

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3934
RGB	43, 57, 52
RGB Percent	17%, 22%, 20%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7764, 0.7961
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.09, 0.78
HSL	159°, 14%, 20%
HSV	159°, 25%, 22%
XYZ	3.0790, 3.6881, 3.7977
YIQ	52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

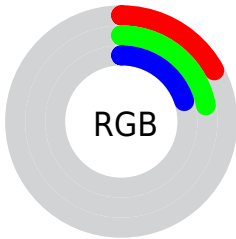
Format	Color
RYB	43, 52, 57
Decimal	2832692
CIELab	22.61, -7.04, 1.23
CIELCh	23, 7.149, 170.116
Yxy	3.6881, 0.2914, 0.3491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281022772 (0xFF2B3934)
YUV	52.2440, -0.1203, -8.1070
Hunter-Lab	19.2044, -4.9894, 1.7184

Details

The YIQ color **52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **47.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.8310, -7.0140, -5.0460**, and **8.9020, -5.7760, -5.4560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.2220, -9.6730, -6.4170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290**.

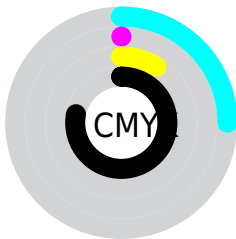
Distribution



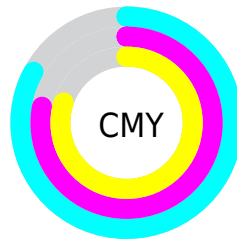
- Red (17%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (22%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (78%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230 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 52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

■ 52.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.6570, -6.4640,
-4.0000

■ 98.8310, -7.0140,
-5.0460

■ 8.9020, -5.7760,
-5.4560

■ 123.5320, -7.6100,
-5.2580

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 149.5320, -7.6100,
-5.2580

■ 176.2330, -8.2060,
-5.4700

■ 203.8200, -8.4810,
-5.9930

■ 231.8200, -8.4810,

-5.9930

253.2060, -3.5760,
-1.2720

52.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

52.2440, -6.7390,
-4.5230

50.2220, -9.6730,
-6.4170

54.2660, -3.8050,
-2.6290

48.4990, -12.0110,
-8.0990

55.9890, -1.4670,
-0.9470

46.4770, -14.9450,
-9.9930

58.0110, 1.4670,
0.9470

44.4550, -17.8790,
-11.8870

60.0330, 4.4010,
2.8410

42.4330, -20.8130,
-13.7810

61.7560, 6.7390,
4.5230

■ 40.7100, -23.1510,
-15.4630

■ 63.7780, 9.6730,
6.4170

■ 38.6880, -26.0850,
-17.3570

■ 65.8000, 12.6070,
8.3110

■ 37.6770, -27.5520,
-18.3040

■ 67.8220, 15.5410,
10.2050

■ 69.5450, 17.8790,
11.8870

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.5820, -1.8790, -4.4950



52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



51.9170, -10.1320, -3.6040

Triad

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



52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



54.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210



54.3170, 9.3530, 1.2010

Complementary

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



52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



47.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230

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.



54.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910



52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



55.1190, 1.2830, 4.2830

Square

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



52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



53.3350, -8.2530, 0.8910



54.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



54.0670, 7.0610, -1.3150

Rectangle

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



52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



52.3730, -11.4160, -2.3600



54.8700, 6.4180, 4.8340



54.7300, 9.6280, 1.7240

Sweetspot

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



52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



72.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820



52.7130, -0.8700, -6.2620



36.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



166.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



38.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230



66.5100, -10.5440, -7.1520



51.6400, -7.7940, -1.9220



26.9890, -1.4670, -0.9470



60.7300, -44.2390, -29.7670



144.6270, -105.4860, -70.6860

Inverse Universe

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



47.7560, 6.7390, 4.5230



59.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520



48.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220



26.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



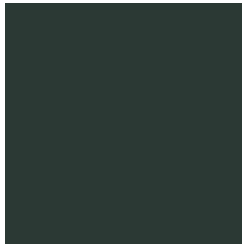
31.2700, 44.2390, 29.7670



74.3730, 105.4860, 70.6860

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

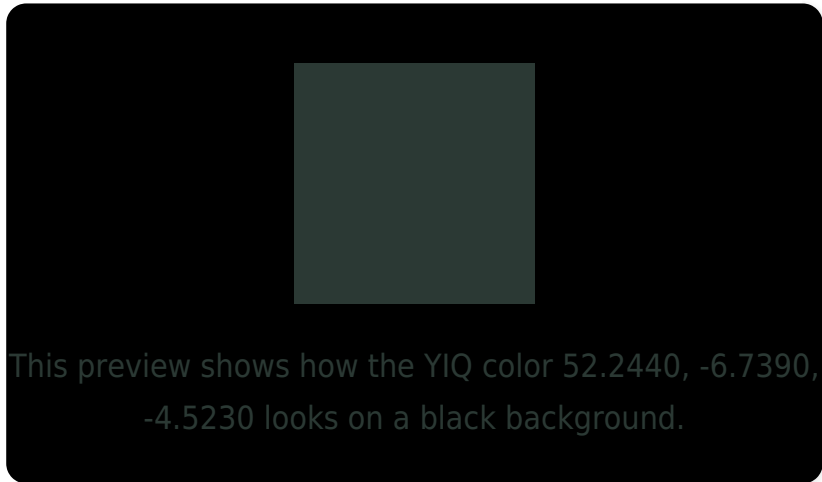
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

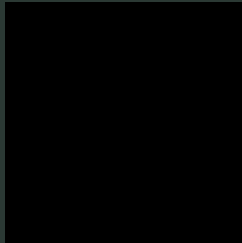
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2440, -6.7390,

-4.5230.

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

52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

Protanopia

54.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200

Deuteranopia

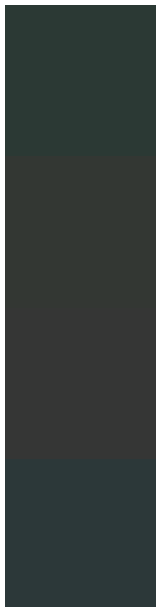
54.2070, 3.8510, 1.7950



Tritanopia

53.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

Protanomaly

53.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

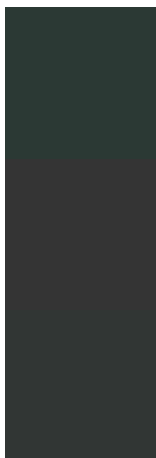
Deuteranomaly

53.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

Tritanomaly

52.5260, -7.4730, -2.2330

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.2770, -2.3380, -1.6820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230 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(43, 57, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 57, 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(43, 57, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 57, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230 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(43, 57, 52) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 57, 52) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 57, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 57, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 57, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 57, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.2440, -6.7390, -4.5230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 57, 52) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 57,  
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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