

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.0430, -11.8680,
-38.2360)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.0430, -11.8680,
-38.2360)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	115000
RGB	17, 80, 0
RGB Percent	7%, 31%, 0%
CMY	0.9335, 0.6862, 1.0000
CMYK	0.79, 0.00, 1.00, 0.69
HSL	107°, 100%, 16%
HSV	107°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	3.1009, 5.8599, 0.9677
YIQ	52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

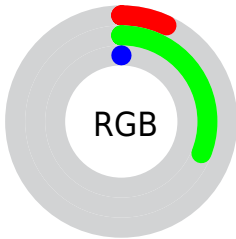
Format	Color
RYB	0, 80, 63
Decimal	1134592
CIELab	29.06, -34.44, 36.25
CIELCh	29, 50.006, 133.531
Yxy	5.8599, 0.3123, 0.5902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279324672 (0xFF115000)
YUV	52.0430, -25.6572, -30.7327
Hunter-Lab	24.2072, -19.4973, 14.5748

Details

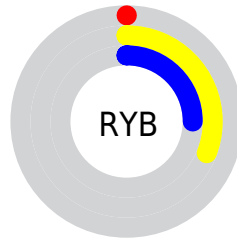
The YIQ color **52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336600**. A complement of this color would be **27.9570, 11.8680, 38.2360**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.9510, -8.6130, -36.6530**, and **21.1320, -9.9000, -18.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.7490, -10.8600, -34.4760**.

Distribution



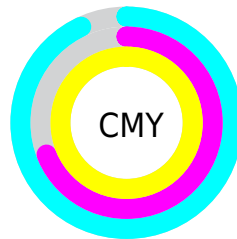
- Red (7%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (79%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (69%)





- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360 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 52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 52.0430, -11.8680,
-38.2360

 52.0430, -11.8680,
-38.2360

 252.8340, 6.0990,
-5.9090


 32.8720, -15.4000,
-29.2880


 103.9510, -8.6130,
-36.6530


 21.1320, -9.9000,
-18.8280

 129.7230, -7.9710,
-37.2750

 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

 156.7830, -8.2000,
-38.6320

 183.6690, -7.8790,
-38.9430

 212.1420, -7.8330,
-39.7770

 232.3970, -3.9370,

-33.2890

■ 244.2600, 4.3590,
-18.4330

■ 52.0430, -11.8680,
-38.2360

■ 54.7490, -10.8600,
-34.4760

■ 57.7540, -9.2560,
-30.5040

■ 60.4600, -8.2480,
-26.7440

■ 63.1660, -7.2400,
-22.9840

■ 65.8720, -6.2320,
-19.2240

■ 68.8770, -4.6280,
-15.2520

■ 71.5830, -3.6200,
-11.4920

■ 74.2890, -2.6120,
-7.7320

■ 77.2940, -1.0080,
-3.7600

Harmonies

Analogous

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



62.8950, 21.3240, -23.0280



52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



54.4380, -37.5450, -29.9370

Triad

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



52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



62.6750, -67.6280, 3.1560



56.9730, 58.4970, 35.6890

Complementary

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



52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



27.9570, 11.8680, 38.2360

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.



62.7230, 39.0100, 41.9380



52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



56.4460, -65.2450, 9.5310

Square

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



52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



63.1020, -61.9410, -6.3010



70.2220, 0.6360, 32.5400



61.9780, 58.9600, 10.7680

Rectangle

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



52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



58.1030, -46.4870, -22.0630



70.2220, 0.6360, 32.5400



56.9820, 54.2780, 40.5660

Sweetspot

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



52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



93.8770, -4.6280, -15.2520



60.9010, 30.3550, -15.9890



46.9360, -3.1160, -9.6120



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360



68.2130, -15.7630, -50.2510



49.5820, -29.3830, -34.6870



39.6470, -0.5040, -1.8800



150.8350, -34.5960, -110.9480

Inverse Universe

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



27.9570, 11.8680, 38.2360



36.4880, 15.1670, 50.0390



30.4180, 29.3830, 34.6870



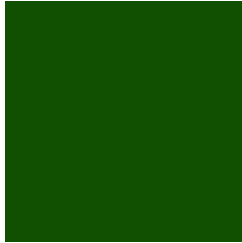
38.3530, 0.5040, 1.8800



81.1650, 34.5960, 110.9480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

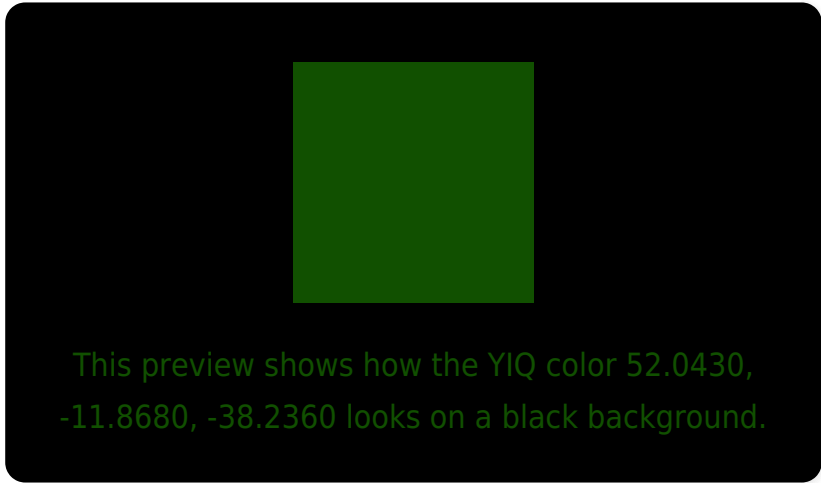
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

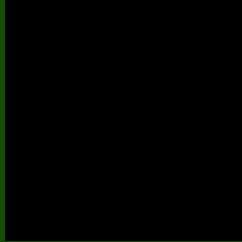
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0430, -11.8680,

-38.2360.

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

52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360

Protanopia

63.5260, 26.9170, -19.7630

Deuteranopia

65.8070, 27.9240, -10.4760



Tritanopia

63.6210, -23.9780, -5.9780

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360

Protanomaly

59.2960, 12.7050, -26.5190

Deuteranomaly

60.5830, 13.5750, -20.2570

Tritanomaly

59.3960, -19.3910, -17.5270

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.8170, -4.3990, -13.8950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360 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(17, 80, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 80, 0)  
}
```

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(17, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 80, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360 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(17, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 80, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 80, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 80, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 80, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 80, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.0430, -11.8680, -38.2360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 80, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 80,  
0) }
```

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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