

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.4540, -16.1380,
-4.8900)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	223C3E
RGB	34, 60, 62
RGB Percent	13%, 24%, 24%
CMY	0.8667, 0.7647, 0.7569
CMYK	0.45, 0.03, 0.00, 0.76
HSL	184°, 29%, 19%
HSV	184°, 45%, 24%
XYZ	3.1447, 3.9203, 5.1460
YIQ	52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

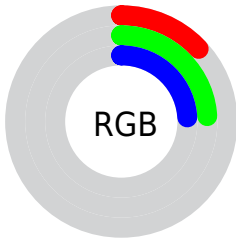
Format	Color
RYB	34, 47, 62
Decimal	2243646
CIELab	23.41, -9.34, -4.37
CIElCh	23, 10.311, 205.067
Yxy	3.9203, 0.2575, 0.3210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280433726 (0xFF223C3E)
YUV	52.4540, 4.7062, -16.1842
Hunter-Lab	19.7997, -6.2997, -1.5497

Details

The YIQ color **52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **43.5460, 16.1380, 4.8900**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.1550, -16.7340, -5.1020**, and **12.8460, -11.3700, -3.1940** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.6600, -19.7140, -6.1620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180**.

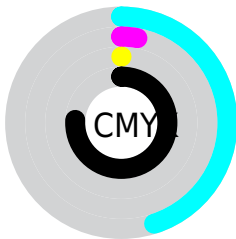
Distribution



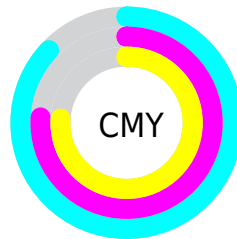
- Red (13%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (24%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (76%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900 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 52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.4540, -16.1380,
-4.8900

■ 52.4540, -16.1380,
-4.8900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.1550, -16.7340,
-5.1020

■ 99.1550, -16.7340,
-5.1020

■ 12.8460, -11.3700,
-3.1940

■ 124.8560,
-17.3300, -5.3140

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 150.5570,
-17.9260, -5.5260

■ 177.5570,
-17.9260, -5.5260

■ 204.6710,
-18.2470, -5.2150

■ 233.2580,

-18.5220, -5.7380

■ 250.5150, -8.9400,
-3.1800

■ 52.4540, -16.1380,
-4.8900

■ 52.4540, -16.1380,
-4.8900

■ 50.6600, -19.7140,
-6.1620

■ 54.2480, -12.5620,
-3.6180

■ 48.2790, -23.0150,
-6.9110

■ 56.6290, -9.2610,
-2.8690

■ 46.1860, -27.1870,
-8.3950

■ 58.7220, -5.0890,
-1.3850

■ 43.8050, -30.4880,
-9.1440

■ 61.1030, -1.7880,
-0.6360

■ 42.0110, -34.0640,
-10.4160

■ 62.8970, 1.7880,
0.6360

■ 41.1140, -35.8520,
-11.0520

■ 65.2780, 5.0890,
1.3850

■ 67.0720, 8.6650,
2.6570

■ 69.7520, 12.5620,
3.6180

■ 71.5460, 16.1380,
4.8900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.7380, -11.1860, -6.5300



52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



53.4480, -16.0010, -1.8650

Triad

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



52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



57.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990



55.7960, 9.2620, -2.6580

Complementary

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



52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



43.5460, 16.1380, 4.8900

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.



56.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050



52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



56.7780, 9.6730, 6.4170

Square

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



52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



56.1230, -4.5400, 5.1880



57.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410



54.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890

Rectangle

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



52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



54.5840, -13.3880, 0.3400



57.1650, 12.8370, 4.1410



55.8070, 10.7290, -1.7110

Sweetspot

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



52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



77.8250, -6.8770, -2.0210



50.6640, -8.3420, -14.0220



38.3200, -3.8970, -0.9610



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.



