

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.0720, 71.7000,  
44.2120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	940430
RGB	148, 4, 48
RGB Percent	58%, 2%, 19%
CMY	0.4192, 0.9845, 0.8115
CMYK	0.00, 0.97, 0.68, 0.42
HSL	342°, 95%, 30%
HSV	342°, 97%, 58%
XYZ	12.8074, 6.6042, 3.4029
YIQ	52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

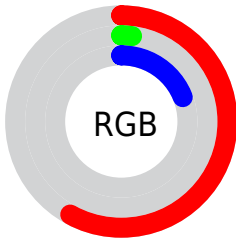
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 4, 48
Decimal	9700400
CIELab	30.89, 54.23, 17.84
CIELCh	31, 57.092, 18.212
Yxy	6.6042, 0.5614, 0.2895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287890480 (0xFF940430)
YUV	52.0720, -2.0075, 84.1289
Hunter-Lab	25.6985, 43.9867, 10.1380

# Details

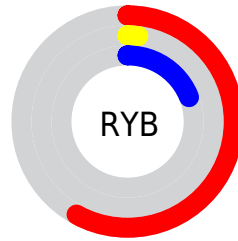
The YIQ color **52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990033**. A complement of this color would be **99.9280, -71.7000, -44.2120**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **116.3460, 73.4440, 34.6280**, and **27.0240, 53.3190, 19.3910** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.3820, 73.7630, 45.3710**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0170, 64.3650, 39.4770**.

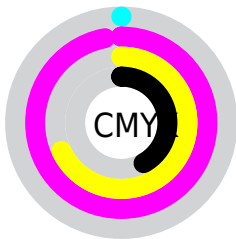
# Distribution



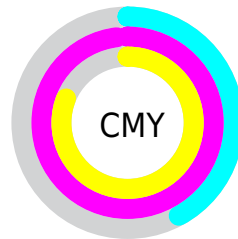
- Red (58%)
- Green (2%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Blue (19%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (97%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Black (42%)




- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (98%)
- Yellow (81%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120 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 52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 52.0720, 71.7000,  
44.2120


 52.0720, 71.7000,  
44.2120


255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

 38.7730, 61.9360,  
33.9360


 116.3460, 73.4440,  
34.6280


 27.0240, 53.3190,  
19.3910

 144.7870, 76.5160,  
34.0200


 19.0650, 36.9060,  
13.9780

 168.3840, 70.2810,  
31.3770

 8.4860, 16.3670,  
6.2470

 187.7840, 54.2350,  
24.8190


 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


 207.4120, 37.5470,  
18.8830


 227.5130, 20.9050,


12.1130


 247.8420, 3.6210,  
5.9650


 52.0720, 71.7000,  
44.2120


 52.0720, 71.7000,  
44.2120

 49.3820, 73.7630,  
45.3710

 62.0170, 64.3650,  
39.4770

 72.0760, 56.7090,  
35.0530

 81.4340, 49.6490,  
30.8410

 91.3790, 42.3140,  
26.1060

 101.3240, 34.9790,  
21.3710

■ 111.3830, 27.3230,  
16.9470

■ 121.3280, 19.9880,  
12.2120

■ 130.6860, 12.9280,  
8.0000

■ 140.7450, 5.2720,  
3.5760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.1690, 52.8540, 55.3660



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



63.9480, 67.6720, 7.0640

# Triad

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



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



51.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010



67.0750, -74.5060, 6.6620

# Complementary

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



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



99.9280, -71.7000, -44.2120

# 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.



68.6760, -69.3690, -3.8410



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



58.8720, -41.7630, -30.5870

# Square

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



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



65.8080, 17.0150, -27.5370



64.8170, -57.1250, -16.4930



58.6290, -70.0140, 13.3620



# Rectangle

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



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



68.4310, 52.5900, -5.9540



64.8170, -57.1250, -16.4930



68.2660, -73.7260, 3.5380

# Sweetspot

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



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



154.3830, 27.3230, 16.9470



49.7180, 12.1840, 65.5600



74.3060, 17.0540, 10.3180



224.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



97.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



63.8350, 94.8970, 58.8410



62.3180, 78.6740, 16.9300



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



46.0500, 68.7660, 42.3180



3.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



# Inverse Universe

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



52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120



63.8350, 94.8970, 58.8410



89.6820, -78.6740, -16.9300



69.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060



46.0500, 68.7660, 42.3180

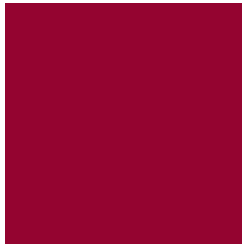


3.3320, 4.9970, 3.0530



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

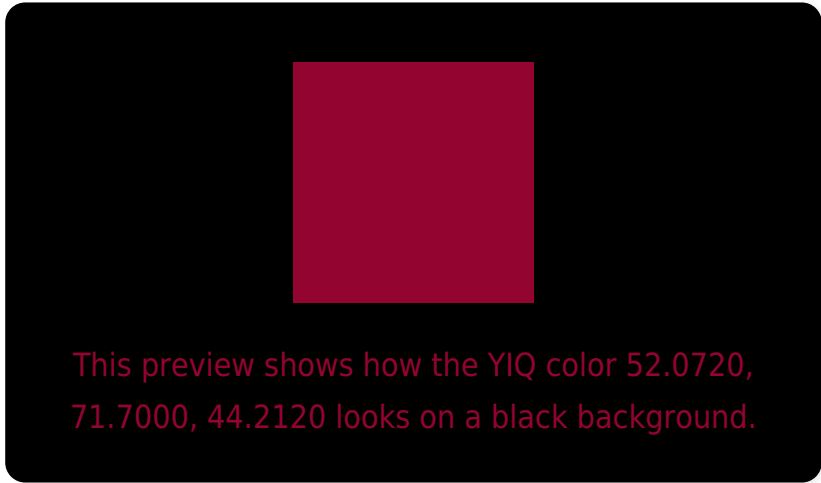
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

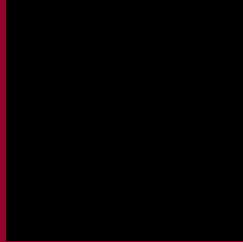
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0720, 71.7000,



# 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

52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120

### Protanopia

75.4410, 3.0720, -0.6080

### Deuteranopia

74.7450, 22.4670, -5.1890



## Tritanopia

57.6310, 76.6550, 25.9910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120

## Protanomaly

66.7420, 27.6900, 15.8020

## Deuteranomaly

66.3920, 40.2990, 13.0590

## Tritanomaly

55.3630, 74.7740, 32.5500

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.3720, 25.8560, 16.0000

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120 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(148, 4, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 4, 48)  
}
```

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(148, 4, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 4, 48) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120 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(148, 4, 48) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 4, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 4, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 4, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 4, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 4, 48)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.0720, 71.7000, 44.2120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 4, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148, 4,  
48) }
```

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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