

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.2790, 41.1610,  
63.5370)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	830073
RGB	131, 0, 115
RGB Percent	51%, 0%, 45%
CMY	0.4859, 1.0000, 0.5489
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.12, 0.49
HSL	307°, 100%, 26%
HSV	307°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	12.4708, 6.0713, 16.7400
YIQ	52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

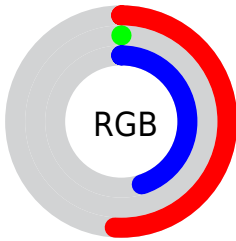
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	131, 0, 115
Decimal	8585331
CIELab	29.59, 57.56, -28.54
CIELCh	30, 64.241, 333.628
Yxy	6.0713, 0.3535, 0.1721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286775411 (0xFF830073)
YUV	52.2790, 30.9215, 69.0383
Hunter-Lab	24.6401, 47.2221, -23.0323

# Details

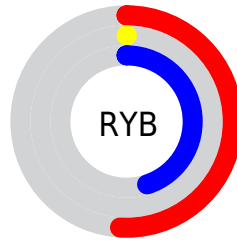
The YIQ color **52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **660066**. A complement of this color would be **78.7210, -41.1610, -63.5370**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.2150, 38.0450, 53.9250**, and **30.5470, 24.7060, 36.8500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.1380, 36.9440, 57.3600**.

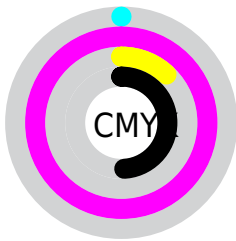
# Distribution



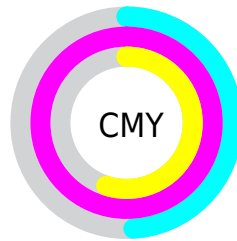
- Red (51%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370 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 52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.2790, 41.1610,  
63.5370

■ 52.2790, 41.1610,  
63.5370

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 41.3560, 33.0940,  
50.0380

■ 117.5140, 38.6410,  
54.1370

■ 30.5470, 24.7060,  
36.8500

■ 145.8130, 39.2370,  
54.3490

■ 21.1620, 18.0600,  
25.1320

■ 173.5250, 40.1080,  
55.0840

■ 8.1890, 4.2620,  
10.8700


■ 195.9580, 28.4630,  
51.3670


■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000


■ 212.7360, 19.8000,  
37.6560


■ 229.7590, 11.8250,


22.4890


 246.7820, 3.8500,  
7.3220


 52.2790, 41.1610,  
63.5370

 60.1380, 36.9440,  
57.3600

 67.8830, 33.0480,  
50.8720

 75.7420, 28.8310,  
44.6950

 83.4870, 24.9350,  
38.2070

 91.9330, 20.4430,  
31.5070

■ 99.7920, 16.2260,  
25.3300

■ 107.5370, 12.3300,  
18.8420

■ 115.3960, 8.1130,  
12.6650

■ 123.1410, 4.2170,  
6.1770

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.4120, -23.2060, 35.1140



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



52.9720, 69.4060, 52.7500

# Triad

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



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



65.3090, 29.0260, -19.4380



66.3790, -64.2790, -7.9830

# Complementary

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



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



78.7210, -41.1610, -63.5370

# 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.



60.7930, -48.5500, -23.2220



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



54.7230, -7.9710, -37.2750

# Square

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



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



64.0560, 58.3200, 0.3360



53.3490, -30.3450, -39.2810



68.7220, -75.0100, 4.7820



# Rectangle

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



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



48.7260, 78.4860, 42.3740



53.3490, -30.3450, -39.2810



65.2560, -59.7390, -13.1710

# Sweetspot

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



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



140.3790, 15.9510, 24.8070



19.4190, -33.1110, 43.9210



67.7600, 10.0840, 15.4920



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



68.2290, 53.7660, 82.9020



44.8690, 62.0260, 43.3220



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



51.8660, 40.8860, 63.0140



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Inverse Universe

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



52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370



68.2290, 53.7660, 82.9020



86.1310, -62.0260, -43.3220



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



51.8660, 40.8860, 63.0140



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

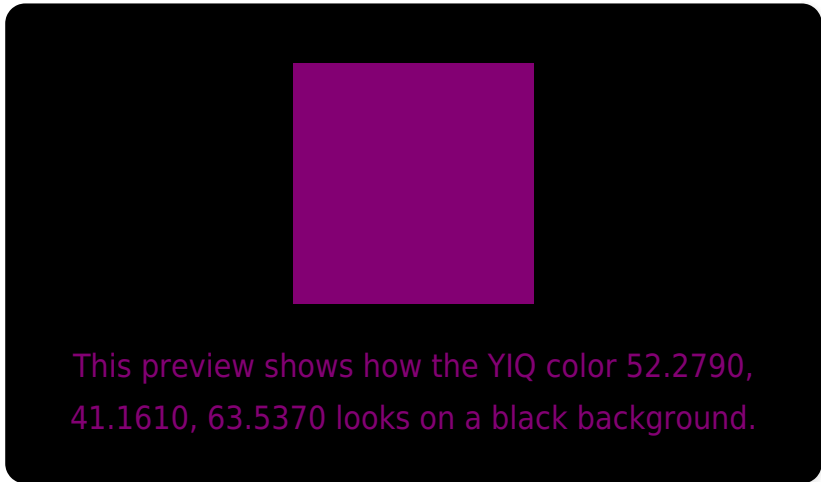
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

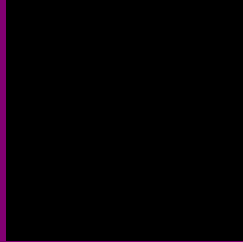
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# YIQ 52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.2790, 41.1610,



# 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

52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370

### Protanopia

58.1900, -67.4000, 10.0400

### Deuteranopia

72.5050, -20.1750, 7.7050



## Tritanopia

69.2620, 46.7170, 17.8930

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370

## Protanomaly

56.3850, -27.7440, 29.2480

## Deuteranomaly

65.0710, 2.3790, 28.4830

## Tritanomaly

63.2040, 44.6050, 34.1490

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.1400, 15.1260, 23.2380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370 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(131, 0, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 0, 115)  
}
```

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(131, 0, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 0, 115) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370 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(131, 0, 115) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 0, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(131, 0, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 0, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 0, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 0,  
115) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.2790, 41.1610, 63.5370 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 0, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131, 0,  
115) }
```

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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