

# Converting Colors

YIQ(52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(52.4150, -70.8460,  
50.4820)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	1027D9
RGB	16, 39, 217
RGB Percent	6%, 15%, 85%
CMY	0.9370, 0.8470, 0.1494
CMYK	0.93, 0.82, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	233°, 86%, 46%
HSV	233°, 93%, 85%
XYZ	13.4503, 6.5662, 66.1313
YIQ	52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

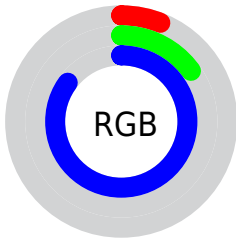
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	16, 37, 217
Decimal	1058777
CIE Lab	30.80, 58.84, -88.69
CIE LCh	31, 106.431, 303.562
Yxy	6.5662, 0.1561, 0.0762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279248857 (0xFF1027D9)
YUV	52.4150, 81.1404, -31.9360
Hunter-Lab	25.6246, 48.8512, -135.0770

# Details

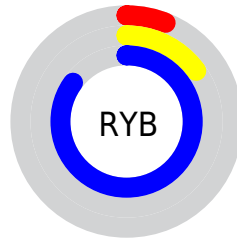
The YIQ color **52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3300CC**. The color can be described as dark washed blue. A complement of this color would be **180.5850, 70.8460, -50.4820**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **114.5020, -40.1740, 56.2900**, and **18.2400, -51.3600, 49.7600** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.4130, -76.5320, 54.4120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1460, -62.9590, 45.2090**.

# Distribution



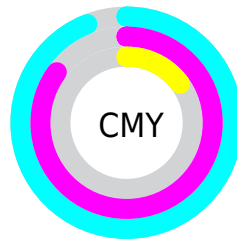
- Red (6%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820 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 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.4150, -70.8460,  
50.4820

■ 52.4150, -70.8460,  
50.4820

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 29.0630, -63.9230,  
51.6690

■ 114.5020,  
-40.1740, 56.2900

■ 18.2400, -51.3600,  
49.7600

■ 139.0440,  
-27.3810, 50.2110

■ 15.1620, -42.6930,  
41.3630

■ 164.7600,  
-15.1380, 43.0860

■ 14.5460, -35.4470,  
31.1850

■ 189.8780, -4.0870,  
35.5370

■ 15.6910, -29.0260,  
19.4380

■ 215.2950, 7.5600,  
28.2000

■ 9.4330, -19.6720,  
15.1120

■ 236.8030, 8.5250,

■ 5.1640, -11.7850,

16.2130

9.8390

253.8260, 0.5500,  
1.0460

■ 1.0260, -2.8890,  
2.7990

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 52.4150, -70.8460,  
50.4820

■ 52.4150, -70.8460,  
50.4820

■ 39.4130, -76.5320,  
54.4120

■ 70.1460, -62.9590,  
45.2090

■ 87.5780, -55.6680,  
39.7240

■ 105.8960,  
-48.0560, 33.9280

■ 123.6270,  
-40.1690, 28.6550

■ 141.0590,  
-32.8780, 23.1700

■ 158.7900,  
-24.9910, 17.8970

■ 176.5210,  
-17.1040, 12.6240

■ 194.8390, -9.4920,  
6.8280

■ 212.2710, -2.2010,  
1.3430

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.6400, -102.9370, 31.8390



52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820



67.8160, 53.4910, 82.3790

# Triad

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



52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820



57.1440, 79.2240, 17.9760



66.1730, -52.6760, -25.5400

# Complementary

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



52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820



180.5850, 70.8460, -50.4820

# 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.



55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850



52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820



67.6570, 27.9260, -21.5300

# Square

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



52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820



56.2120, 112.0480, 39.8560



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



77.5100, -80.4650, -0.9850



# Rectangle

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



52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820



69.7330, 86.9170, 71.3090



52.8300, -24.7500, -47.0700



62.8670, -43.3670, -34.5590

# Sweetspot

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



52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820



196.7900, -24.9910, 17.8970



154.1650, -112.0920, -50.0760



91.9510, -15.4990, 11.0690



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820



46.0930, -89.8300, 64.1380



61.9370, -18.6290, 78.8350



100.8410, -3.8060, 2.8980



31.4620, -61.0330, 43.3430



8.1790, -16.1410, 11.6910



# Inverse Universe

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



78.7210, 112.4130, 49.7650



79.5510, 142.6710, 63.0790



171.0630, 18.6290, -78.8350



102.4030, 6.2350, 2.6430



54.0070, 96.6880, 42.8960

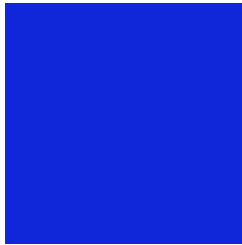


14.3240, 25.8110, 11.3070



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

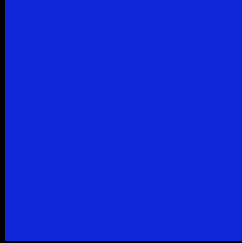
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820 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 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.4150, -70.8460,



# 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

52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820

### Protanopia

57.7340, -66.1160, 8.7960

### Deuteranopia

58.1610, -60.4290, -0.6610



## Tritanopia

56.5360, -48.9640, -15.7160

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820

## Protanomaly

56.0350, -67.8610, 23.9070

## Deuteranomaly

56.2000, -64.1920, 17.9840

## Tritanomaly

54.9970, -56.6710, 8.3290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820

## Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

52.0180, -25.6330, 18.5190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820 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(16, 39, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(16, 39, 217)  
}
```

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(16, 39, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(16, 39, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820 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(16, 39, 217) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(16, 39, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(16, 39, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(16, 39, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 39, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(16, 39,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.4150, -70.8460, 50.4820 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(16, 39, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(16, 39,  
217) }
```

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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