

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940)
contains.

YIQ(52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940)	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(52.1010, -7.4740,
3.2940)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F3442
RGB	47, 52, 66
RGB Percent	18%, 20%, 26%
CMY	0.8157, 0.7961, 0.7412
CMYK	0.29, 0.21, 0.00, 0.74
HSL	224°, 17%, 22%
HSV	224°, 29%, 26%
XYZ	3.3834, 3.4537, 5.6410
YIQ	52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

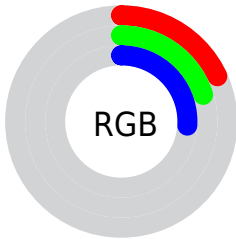
Format	Color
R_YB	47, 51, 66
Decimal	3093570
CIE Lab	21.78, 1.65, -9.43
CIE LCh	22, 9.570, 279.923
Yxy	3.4537, 0.2711, 0.2768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281283650 (0xFF2F3442)
YUV	52.1010, 6.8522, -4.4736
Hunter-Lab	18.5842, -0.0249, -4.9877




Details

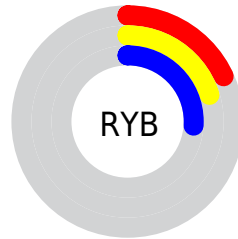
The YIQ color **52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **60.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.3290, -8.1160, 3.9160**, and **6.2580, -9.3540, 4.3260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.0730, -10.2710, 4.4250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.1290, -4.6770, 2.1630**.

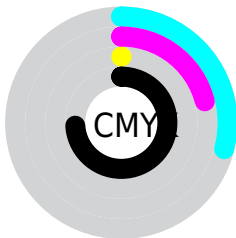
Distribution







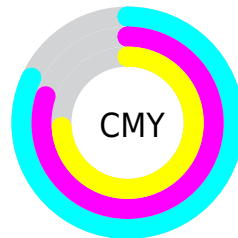
-  Red (18%)
-  Green (20%)
-  Blue (26%)






-  Red (18%)
-  Yellow (20%)
-  Blue (26%)



-  Cyan (29%)
-  Magenta (21%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (74%)



-  Cyan (82%)
-  Magenta (80%)
-  Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940 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 52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.1010, -7.4740,
3.2940

■ 52.1010, -7.4740,
3.2940

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.9870, -7.1530,
2.9830

■ 98.3290, -8.1160,
3.9160

■ 6.2580, -9.3540,
4.3260

■ 123.3290, -8.1160,
3.9160

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.4430, -8.4370,
4.2270

■ 176.1440, -9.0330,
4.0150

■ 203.5570, -8.7580,
4.5380

■ 231.5570, -8.7580,

4.5380

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 52.1010, -7.4740,
3.2940

■ 52.1010, -7.4740,
3.2940

■ 47.0730, -10.2710,
4.4250

■ 57.1290, -4.6770,
2.1630

■ 42.3440, -12.4720,
5.7680

■ 61.8580, -2.4760,
0.8200

■ 37.3160, -15.2690,
6.8990

■ 66.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 33.1740, -17.7450,
7.7190

■ 71.0280, 2.7970,
-1.1310

■ 28.1460, -20.5420,
8.8500

■ 76.0560, 5.5940,
-2.2620

■ 23.1180, -23.3390,
9.9810

■ 81.0840, 8.3910,
-3.3930

■ 18.3890, -25.5400,
11.3240

■ 85.8130, 10.5920,
-4.7360

■ 17.5030, -25.8610,
11.6350

■ 90.8410, 13.3890,
-5.8670

■ 95.5700, 15.5900,
-7.2100

Harmonies

Analogous

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



50.4700, -13.0670, 0.0290



52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



53.2760, -0.5970, 5.3150

Triad

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



52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



52.8120, 12.3330, 2.2610



49.8910, -7.2430, -6.4030

Complementary

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



52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



60.8990, 7.4740, -3.2940

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.



50.4250, 0.0010, -5.5270



52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



52.3340, 10.6830, -0.8770

Square

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



52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



53.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730



51.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180



49.1940, -12.4700, -5.2860

Rectangle

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



52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



53.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770



51.3010, 6.2820, -3.7180



49.9730, -4.5380, -5.8660

Sweetspot

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



52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



81.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



59.7490, -9.7190, -5.5830



40.0430, -1.5590, 0.7210



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.



52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



64.2300, -12.1510, 5.4570



50.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570



30.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100



26.3200, -38.2870, 16.5690



60.1690, -88.1290, 38.8070

Inverse Universe

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



53.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830



66.1810, 15.9080, 9.0600



62.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570



31.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



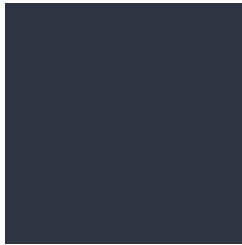
31.9670, 49.4660, 28.6500



73.7020, 114.5650, 65.8370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

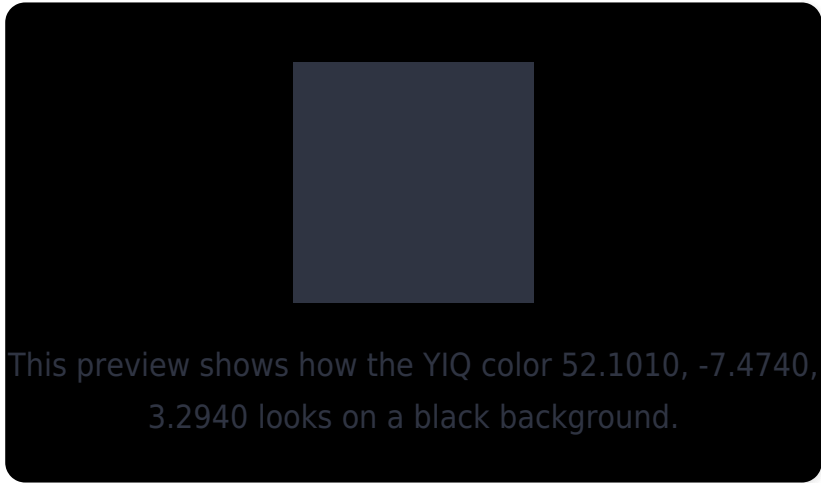
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

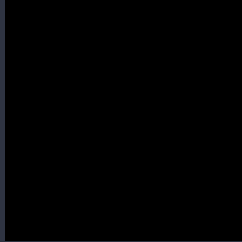
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

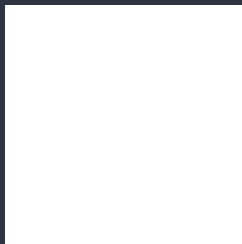
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.1010, -7.4740,

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

52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940

Protanopia

52.6990, -6.2820, 3.7180

Deuteranopia

52.4110, -5.4110, 4.4530



Tritanopia

51.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940

Protanomaly

52.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060

Deuteranomaly

52.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

Tritanomaly

51.8190, -6.7400, 1.0040

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.9720, -2.7970, 1.1310

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940 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(47, 52, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 52, 66)  
}
```

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(47, 52, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 52, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940 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(47, 52, 66) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 52, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 52, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 52, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 52, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 52, 66)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 52, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 52,  
66) }
```

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