

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.0800, -20.1760,  
13.2320)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	293161
RGB	41, 49, 97
RGB Percent	16%, 19%, 38%
CMY	0.8392, 0.8078, 0.6197
CMYK	0.58, 0.49, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	231°, 41%, 27%
HSV	231°, 58%, 38%
XYZ	4.1693, 3.5309, 11.7637
YIQ	52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

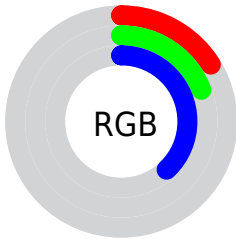
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	41, 48, 97
Decimal	2699617
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	22.06, 12.30, -29.64
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	22, 32.095, 292.543
Yxy	3.5309, 0.2142, 0.1814
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280889697 (0xFF293161)
YUV	52.0800, 22.1456, -9.7172
Hunter-Lab	18.7907, 6.7220, -23.9645

# Details

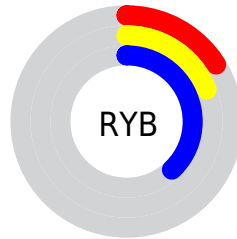
The YIQ color **52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **85.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.8460, -19.3970, 15.6350**, and **6.8740, -16.6000, 14.5040** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.3940, -23.9360, 15.2960**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.7660, -16.4160, 11.1680**.

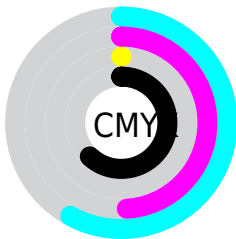
# Distribution



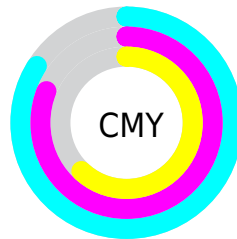
- Red (16%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (62%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320 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 52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.0800, -20.1760,  
13.2320

■ 52.0800, -20.1760,  
13.2320

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 28.9440, -22.7890,  
11.0270

■ 99.8460, -19.3970,  
15.6350

■ 6.8740, -16.6000,  
14.5040

■ 125.3730,  
-19.4430, 16.4690

■ 4.3660, -9.5380,  
7.6620

■ 150.9000,  
-19.4890, 17.3030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 178.4270,  
-19.5350, 18.1370

■ 205.0850,  
-18.5720, 17.2040

■ 230.1920, -8.9880,

8.7080

■ 52.0800, -20.1760,  
13.2320

■ 52.0800, -20.1760,  
13.2320

■ 44.3940, -23.9360,  
15.2960

■ 59.7660, -16.4160,  
11.1680

■ 36.4200, -26.8250,  
18.0950

■ 67.7400, -13.5270,  
8.3690

■ 28.7340, -30.5850,  
20.1590

■ 75.4260, -9.7670,  
6.3050

■ 21.0480, -34.3450,  
22.2230

■ 83.1120, -6.0070,  
4.2410

■ 19.2760, -34.9870,  
22.8450

■ 91.0860, -3.1180,  
1.4420

■ 98.7720, 0.6420,  
-0.6220

■ 106.4580, 4.4020,  
-2.6860

■ 114.1440, 8.1620,  
-4.7500

■ 122.1180, 11.0510,  
-7.5490

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.8590, -47.7750, 1.2890



52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



54.3780, 8.5240, 21.7400

# Triad

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



52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



50.9040, 35.4410, 1.9770



42.8120, -32.3660, -19.1660

# Complementary

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



52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



85.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320

# 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.



42.8000, -14.8970, -21.8810



52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



50.2800, 27.9700, -11.3100

# Square

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



52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



50.7060, 36.5390, 15.1230



47.7400, 11.6950, -19.2250



45.5480, -40.0700, -11.7020



# Rectangle

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



52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



52.8480, 21.8200, 23.0680



47.7400, 11.6950, -19.2250



41.3130, -29.5230, -21.1310

# Sweetspot

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



52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



108.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



79.3440, -30.8080, -14.3600



53.6560, -4.7230, 2.9970



191.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



64.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320



55.8480, -30.9060, 20.4700



53.3640, -6.0560, 21.6560



44.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440



22.1600, -40.3520, 26.4640



47.3180, -86.3900, 56.8580



# Inverse Universe

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



58.6560, 30.8080, 14.3600



66.0820, 47.4040, 21.9640



84.6360, 6.0560, -21.6560



45.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



35.3120, 61.6160, 28.7200



75.6360, 132.1260, 61.4540



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

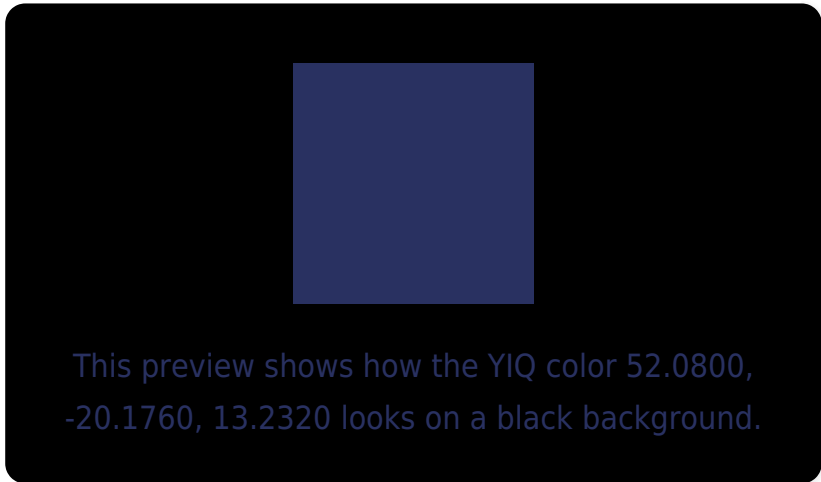
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0800, -20.1760,



# 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

52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320

### Protanopia

49.2960, -29.7120, 9.8400

### Deuteranopia

42.5280, -45.3450, 1.3030



## Tritanopia

48.6000, -19.4850, -4.8050

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320

## Protanomaly

50.0900, -26.1360, 11.1120

## Deuteranomaly

45.9530, -36.1760, 5.8400

## Tritanomaly

49.8160, -19.8530, 1.8670

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.0410, -7.2450, 4.6510

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320 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(41, 49, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 49, 97)  
}
```

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(41, 49, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 49, 97) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320 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(41, 49, 97) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 49, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 49, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 49, 97); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 49, 97);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 49, 97)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.0800, -20.1760, 13.2320 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 49, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 49,  
97) }
```

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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