

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620)
contains.

YIQ(52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620)	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(52.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	422E30
RGB	66, 46, 48
RGB Percent	26%, 18%, 19%
CMY	0.7411, 0.8196, 0.8117
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.27, 0.74
HSL	354°, 18%, 22%
HSV	354°, 30%, 26%
XYZ	3.7580, 3.3255, 3.2413
YIQ	52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

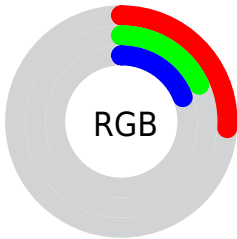
Format	Color
R_{YB}	66, 46, 48
Decimal	4337200
CIE Lab	21.30, 9.55, 2.33
CIE LCh	21, 9.829, 13.719
Yxy	3.3255, 0.3640, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282527280 (0xFF422E30)
YUV	52.2080, -2.0745, 12.0956
Hunter-Lab	18.2360, 4.8716, 2.2268

Details

The YIQ color **52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **59.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.8060, 12.4700, 5.2860**, and **7.4750, 14.9000, 5.3000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.4150, 15.1290, 6.6570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670**.

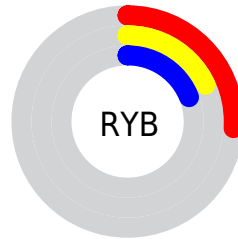
Distribution



Red (26%)

Green (18%)

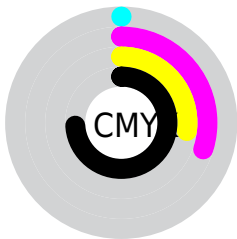
Blue (19%)



Red (26%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (19%)

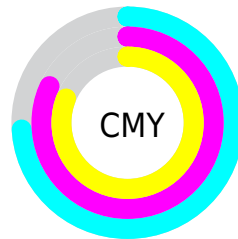


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (74%)



Cyan (74%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620 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 52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620

■ 52.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.6100, 10.0860,
4.4380

■ 98.8060, 12.4700,
5.2860

■ 7.4750, 14.9000,
5.3000

■ 124.1050, 13.0660,
5.4980

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.7030, 14.2580,
5.9220

■ 176.7030, 14.2580,
5.9220

■ 204.0020, 14.8540,
6.1340

■ 232.3010, 15.4500,

6.3460

253.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

52.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620

52.2080, 11.2780,
4.8620

47.4150, 15.1290,
6.6570

57.0010, 7.4270,
3.0670

43.2090, 18.7050,
7.9290

61.2070, 3.8510,
1.7950

38.4160, 22.5560,
9.7240

66.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

34.2100, 26.1320,
10.9960

70.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

29.4170, 29.9830,
12.7910

74.9990, -7.4270,
-3.0670

■ 24.6240, 33.8340,
14.5860

■ 79.7920, -11.2780,
-4.8620

■ 20.5320, 37.0890,
16.1690

■ 83.9980, -14.8540,
-6.1340

■ 88.6770, -18.3840,
-8.2400

■ 92.8830, -21.9600,
-9.5120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.1090, 7.2430, 6.4030



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



51.6980, 12.6540, 1.9500

Triad

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



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



49.8270, -1.1910, -5.9510



49.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400

Complementary

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



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



59.7920, -11.2780, -4.8620

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.



48.5080, -16.2300, -3.2220



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



48.7060, -8.1600, -6.3040

Square

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



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



50.5890, 5.4110, -4.4530



47.7100, -13.9830, -5.3990



51.4000, -6.8780, 3.5060

Rectangle

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



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



51.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650



47.7100, -13.9830, -5.3990



49.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180

Sweetspot

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



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



81.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070



53.6620, 4.3080, 10.0360



40.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480



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.



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



65.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280



56.6760, 9.7200, 0.0560



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



30.1430, 54.6020, 23.6740



69.5980, 126.1210, 54.6410

Inverse Universe

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



52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620



65.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280



55.3240, -9.7200, -0.0560



30.8970, 1.7880, 0.6360



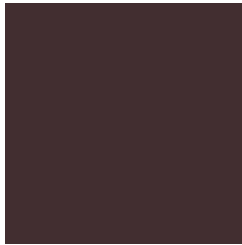
30.1430, 54.6020, 23.6740



69.5980, 126.1210, 54.6410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

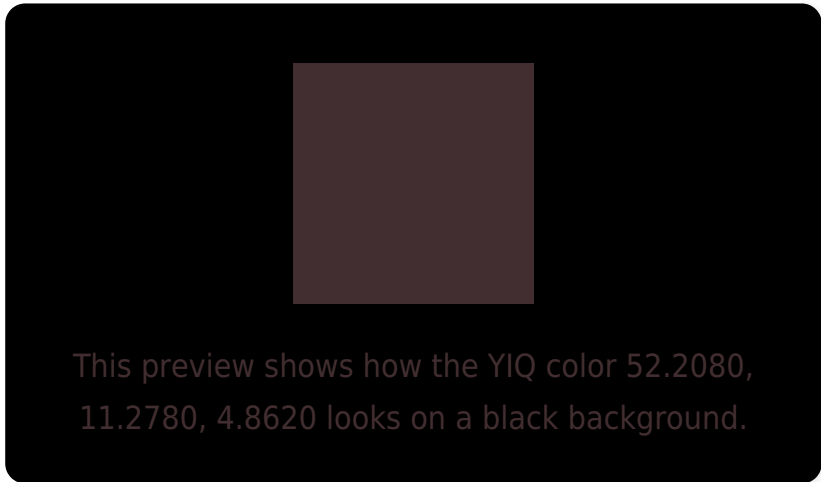
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620.

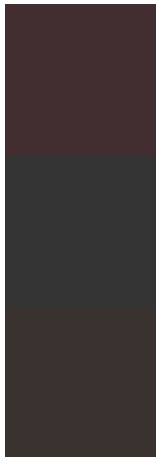


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2080, 11.2780,

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

52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Protanopia

51.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

Deuteranopia

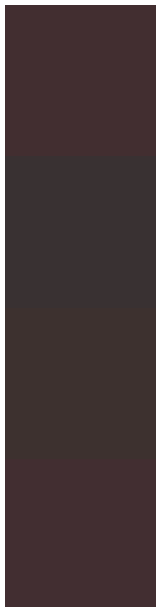
52.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630



Tritanopia

52.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Protanomaly

51.5060, 4.4470, 2.0070

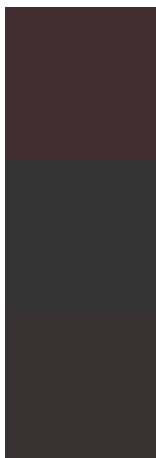
Deuteranomaly

52.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220

Tritanomaly

52.3220, 10.9570, 5.1730

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620 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(66, 46, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 46, 48)  
}
```

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(66, 46, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 46, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620 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(66, 46, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 46, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 46, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 46, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 46, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 46, 48)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 46, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 46,  
48) }
```

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