

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.2490, -14.3030,
-10.6150)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.2490, -14.3030,
-10.6150)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	203F32
RGB	32, 63, 50
RGB Percent	13%, 25%, 20%
CMY	0.8746, 0.7529, 0.8040
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.21, 0.75
HSL	155°, 33%, 19%
HSV	155°, 49%, 25%
XYZ	2.9487, 4.0934, 3.6510
YIQ	52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

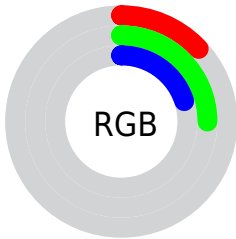
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 52, 63
Decimal	2113330
CIE _{Lab}	23.98, -15.21, 4.43
CIE _{LCh}	24, 15.842, 163.746
Yxy	4.0934, 0.2758, 0.3828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280303410 (0xFF203F32)
YUV	52.2490, -1.1088, -17.7584
Hunter-Lab	20.2321, -9.3909, 3.4634

Details

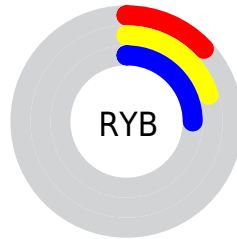
The YIQ color **52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **42.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.4230, -14.8530, -11.6610**, and **13.2560, -7.0130, -10.5730** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.3850, -11.6900, -8.4100**.

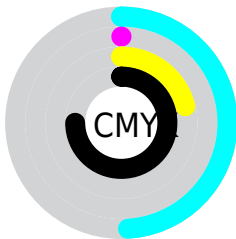
Distribution



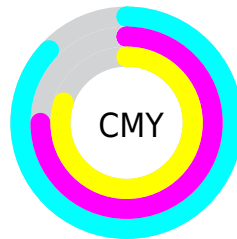
- Red (13%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 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 52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.2490, -14.3030,
-10.6150

■ 52.2490, -14.3030,
-10.6150

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.0640, -15.2200,
-10.5160

■ 99.4230, -14.8530,
-11.6610

■ 13.2560, -7.0130,
-10.5730

■ 124.4230,
-14.8530, -11.6610

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000


■ 150.7110,
-15.7240, -12.3960


■ 177.2980,
-15.9990, -12.9190


■ 204.9990,
-16.5950, -13.1310


■ 232.9990,


-16.5950, -13.1310


 249.9170,
-10.1320, -3.6040


 52.2490, -14.3030,
-10.6150


 52.2490, -14.3030,
-10.6150


 50.1130, -16.9160,
-12.8200


 54.3850, -11.6900,
-8.4100


 47.7920, -20.4460,
-14.9260


 56.7060, -8.1600,
-6.3040


 45.6560, -23.0590,
-17.1310

 58.8420, -5.5470,
-4.0990

 43.5200, -25.6720,
-19.3360

 60.9780, -2.9340,
-1.8940

 41.1990, -29.2020,
-21.4420

 63.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 65.4350, 3.2090,
2.4170

■ 67.5710, 5.8220,
4.6220

■ 69.5930, 8.7560,
6.5160

■ 72.0280, 11.9650,
8.9330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.1210, -2.1990, -9.7110



52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



49.4310, -26.4990, -9.8510

Triad

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



52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



56.6430, -11.8760, 5.9800



57.3460, 19.5770, 3.1370

Complementary

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



52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



42.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150

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.



58.3230, 18.3840, 8.2400



52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



58.3950, 0.6860, 9.5980

Square

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



52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



53.3100, -24.3000, -0.1400



58.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890



56.8030, 16.5520, -2.6160

Rectangle

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



52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



49.1470, -31.4510, -8.2110



58.7830, 11.2770, 10.3890



57.6990, 20.0810, 5.0170

Sweetspot

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



52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



77.4290, -5.8220, -4.6220



54.0840, -0.7770, -13.4570



38.2660, -3.8050, -2.6290



168.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150



64.9550, -22.4630, -16.9190



52.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260



29.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



61.4480, -43.5050, -32.0570



145.0200, -102.4590, -75.9870

Inverse Universe

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



42.7510, 14.3030, 10.6150



50.0450, 22.4630, 16.9190



42.4430, 17.9260, 5.5260



29.0110, 1.4670, 0.9470



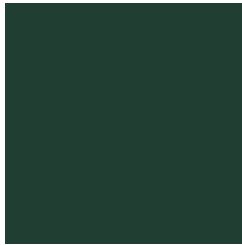
32.6660, 43.1840, 32.3680



76.9800, 102.4590, 75.9870

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

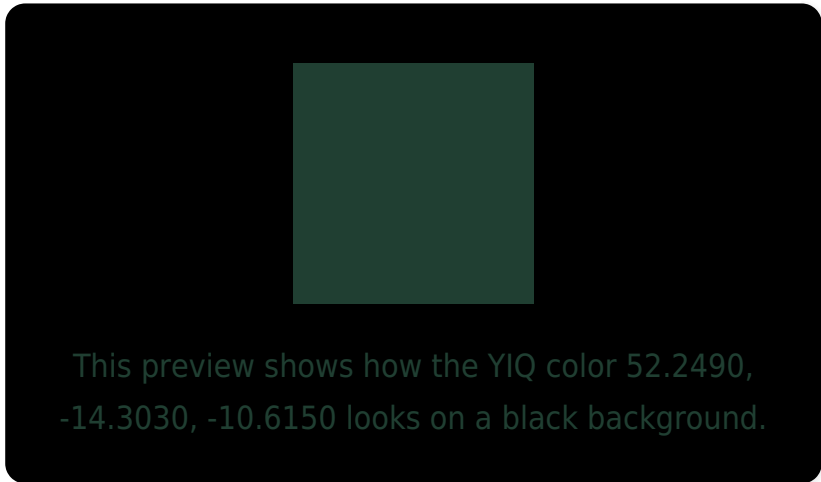
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2490, -14.3030,

-10.6150.

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

52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

Protanopia

56.7570, 4.9980, -2.4740

Deuteranopia

57.3490, 6.3270, 0.9750



Tritanopia

54.0950, -16.5050, -3.7450

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

Protanomaly

55.0550, -1.8330, -5.3290

Deuteranomaly

55.4080, -1.3290, -3.4490

Tritanomaly

53.6990, -15.4500, -6.3460

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 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(32, 63, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 63, 50)  
}
```

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(32, 63, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 63, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 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(32, 63, 50) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 63, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 63, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 63, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 63, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 63, 50)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.2490, -14.3030, -10.6150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 63, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 63,  
50) }
```

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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