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(33, 55, 110)  
}
```

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(33, 55, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(33, 55, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410 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(33, 55, 110) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(33, 55, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(33, 55, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(33, 55, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 55, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(33, 55,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 54.6920, -30.7670, 12.4410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(33, 55, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(33, 55,  
110) }
```

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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