

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.0930, -23.3320,  
-28.7080)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.0930, -23.3320,  
-28.7080)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0C4D1D
RGB	12, 77, 29
RGB Percent	5%, 30%, 11%
CMY	0.9531, 0.6979, 0.8863
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.62, 0.70
HSL	136°, 73%, 17%
HSV	136°, 84%, 30%
XYZ	3.0283, 5.4780, 2.0592
YIQ	52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

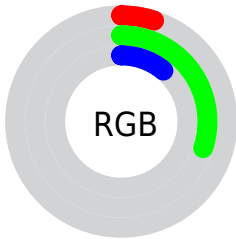
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	12, 64, 77
Decimal	806173
CIELab	28.06, -31.38, 22.67
CIELCh	28, 38.716, 144.155
Yxy	5.4780, 0.2866, 0.5185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278996253 (0xFF0C4D1D)
YUV	52.0930, -11.3848, -35.1616
Hunter-Lab	23.4052, -17.8634, 11.1672

# Details

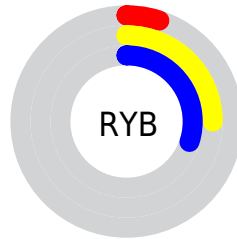
The YIQ color **52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **36.9070, 23.3320, 28.7080**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.0180, -18.7470, -29.2030**, and **19.9580, -9.3500, -17.7820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.0170, -26.1740, -32.2700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1690, -20.4900, -25.1460**.

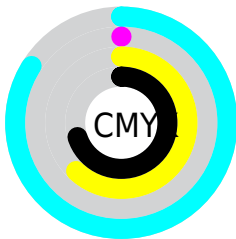
# Distribution



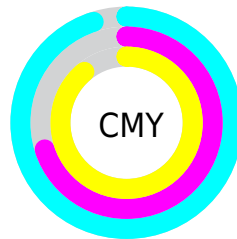
- Red (5%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (89%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080 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 52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.0930, -23.3320,  
-28.7080

■ 52.0930, -23.3320,  
-28.7080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 32.3820, -16.7760,  
-26.3760

■ 103.0180,  
-18.7470, -29.2030

■ 19.9580, -9.3500,  
-17.7820

■ 128.9040,  
-18.4260, -29.5140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 155.3770,  
-18.3800, -30.3480

■ 182.8500,  
-18.3340, -31.1820

■ 210.4370,  
-18.6090, -31.7050

■ 233.0400,

-15.8130, -27.3090

■ 244.9030, -7.5170,  
-12.4530

■ 52.0930, -23.3320,  
-28.7080

■ 52.0930, -23.3320,  
-28.7080

■ 49.0170, -26.1740,  
-32.2700

■ 55.1690, -20.4900,  
-25.1460

■ 47.4790, -27.5950,  
-34.0510

■ 57.8320, -17.9230,  
-22.1070

■ 60.9080, -15.0810,  
-18.5450

■ 63.9840, -12.2390,  
-14.9830

■ 66.6470, -9.6720,  
-11.9440

■ 69.7230, -6.8300,  
-8.3820

■ 72.7990, -3.9880,  
-4.8200

■ 75.7610, -0.8250,  
-1.5690

■ 78.5380, 1.4210,  
1.7810

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.5350, 13.5300, -24.9500



52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



53.6860, -40.9390, -23.4910

# Triad

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



52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



56.0410, -59.9710, 2.0530



62.6040, 45.7540, 18.8260

# Complementary

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



52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



36.9070, 23.3320, 28.7080

# 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.



64.1380, 35.8030, 28.4670



52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



65.7470, -23.4320, 17.1760

# Square

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



52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



58.7820, -58.0440, -5.3400



67.8070, 11.8700, 27.1820



63.2810, 44.5650, 1.8210



# Rectangle

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



52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



56.0800, -47.6800, -16.9600



67.8070, 11.8700, 27.1820



62.7550, 44.0110, 22.8830

# Sweetspot

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



52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



89.7720, -8.5260, -10.6860



64.8060, 11.3290, -23.6070



45.2610, -5.4090, -6.6010



179.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



51.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080



61.0770, -35.5710, -43.6910



55.7410, -33.6040, -18.7560



36.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



62.9520, -36.7170, -44.9490



141.8500, -82.5100, -101.6300



# Inverse Universe

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



36.9070, 23.3320, 28.7080



37.9230, 35.5710, 43.6910



33.2590, 33.6040, 18.7560



35.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



39.0480, 36.7170, 44.9490

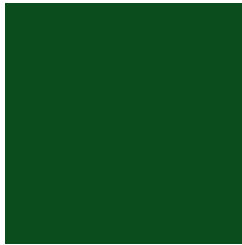


88.0360, 82.8310, 101.3190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

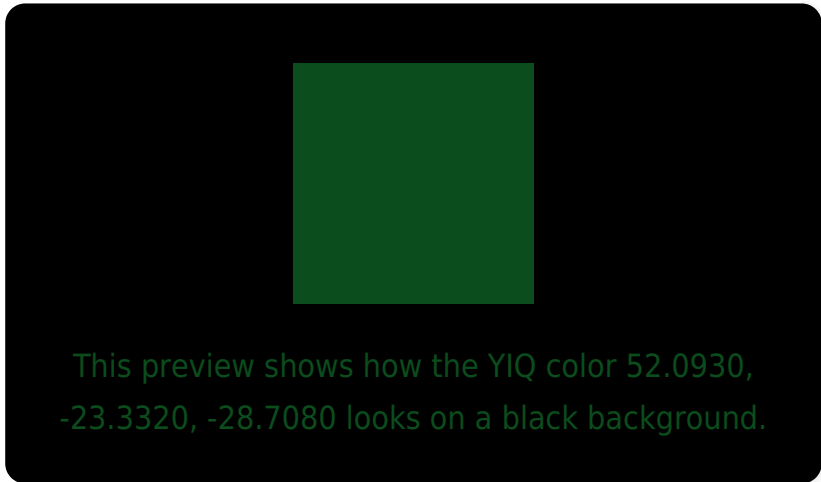
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.0930, -23.3320,

-28.7080.

# 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

52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080

### Protanopia

63.8320, 17.6080, -10.7440

### Deuteranopia

65.2610, 20.9540, -5.3020



## Tritanopia

61.0230, -25.1700, -6.4020

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080

## Protanomaly

59.4170, 2.4790, -17.4010

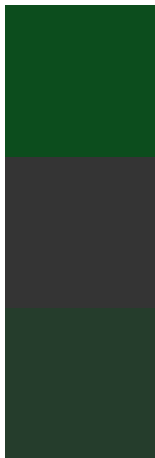
## Deuteranomaly

60.6070, 5.0000, -13.5280

## Tritanomaly

57.7530, -24.7100, -14.7420

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

51.8860, -8.8470, -10.3750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080 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(12, 77, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(12, 77, 29)  
}
```

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(12, 77, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(12, 77, 29) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080 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(12, 77, 29) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(12, 77, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(12, 77, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(12, 77, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 77, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(12, 77, 29)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.0930, -23.3320, -28.7080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(12, 77, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(12, 77,  
29) }
```

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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