

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.3940, -15.9090,
-3.5330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	233B40
RGB	35, 59, 64
RGB Percent	14%, 23%, 25%
CMY	0.8628, 0.7686, 0.7491
CMYK	0.45, 0.08, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	190°, 29%, 19%
HSV	190°, 45%, 25%
XYZ	3.1821, 3.8560, 5.4245
YIQ	52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

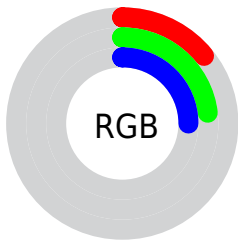
Format	Color
R_{YB}	35, 48, 64
Decimal	2308928
CIE _{Lab}	23.19, -7.77, -6.02
CIE _{LCh}	23, 9.833, 217.778
Yxy	3.8560, 0.2553, 0.3094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280499008 (0xFF233B40)
YUV	52.3940, 5.7218, -15.2545
Hunter-Lab	19.6368, -5.4389, -2.6327

Details

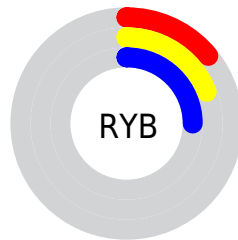
The YIQ color **52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **46.6060, 15.9090, 3.5330**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.2090, -16.8260, -3.4340**, and **12.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.0130, -19.2100, -4.2820**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.7750, -12.6080, -2.7840**.

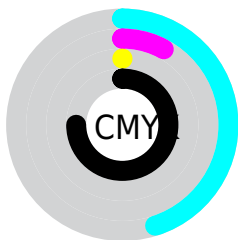
Distribution



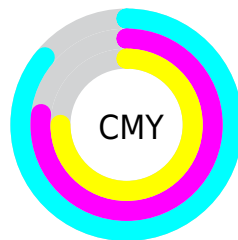
- Red (14%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330 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 52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.3940, -15.9090,
-3.5330

■ 52.3940, -15.9090,
-3.5330

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.3940, -15.9090,
-3.5330

■ 99.2090, -16.8260,
-3.4340

■ 12.4870, -11.7370,
-2.0490

■ 124.2090,
-16.8260, -3.4340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.4970,
-17.6970, -4.1690

■ 176.9100,
-17.4220, -3.6460

■ 204.6110,
-18.0180, -3.8580

■ 232.7250,

-18.3390, -3.5470

■ 250.8140, -8.3440,
-2.9680

■ 52.3940, -15.9090,
-3.5330

■ 52.3940, -15.9090,
-3.5330

■ 50.0130, -19.2100,
-4.2820

■ 54.7750, -12.6080,
-2.7840

■ 47.3330, -23.1070,
-5.2430

■ 57.4550, -8.7110,
-1.8230

■ 44.9520, -26.4080,
-5.9920

■ 59.8360, -5.4100,
-1.0740

■ 42.2720, -30.3050,
-6.9530

■ 62.5160, -1.5130,
-0.1130

■ 39.8910, -33.6060,
-7.7020

■ 64.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 38.4070, -35.1190,
-7.8150

■ 67.8650, 4.8140,
0.8620

■ 70.5450, 8.7110,
1.8230

■ 72.9260, 12.0120,
2.5720

■ 75.6060, 15.9090,
3.5330

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.4820, -13.3410, -6.0210



52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



53.8720, -14.2590, -0.3950

Triad

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



52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



56.6250, 5.7300, 6.2900



54.6000, 6.8780, -3.5060

Complementary

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



52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



46.6060, 15.9090, 3.5330

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.



