

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2B3D20
RGB	43, 61, 32
RGB Percent	17%, 24%, 13%
CMY	0.8314, 0.7607, 0.8745
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.48, 0.76
HSL	97°, 31%, 18%
HSV	97°, 48%, 24%
XYZ	2.9255, 3.9559, 1.9762
YIQ	52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

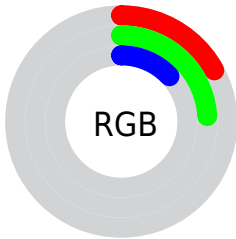
Format	Color
R_{YB}	32, 61, 50
Decimal	2833696
CIE _{Lab}	23.52, -13.67, 15.59
CIE _{LCh}	24, 20.732, 131.251
Yxy	3.9559, 0.3303, 0.4466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281023776 (0xFF2B3D20)
YUV	52.3120, -10.0138, -8.1666
Hunter-Lab	19.8893, -8.5507, 8.0316

Details

The YIQ color **52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333300**. A complement of this color would be **40.6880, 1.4190, 12.8350**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.3720, -1.6480, -14.1920**, and **11.7400, -5.5000, -10.4600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.4320, -1.8770, -15.5490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.1920, -0.9610, -10.1210**.

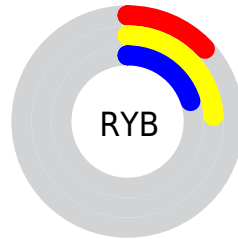
Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (24%)

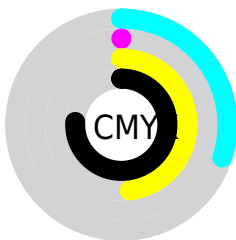
Blue (13%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (20%)

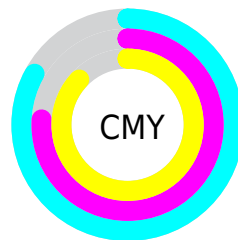


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (87%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350 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 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

■ 52.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.6110, -0.8230,
-12.6230

■ 99.3720, -1.6480,
-14.1920

■ 11.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 124.2580, -1.3270,
-14.5030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.1440, -1.0060,
-14.8140

■ 176.7310, -1.2810,
-15.3370

■ 204.5030, -0.6390,
-15.9590

■ 232.5030, -0.6390,

-15.9590

251.1110, 3.7610,
-7.5910

52.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

52.3120, -1.4190,
-12.8350

50.4320, -1.8770,
-15.5490

54.1920, -0.9610,
-10.1210

48.5520, -2.3350,
-18.2630

56.0720, -0.5030,
-7.4070

46.9710, -2.1970,
-20.7650

57.6530, -0.6410,
-4.9050

45.0910, -2.6550,
-23.4790

59.5330, -0.1830,
-2.1910

43.2110, -3.1130,
-26.1930

61.5270, -0.0460,
0.8340

■ 42.6840, -3.0670,
-27.0270

■ 63.4070, 0.4120,
3.5480

■ 65.2870, 0.8700,
6.2620

■ 66.8680, 0.7320,
8.7640

■ 68.7480, 1.1900,
11.4780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.2490, 12.0600, -9.3160



52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350



48.8030, -18.9790, -13.9790

Triad

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



52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350



46.4050, -40.8050, -3.8850



56.7690, 23.0600, 11.6040

Complementary

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



52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350



40.6880, 1.4190, 12.8350

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.



57.8590, 14.1190, 13.9510



52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350



55.2340, -17.9740, 6.3620

Square

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



52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350



45.6450, -41.7210, -9.3130



57.7910, -0.3690, 12.1990



55.9230, 25.2620, 4.7340

Rectangle

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



52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350



43.9520, -35.5760, -16.0560



57.7910, -0.3690, 12.1990



57.0400, 20.8590, 12.9470

Sweetspot

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



52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350



75.6530, -0.6410, -4.9050



51.2370, 12.3340, -3.2660



38.7070, -0.7330, -3.2370



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.



52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350



65.4980, -2.2430, -19.9310



49.3650, -8.9380, -14.2340



30.0600, -0.2290, -1.3570



65.9420, -4.3940, -41.5300



155.4300, -10.9860, -98.2980

Inverse Universe

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



40.6880, 1.4190, 12.8350



47.5020, 2.2430, 19.9310



43.6350, 8.9380, 14.2340



28.6410, -0.3670, 1.1450



28.3570, 4.9900, 41.7420



66.5700, 10.9860, 98.2980

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

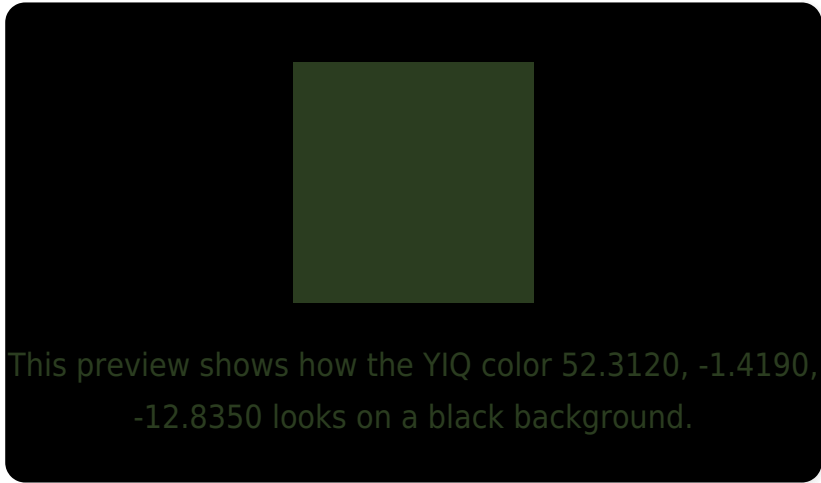
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

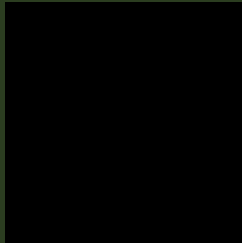
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

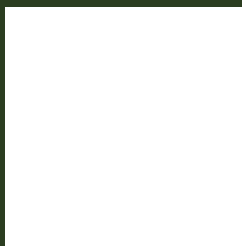
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350.

-12.8350.

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

52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350

Protanopia

54.8300, 11.9220, -6.8140

Deuteranopia

55.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290



Tritanopia

55.4660, -7.2440, -0.8760

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350

Protanomaly

54.0250, 6.8790, -9.0330

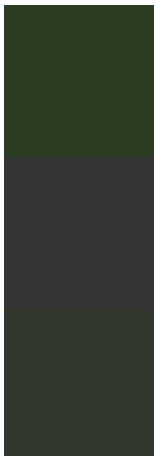
Deuteranomaly

54.2750, 9.1710, -6.5170

Tritanomaly

54.2010, -5.1800, -5.2440

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350 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, 61, 32)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 61, 32)  
}
```

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, 61, 32) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 61, 32) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350 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, 61, 32) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 61, 32) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 61, 32)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 61, 32); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 61, 32);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 61, 32)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 61, 32) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 61,  
32) }
```

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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