52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900



66.4960, -25.1240, -7.2360



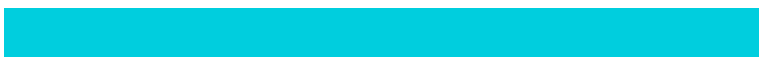
44.2360, -12.2880, 2.4320



29.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



62.3720, -54.3740, -16.7900



146.2300, -127.9120, -38.6960

Inverse Universe

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



45.3360, 8.3420, 14.0220



55.7160, 13.3840, 21.7680



51.7640, 12.2880, -2.4320



29.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



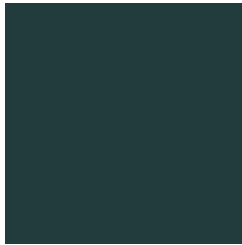
38.1380, 27.7760, 47.2960



89.8620, 66.1860, 111.1300

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

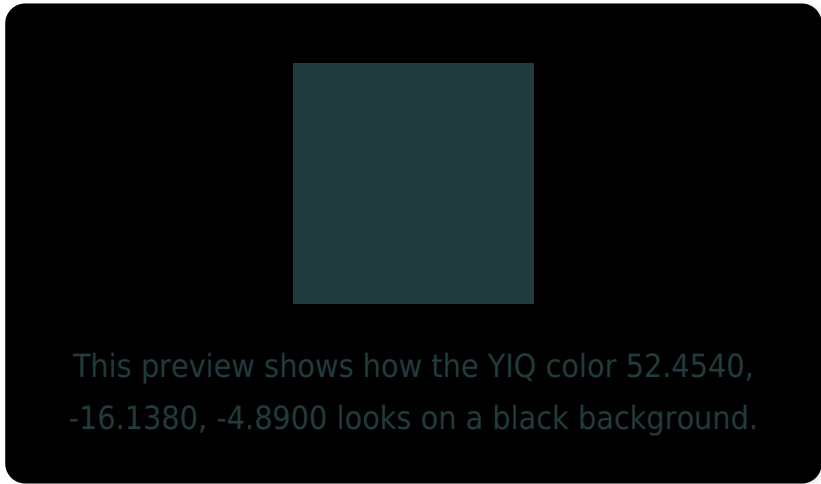
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

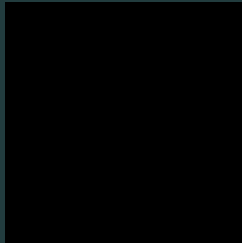
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

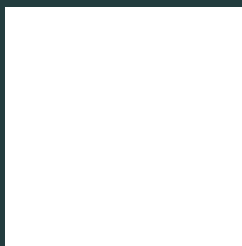
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.4540, -16.1380,

-4.8900.

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

52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900

Protanopia

55.7550, -0.6880, 1.4560

Deuteranopia

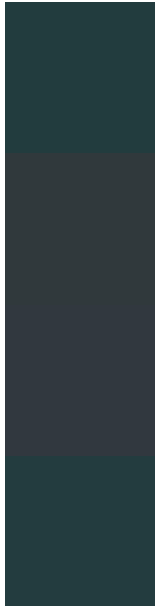
55.9230, -1.1010, 3.4350



Tritanopia

52.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900

Protanomaly

54.6510, -6.3270, -0.9750

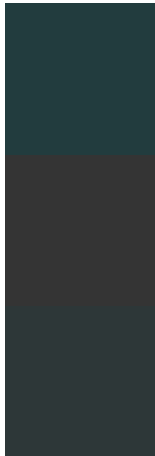
Deuteranomaly

54.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Tritanomaly

52.8670, -15.8630, -4.3670

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900

Achromatopsia

52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.1240, -6.2810, -1.8090

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900 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(34, 60, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(34, 60, 62)  
}
```

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(34, 60, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(34, 60, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900 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(34, 60, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(34, 60, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(34, 60, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(34, 60, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 60, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(34, 60, 62)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.4540, -16.1380, -4.8900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(34, 60, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(34, 60,  
62) }
```

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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