

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.1990, -46.3970,  
-12.6770)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.1990, -46.3970,  
-12.6770)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004952
RGB	0, 73, 82
RGB Percent	0%, 29%, 32%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7136, 0.6786
CMYK	1.00, 0.11, 0.00, 0.68
HSL	187°, 100%, 16%
HSV	187°, 100%, 32%
XYZ	3.9057, 5.3776, 8.8050
YIQ	52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

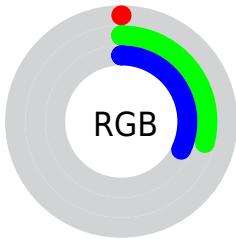
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 39, 82
Decimal	18770
CIELab	27.78, -16.19, -11.00
CIELCh	28, 19.569, 214.193
Yxy	5.3776, 0.2159, 0.2973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278208850 (0xFF004952)
YUV	52.1990, 14.6919, -45.7785
Hunter-Lab	23.1896, -10.5180, -6.2796

# Details

The YIQ color **52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **29.8010, 46.3970, 12.6770**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **105.6840, -37.4570, -9.4970**, and **21.8280, -20.1270, -4.1830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1780, -41.9040, -11.5040**.

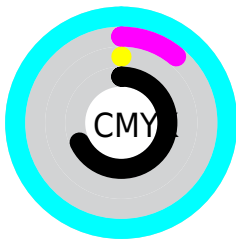
# Distribution



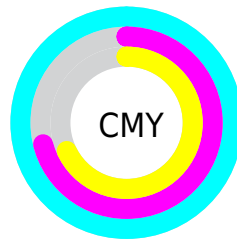
- Red (0%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (68%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (68%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770 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 52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.1990, -46.3970,  
-12.6770

■ 52.1990, -46.3970,  
-12.6770

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 36.0760, -32.6890,  
-7.8010

■ 105.6840,  
-37.4570, -9.4970

■ 21.8280, -20.1270,  
-4.1830

■ 131.6840,  
-37.4570, -9.4970

■ 2.4110, -5.4110,  
4.4530

■ 158.0970,  
-37.1820, -8.9740


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 185.7980,  
-37.7780, -9.1860


■ 213.4990,  
-38.3740, -9.3980


■ 238.2560,


-33.3760, -11.8720


 246.9270,  
-16.0920, -5.7240


 52.1990, -46.3970,  
-12.6770

 55.1780, -41.9040,  
-11.5040

 58.1570, -37.4110,  
-10.3310

 61.4350, -32.3220,  
-8.9460

 64.4140, -27.8290,  
-7.7730

 66.8060, -23.0610,  
-6.0770

■ 69.7850, -18.5680,  
-4.9040

■ 72.7640, -14.0750,  
-3.7310

■ 76.0420, -8.9860,  
-2.3460

■ 79.0210, -4.4930,  
-1.1730

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.4580, -31.1290, -14.0490



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



58.1450, -37.1370, -4.2810

# Triad

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



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



67.5920, 10.4970, 13.5130



63.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340

# Complementary

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



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



29.8010, 46.3970, 12.6770

# 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.



65.3800, 22.2370, -1.0190



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



67.1000, 20.6300, 11.5900

# Square

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



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



66.9970, -3.9450, 10.9270



66.5640, 24.8950, 5.8790



62.6930, 1.8820, -12.0860



# Rectangle

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



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



62.1080, -26.5470, 2.0370



66.5640, 24.8950, 5.8790



64.9940, 17.3320, -5.7400

# Sweetspot

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



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



95.6710, -18.2470, -5.2150



49.0460, -25.1180, -40.3980



46.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770



67.9630, -60.4720, -16.4080



28.7190, -35.3970, 8.2430



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



66.5610, -59.2800, -15.9840



147.9570, -131.3970, -36.1090



# Inverse Universe

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



32.8400, 25.4390, 40.0870



42.8230, 33.2770, 52.2290



53.2810, 35.3970, -8.2430



38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



41.9970, 32.7270, 51.1830



92.9660, 71.8250, 113.5610



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

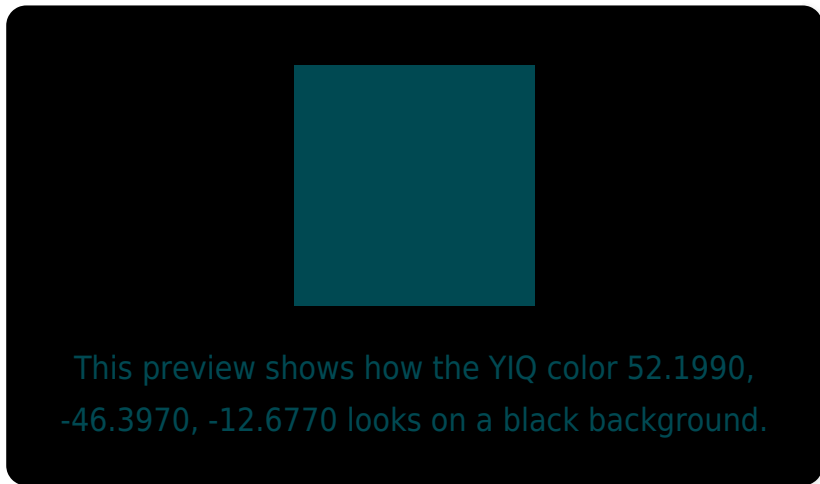
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

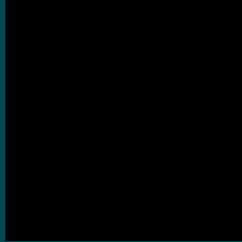
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

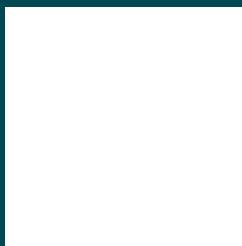
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.1990, -46.3970,

-12.6770.

# 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

52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

### Protanopia

66.0690, -4.4480, 3.5200

### Deuteranopia

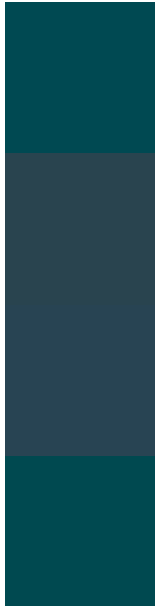
66.5680, -7.2910, 5.4850



## Tritanopia

51.8570, -45.4340, -13.6100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

## Protanomaly

61.1810, -19.6230, -2.3030

## Deuteranomaly

61.3380, -21.5030, -1.2710

## Tritanomaly

51.9710, -45.7550, -13.2990

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.2690, -17.0550, -4.7910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770 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(0, 73, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 73, 82)  
}
```

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(0, 73, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 73, 82) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770 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(0, 73, 82) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 73, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 73, 82)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 73, 82); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 73, 82); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 73, 82) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.1990, -46.3970, -12.6770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 73, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 73,  
82) }
```

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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