

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.5010, -23.5200,
-3.2640)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1C3D49
RGB	28, 61, 73
RGB Percent	11%, 24%, 29%
CMY	0.8903, 0.7607, 0.7138
CMYK	0.62, 0.16, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	196°, 45%, 20%
HSV	196°, 62%, 29%
XYZ	3.3496, 4.0663, 6.9071
YIQ	52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

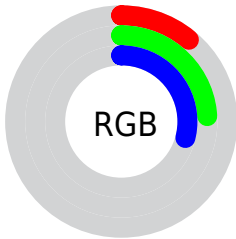
Format	Color
RYB	28, 47, 73
Decimal	1850697
CIELab	23.89, -8.01, -10.99
CIELCh	24, 13.598, 233.919
Yxy	4.0663, 0.2339, 0.2839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280040777 (0xFF1C3D49)
YUV	52.5010, 10.1060, -21.4874
Hunter-Lab	20.1650, -5.6382, -6.1930

Details

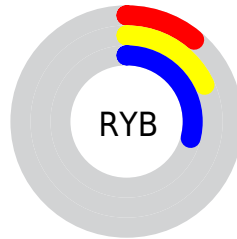
The YIQ color **52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **48.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0280, -23.5660, -2.4300**, and **14.4590, -14.5340, -0.9180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.2340, -27.1420, -3.7020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.7680, -19.8980, -2.8260**.

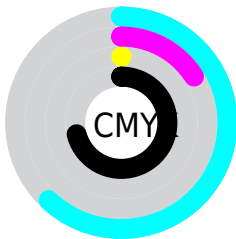
Distribution



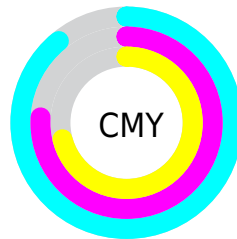
- Red (11%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (29%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (71%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640 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 52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.5010, -23.5200,
-3.2640

■ 52.5010, -23.5200,
-3.2640

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 29.1910, -25.5830,
-4.4230

■ 100.0280,
-23.5660, -2.4300

■ 14.4590, -14.5340,
-0.9180

■ 125.6150,
-23.8410, -2.9530

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 151.7290,
-24.1620, -2.6420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 178.4300,
-24.7580, -2.8540

■ 206.4300,
-24.7580, -2.8540

■ 234.2020,

-24.1160, -3.4760

■ 249.6180,
-10.7280, -3.8160

■ 52.5010, -23.5200,
-3.2640

■ 52.5010, -23.5200,
-3.2640

■ 49.2340, -27.1420,
-3.7020

■ 55.7680, -19.8980,
-2.8260

■ 45.6680, -31.3600,
-4.3520

■ 59.3340, -15.6800,
-2.1760

■ 42.4010, -34.9820,
-4.7900

■ 62.6010, -12.0580,
-1.7380

■ 40.0200, -38.2830,
-5.5390

■ 65.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 69.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

■ 72.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 75.9680, 3.0260,
0.2260

■ 79.2350, 6.6480,
0.6640

■ 82.2140, 11.1410,
1.8370

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.2790, -23.0150, -6.9110



52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



55.0830, -16.2310, 2.3050

Triad

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



52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



57.9140, 12.2860, 8.6220



55.7090, 4.9530, -7.1670

Complementary

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



52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



48.4990, 23.5200, 3.2640

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.



56.2370, 12.3340, -3.2660



52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



57.9590, 16.4130, 5.4130

Square

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



52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



58.7220, 4.0790, 8.6790



57.3240, 16.6430, 1.2430



54.0930, -4.9960, -8.5800

Rectangle

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



52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



56.7850, -9.4000, 5.1600



57.3240, 16.6430, 1.2430



55.9050, 7.3370, -6.3190

Sweetspot

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



52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



86.5690, -9.0320, -1.5120



55.6690, -15.9060, -20.1140



43.8360, -5.4100, -1.0740



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640



62.8030, -36.1740, -5.2140



39.5870, -17.4700, 8.2420



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



54.1370, -51.8540, -7.3900



123.9070, -118.7920, -16.7440

Inverse Universe

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



45.2170, 16.2270, 19.8030



51.4450, 24.7530, 30.4890



61.4130, 17.4700, -8.2420



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



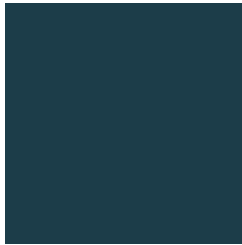
37.9230, 35.5710, 43.6910



86.9110, 81.6850, 100.0610

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

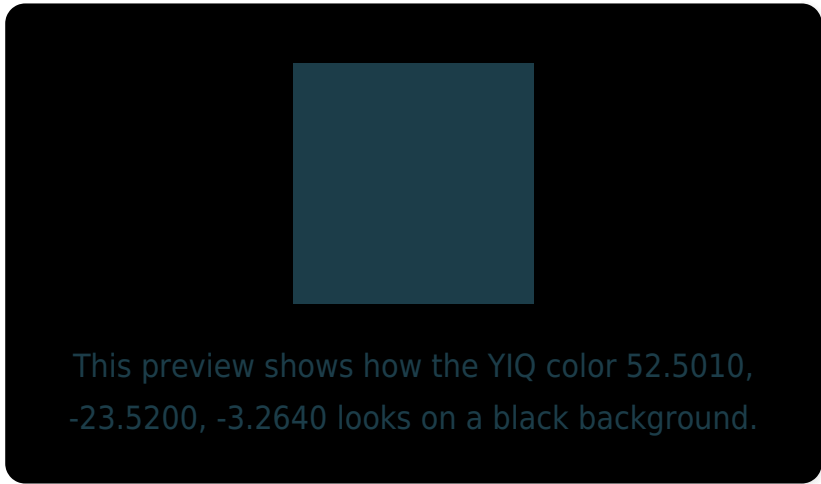
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

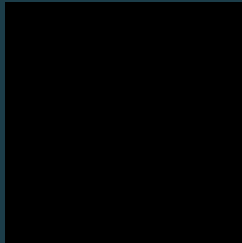
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

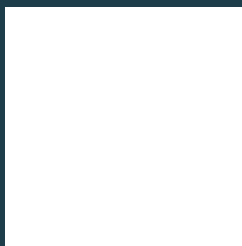
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5010, -23.5200,

-3.2640.

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

52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

Protanopia

56.9980, -5.6860, 3.9300

Deuteranopia

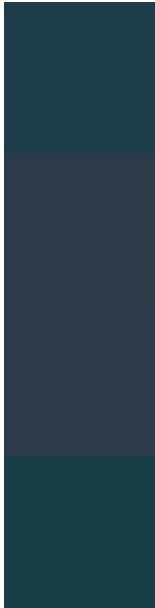
57.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620



Tritanopia

51.5070, -23.6570, -6.2890

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

Protanomaly

55.5950, -11.9210, 1.2870

Deuteranomaly

55.6380, -13.4800, 2.0080

Tritanomaly

52.0340, -23.7030, -5.4550

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.8680, -8.4360, -1.3000

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640 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(28, 61, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(28, 61, 73)  
}
```

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(28, 61, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(28, 61, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640 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(28, 61, 73) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(28, 61, 73) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(28, 61, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(28, 61, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 61, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(28, 61, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.5010, -23.5200, -3.2640 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(28, 61, 73) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(28, 61,  
73) }
```

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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