

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.4380, -36.4040,
-1.0440)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	113F5B
RGB	17, 63, 91
RGB Percent	7%, 25%, 36%
CMY	0.9334, 0.7529, 0.6433
CMYK	0.81, 0.31, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	203°, 69%, 21%
HSV	203°, 81%, 36%
XYZ	3.8958, 4.4307, 10.5378
YIQ	52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

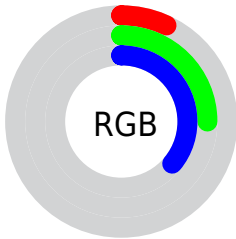
Format	Color
R_{YB}	17, 45, 91
Decimal	1130331
CIE _{Lab}	25.05, -4.53, -21.05
CIE _{LCh}	25, 21.536, 257.851
Yxy	4.4307, 0.2065, 0.2349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279320411 (0xFF113F5B)
YUV	52.4380, 19.0111, -31.0791
Hunter-Lab	21.0493, -3.7992, -14.9477

Details

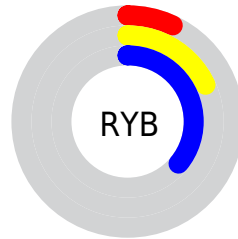
The YIQ color **52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **55.5620, 36.4040, 1.0440**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **102.1720, -32.5990, 1.5850**, and **17.4570, -20.2200, 3.0120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **47.9860, -40.9430, -1.3830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.8900, -31.8650, -0.7050**.

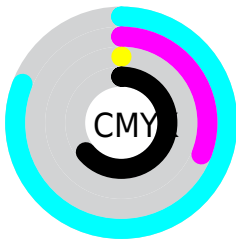
Distribution



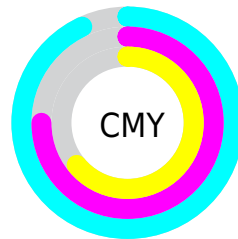
- Red (7%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (36%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (64%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440 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 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.4380, -36.4040,
-1.0440

■ 52.4380, -36.4040,
-1.0440

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 31.7050, -32.7820,
-0.6060

■ 102.1720,
-32.5990, 1.5850

■ 17.4570, -20.2200,
3.0120

■ 128.2860,
-32.9200, 1.8960

■ 3.3230, -7.9790,
6.9410

■ 154.6990,
-32.6450, 2.4190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.8130,
-32.9660, 2.7300

■ 209.6280,
-33.8830, 2.8290

■ 234.7780,

-25.8580, -4.9460

■ 249.3190,
-11.3240, -4.0280

■ 52.4380, -36.4040,
-1.0440

■ 52.4380, -36.4040,
-1.0440

■ 47.9860, -40.9430,
-1.3830

■ 56.8900, -31.8650,
-0.7050

■ 43.8330, -44.8860,
-1.5100

■ 61.9290, -27.6010,
-0.8890

■ 66.3810, -23.0620,
-0.5500

■ 71.4200, -18.7980,
-0.7340

■ 75.8720, -14.2590,
-0.3950

■ 81.2100, -9.3990,
-0.3670

■ 85.6620, -4.8600,
-0.0280

■ 90.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 95.1530, 3.9430,
0.1270

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.2040, -44.7930, -8.7050



52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



59.5550, -14.4440, 8.4680

Triad

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



52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



60.4980, 25.2610, 10.2610



54.6320, -5.3160, -13.7960

Complementary

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



52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



55.5620, 36.4040, 1.0440

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.



57.5260, 9.7220, -10.9980



52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



59.1680, 25.9500, 3.2780

Square

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



52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



60.9410, 16.8240, 14.4880



58.3750, 20.6330, -4.9910



50.3400, -24.9850, -15.2650

Rectangle

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



52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



61.4210, -2.2030, 12.3970



58.3750, 20.6330, -4.9910



55.6820, 0.4150, -13.0330

Sweetspot

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



52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



102.7580, -13.9380, -0.7060



63.5160, -29.0170, -30.3050



49.8080, -8.2070, 0.0570



186.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



59.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440



57.3740, -56.7150, -1.8910



31.3060, -26.5040, 17.7840



43.3310, -2.4300, -0.0140



52.4560, -54.0100, -1.3540



113.8940, -116.7770, -3.6970

Inverse Universe

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



44.3700, 29.3380, 29.9940



44.5930, 45.4280, 46.7720



76.6940, 26.5040, -17.7840



42.8370, 2.0170, 1.9930



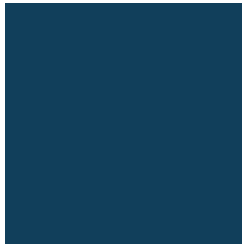
40.6420, 43.7320, 44.4680



87.7350, 93.7440, 96.2720

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440 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 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

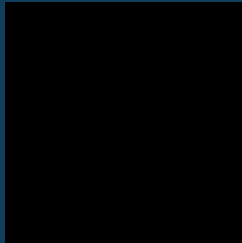
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.4380, -36.4040,

-1.0440.

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

52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440

Protanopia

59.5010, -14.3520, 6.8000

Deuteranopia

57.9780, -20.1290, 6.8710



Tritanopia

46.8360, -40.9410, -12.4370

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440

Protanomaly

56.6140, -22.1000, 4.0440

Deuteranomaly

55.8740, -25.7680, 4.4400

Tritanomaly

48.8410, -39.3370, -8.4650

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.0570, -13.3420, -0.4940

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440 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(17, 63, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(17, 63, 91)  
}
```

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(17, 63, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(17, 63, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440 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(17, 63, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(17, 63, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(17, 63, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(17, 63, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 63, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(17, 63, 91)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.4380, -36.4040, -1.0440 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(17, 63, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(17, 63,  
91) }
```

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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