55.6330, 11.2790, -0.6650



52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



56.4360, 10.6360, 5.4840

Square

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



52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



56.3900, -0.9180, 5.6260



56.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840



54.3110, 0.3220, -5.8380

Rectangle

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



52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



54.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340



56.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840



55.1980, 8.0700, -3.0820

Sweetspot

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



52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



79.2380, -6.6020, -1.4980



52.5930, -9.5800, -13.6120



40.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



171.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



43.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330



65.8490, -24.6200, -5.3560



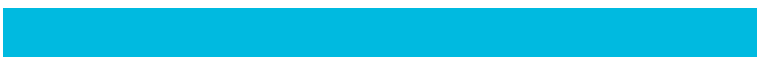
44.1760, -12.0590, 3.7890



32.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360



58.0180, -53.1370, -11.6730



134.7180, -123.0540, -27.6140

Inverse Universe

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



46.4070, 9.5800, 13.6120



56.6730, 14.9430, 21.0470



54.8240, 12.0590, -3.7890



31.2390, 0.8250, 1.5690



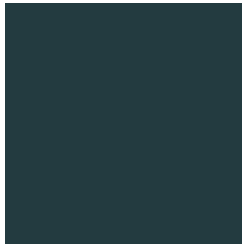
38.1230, 32.1320, 45.4440



88.1800, 73.7980, 105.3340

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

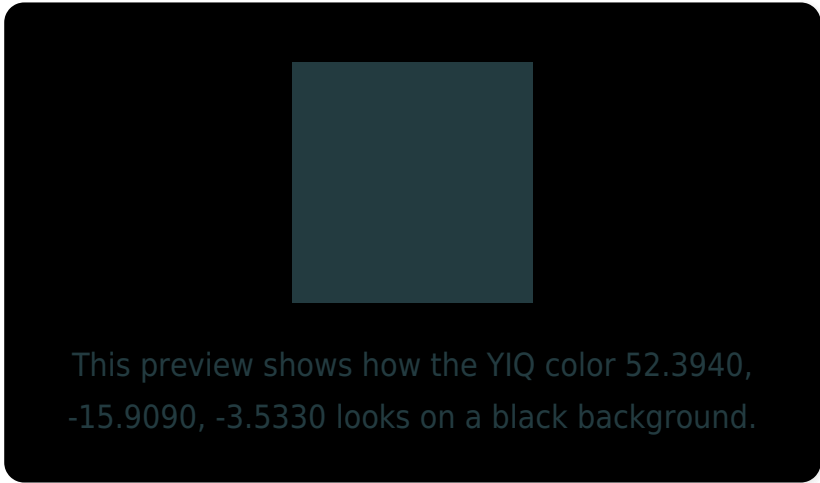
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

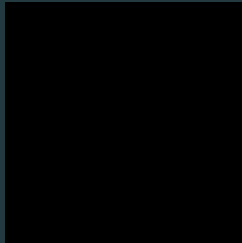
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

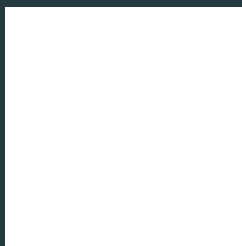
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.3940, -15.9090,

-3.5330.

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

52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Protanopia

55.3850, -2.5220, 1.6540

Deuteranopia

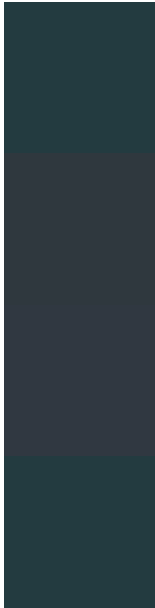
55.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450



Tritanopia

52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Protanomaly

53.9930, -7.2900, -0.0420

Deuteranomaly

54.6340, -7.6570, 1.1030

Tritanomaly

52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.4230, -5.6850, -1.5970

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330 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(35, 59, 64)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(35, 59, 64)  
}
```

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(35, 59, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(35, 59, 64) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330 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(35, 59, 64) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(35, 59, 64) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(35, 59, 64) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(35, 59, 64); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 59, 64);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(35, 59, 64)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.3940, -15.9090, -3.5330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(35, 59, 64) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(35, 59,  
64) }
```

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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