

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840)
contains.

YIQ(52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840)	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(52.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	423024
RGB	66, 48, 36
RGB Percent	26%, 19%, 14%
CMY	0.7411, 0.8118, 0.8588
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.45, 0.74
HSL	24°, 29%, 20%
HSV	24°, 45%, 26%
XYZ	3.6227, 3.3993, 2.1356
YIQ	52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

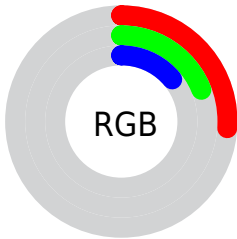
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 56, 36
Decimal	4337700
CIE Lab	21.58, 6.30, 10.85
CIE LCh	22, 12.546, 59.868
Yxy	3.3993, 0.3956, 0.3712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282527780 (0xFF423024)
YUV	52.0140, -7.8949, 12.2657
Hunter-Lab	18.4373, 2.8080, 6.0384

Details

The YIQ color **52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **49.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090**, and **6.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.8680, 17.9270, -0.0010**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1600, 11.2330, 0.1690**.

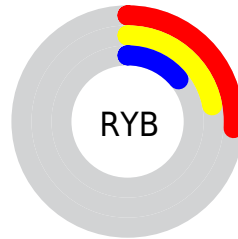
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (19%)

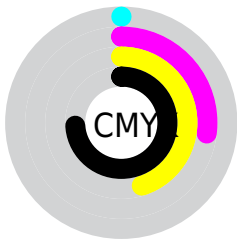
Blue (14%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (14%)

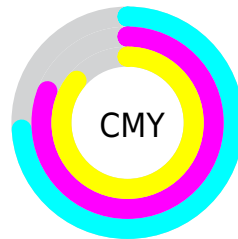


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840 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 52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840

■ 52.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.4160, 13.3880,
-0.3400

■ 98.7970, 16.6890,
0.4090

■ 6.8660, 12.2410,
3.9290

■ 123.9820, 17.6060,
0.3100

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.2810, 18.2020,
0.5220

■ 176.4660, 19.1190,
0.4230

■ 203.7650, 19.7150,
0.6350

■ 231.9500, 20.6320,

0.5360

■ 253.1760, 5.1360,
-4.9760

■ 52.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840

■ 52.0140, 14.5800,
0.0840

■ 48.8680, 17.9270,
-0.0010

■ 55.1600, 11.2330,
0.1690

■ 45.8360, 20.9530,
0.2250

■ 58.1920, 8.2070,
-0.0570

■ 42.6900, 24.3000,
0.1400

■ 61.3380, 4.8600,
0.0280

■ 39.6580, 27.3260,
0.3660

■ 64.3700, 1.8340,
-0.1980

■ 36.5120, 30.6730,
0.2810

■ 67.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 34.9960, 32.1860,
0.3940

■ 70.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 73.6940, -7.8860,
-0.2540

■ 76.8400, -11.2330,
-0.1690

■ 79.8720, -14.2590,
-0.3950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.8340, 15.2670, 4.1550



52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



51.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140

Triad

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



52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



47.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140



52.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

Complementary

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



52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



49.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840

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.



51.0510, -13.2050, 2.5310



52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



47.2900, -21.5480, -5.9640

Square

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



52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



49.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700



48.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



53.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810

Rectangle

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



52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



50.5350, 5.5030, -6.1210



48.2950, -19.9440, -1.9920



51.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Sweetspot

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



52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



80.9360, 6.0520, 0.4520



47.1360, 11.7810, 12.2690



39.8540, 3.3470, -0.0850



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.



52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840



64.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390



60.8190, 10.4550, -7.7610



31.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130



51.8960, 47.0870, 0.1670



119.8060, 108.7540, 0.4180

Inverse Universe

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



49.9860, -14.5800, -0.0840



61.4950, -23.3830, -0.2390



41.7680, -10.7300, 7.2380



31.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



45.1040, -47.0870, -0.1670



104.7810, -109.0290, -0.9410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

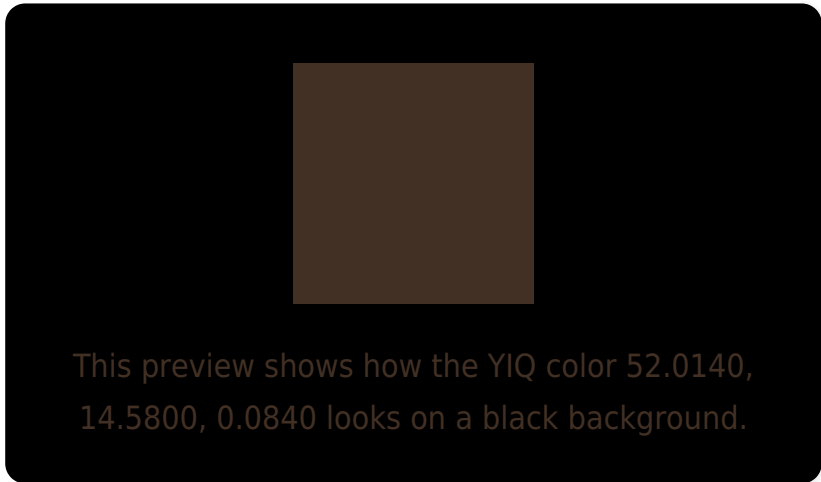
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

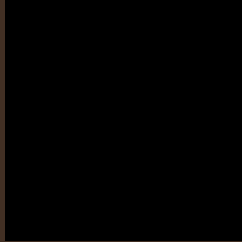
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0140, 14.5800,

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

52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840

Protanopia

51.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Deuteranopia

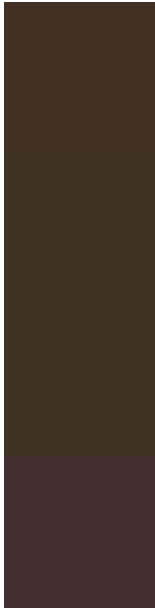
51.9920, 11.6460, -1.8100



Tritanopia

52.7350, 11.2320, 5.6960

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840

Protanomaly

52.0950, 9.8580, -2.4460

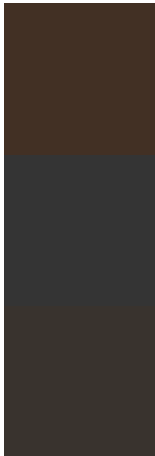
Deuteranomaly

51.7040, 12.5170, -1.0750

Tritanomaly

52.7520, 12.5620, 3.6180

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.2240, 5.1810, -0.2830

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840 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(66, 48, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 48, 36)  
}
```

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(66, 48, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 48, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840 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(66, 48, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 48, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 48, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 48, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 48, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 48, 36)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.0140, 14.5800, 0.0840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 48, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 48,  
36) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor