

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.1120, -24.3430,
-15.8870)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.1120, -24.3430,
-15.8870)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	134534
RGB	19, 69, 52
RGB Percent	7%, 27%, 20%
CMY	0.9256, 0.7293, 0.7962
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 0.25, 0.73
HSL	160°, 57%, 17%
HSV	160°, 73%, 27%
XYZ	3.0167, 4.6447, 3.9838
YIQ	52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

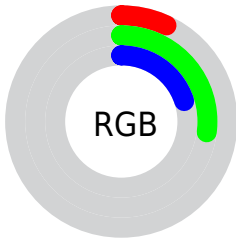
Format	Color
RYB	19, 49, 69
Decimal	1262900
CIELab	25.70, -21.42, 5.50
CIELCh	26, 22.117, 165.611
Yxy	4.6447, 0.2590, 0.3989
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279452980 (0xFF134534)
YUV	52.1120, -0.0552, -29.0392
Hunter-Lab	21.5515, -12.7296, 4.1263

Details

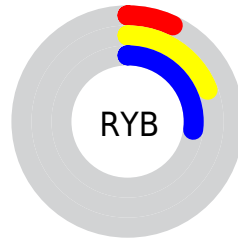
The YIQ color **52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **35.8880, 24.3430, 15.8870**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.0690, -22.7840, -16.6080**, and **16.5330, -9.3510, -12.2550** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.7910, -27.8730, -17.9930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.4330, -20.8130, -13.7810**.

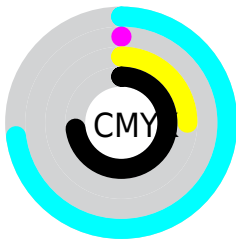
Distribution



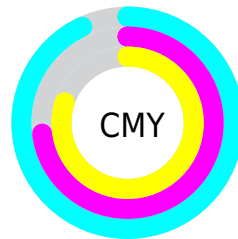
- Red (7%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (27%)



- Cyan (73%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (73%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870 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 52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.1120, -24.3430,
-15.8870

■ 52.1120, -24.3430,
-15.8870

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.5360, -22.6010,
-14.4170

■ 101.0690,
-22.7840, -16.6080

■ 16.5330, -9.3510,
-12.2550

■ 126.6560,
-23.0590, -17.1310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 152.3570,
-23.6550, -17.3430

■ 179.9440,
-23.9300, -17.8660

■ 207.5310,
-24.2050, -18.3890

■ 235.5310,

-24.2050, -18.3890

■ 247.2260,
-15.4960, -5.5120

■ 52.1120, -24.3430,
-15.8870

■ 52.1120, -24.3430,
-15.8870

■ 49.7910, -27.8730,
-17.9930

■ 54.4330, -20.8130,
-13.7810

■ 47.3560, -31.0820,
-20.4100

■ 56.8680, -17.6040,
-11.3640

■ 45.7470, -33.7410,
-21.7810

■ 59.1890, -14.0740,
-9.2580

■ 61.5100, -10.5440,
-7.1520

■ 63.6460, -7.9310,
-4.9470

■ 65.9670, -4.4010,
-2.8410

■ 68.2880, -0.8710,
-0.7350

■ 70.7230, 2.3380,
1.6820

■ 73.0440, 5.8680,
3.7880

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.7030, -4.0780, -14.2060



52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870



48.9560, -41.3990, -15.1510

Triad

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



52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870



60.7720, -16.5530, 8.1430



60.8800, 26.8210, 4.0130

Complementary

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



52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870



35.8880, 24.3430, 15.8870

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.



61.4380, 25.4900, 11.6180



52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870



62.8130, 2.5650, 14.0930

Square

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



52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870



52.3450, -40.5760, -2.5280



62.4680, 16.7780, 15.3220



59.9730, 21.8250, -4.5670

Rectangle

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



52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870



49.6230, -44.6550, -11.2070



62.4680, 16.7780, 15.3220



61.3470, 27.0040, 6.2040

Sweetspot

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



52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870



82.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940



53.4330, -3.6180, -22.5460



41.9560, -5.8680, -3.7880



173.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870



63.0130, -37.5460, -24.4100



49.9410, -27.8750, -6.9390



34.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700



65.6370, -48.4110, -31.2510



150.3490, -110.5750, -72.0710

Inverse Universe

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



35.8880, 24.3430, 15.8870



37.9870, 37.5460, 24.4100



38.0590, 27.8750, 6.9390



33.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590



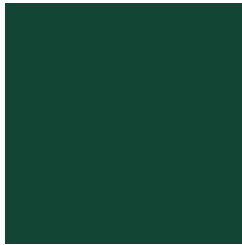
33.4770, 48.0900, 31.5620



76.6510, 110.5750, 72.0710

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

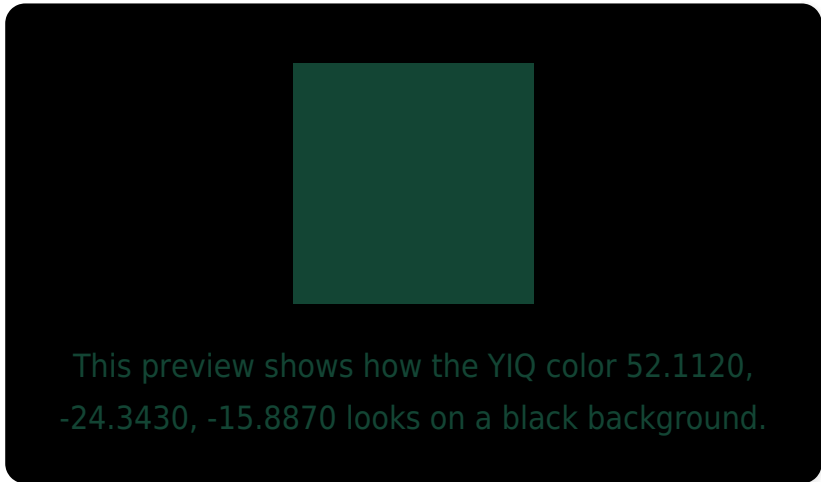
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.1120, -24.3430,

-15.8870.

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

52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870

Protanopia

60.7140, 6.5570, -3.1950

Deuteranopia

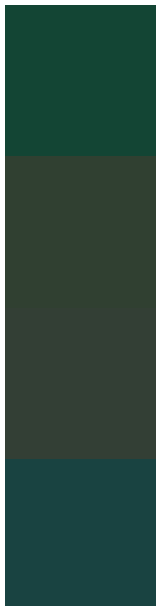
61.4200, 7.5650, 0.5650



Tritanopia

55.3220, -24.5740, -6.1900

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870

Protanomaly

57.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

Deuteranomaly

58.2720, -3.9420, -5.6540

Tritanomaly

54.2140, -24.3900, -9.5260

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

51.9340, -8.8020, -5.6820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870 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(19, 69, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 69, 52)  
}
```

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(19, 69, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 69, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870 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(19, 69, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 69, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 69, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 69, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 69, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 69, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.1120, -24.3430, -15.8870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 69, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 69,  
52) }
```

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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