

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400)
contains.

YIQ(52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400)	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(52.3770, -68.8240,
24.8400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0237AB
RGB	2, 55, 171
RGB Percent	1%, 22%, 67%
CMY	0.9921, 0.7842, 0.3298
CMYK	0.99, 0.68, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	221°, 98%, 34%
HSV	221°, 99%, 67%
XYZ	8.7340, 5.6841, 39.1186
YIQ	52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

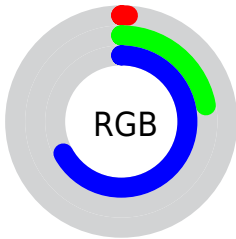
Format	Color
R _Y B	2, 42, 171
Decimal	145323
CIE Lab	28.60, 33.38, -65.28
CIE LCh	29, 73.322, 297.084
Yxy	5.6841, 0.1631, 0.1062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278335403 (0xFF0237AB)
YUV	52.3770, 58.4811, -44.1806
Hunter-Lab	23.8413, 23.6691, -80.5936

Details

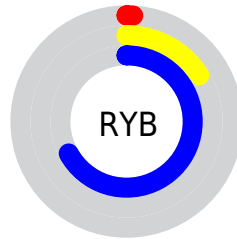
The YIQ color **52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **120.6230, 68.8240, -24.8400**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **113.2600, -46.0850, 36.7550**, and **22.1430, -41.6820, 28.5420** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1920, -69.7410, 24.9390**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5040, -61.9920, 22.1680**.

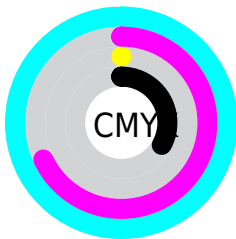
Distribution



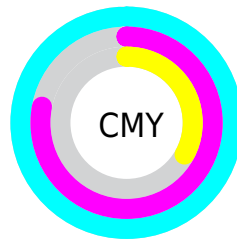
- Red (1%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400 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 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.3770, -68.8240,
24.8400

■ 52.3770, -68.8240,
24.8400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 36.3740, -55.5740,
27.0020

■ 113.2600,
-46.0850, 36.7550

■ 22.7300, -41.9570,
28.0190

■ 140.3960,
-43.4720, 38.9600

■ 10.4880, -29.5320,
28.6120

■ 164.0410,
-32.4670, 32.2450

■ 11.7470, -23.4320,
17.1760

■ 188.8600,
-22.0120, 24.4840

■ 6.7770, -14.9490,
12.1150

■ 214.2660,
-11.8320, 16.2000

■ 3.0950, -7.3370,
6.3190

■ 239.6720, -1.6520,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

7.9160

0.0000

■ 52.3770, -68.8240,
24.8400

■ 52.3770, -68.8240,
24.8400

■ 51.1920, -69.7410,
24.9390

■ 64.5040, -61.9920,
22.1680

■ 76.0440, -54.8850,
20.0190

■ 88.1710, -48.0530,
17.3470

■ 100.2980,
-41.2210, 14.6750

■ 112.4250,
-34.3890, 12.0030

■ 124.2640,
-26.6860, 10.0660

■ 136.3910,
-19.8540, 7.3940

■ 148.5180,
-13.0220, 4.7220

■ 160.6450, -6.1900,
2.0500

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.7620, -80.5140, 16.4300



52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400



52.4940, 33.3660, 67.1420

Triad

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



52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400



57.3550, 68.0840, 10.6120



57.9090, -43.1850, -26.8410

Complementary

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



52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400



120.6230, 68.8240, -24.8400

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.



49.8950, -23.3750, -44.4550



52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400



63.8800, 34.8480, -14.8160

Square

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



52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400



48.7390, 85.6390, 39.3910



54.1580, -4.7620, -34.8580



65.6950, -62.3530, -9.8490

Rectangle

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



52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400



55.8650, 59.8220, 61.2460



54.1580, -4.7620, -34.8580



55.6290, -36.7650, -33.0610

Sweetspot

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



52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400



174.9650, -27.2820, 9.8540



114.3130, -83.3900, -52.6220



83.6040, -16.1400, 6.1640



240.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



112.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400



66.3980, -90.5120, 32.4320



30.5350, -35.7730, 59.1310



80.7870, -3.7140, 1.2300



44.6890, -61.0750, 22.0690



6.7310, -9.3080, 3.4920

Inverse Universe

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



58.5730, 83.7110, 52.3110



74.3580, 109.8420, 68.8340



142.4650, 35.7730, -59.1310



81.0330, 4.4010, 2.8410



50.2080, 74.3130, 46.4170



7.6750, 11.4610, 7.0530

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

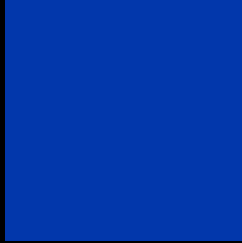
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

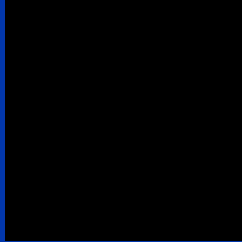
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.3770, -68.8240,

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

52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400

Protanopia

53.8870, -62.1730, 8.9230

Deuteranopia

54.5420, -57.1280, 0.0880



Tritanopia

53.0310, -45.9840, -14.6560

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400

Protanomaly

53.2060, -64.3290, 14.9590

Deuteranomaly

54.0720, -61.2560, 8.8240

Tritanomaly

52.9830, -54.0560, -0.5200

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.1070, -24.8060, 9.0340

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400 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(2, 55, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 55, 171)  
}
```

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(2, 55, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 55, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400 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(2, 55, 171) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 55, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 55, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 55, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 55, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 55, 171)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.3770, -68.8240, 24.8400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 55, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 55,  
171) }
```

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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