

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	154823
RGB	21, 72, 35
RGB Percent	8%, 28%, 14%
CMY	0.9178, 0.7176, 0.8628
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.51, 0.72
HSL	136°, 55%, 18%
HSV	136°, 71%, 28%
XYZ	2.9304, 4.9178, 2.3840
YIQ	52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

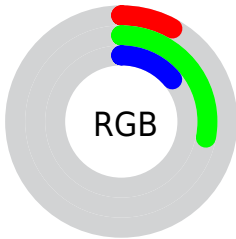
Format	Color
R_{YB}	21, 61, 72
Decimal	1394723
CIE _{Lab}	26.50, -26.40, 17.32
CIE _{LCh}	26, 31.578, 146.731
Yxy	4.9178, 0.2864, 0.4806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279584803 (0xFF154823)
YUV	52.5330, -8.6438, -27.6544
Hunter-Lab	22.1761, -15.2206, 9.1494

Details

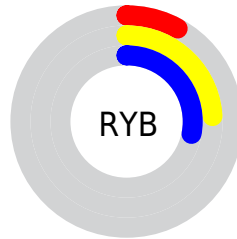
The YIQ color **52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003300**. A complement of this color would be **40.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.3760, -16.6390, -23.3510**, and **17.6100, -8.2500, -15.6900** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.8700, -21.0860, -25.3580**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.1960, -15.9520, -19.2800**.

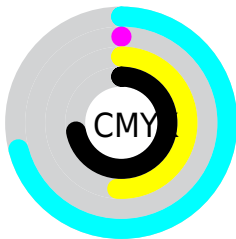
Distribution



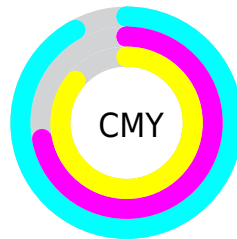
- Red (8%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (28%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (72%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 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 52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 52.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 30.3590, -17.9690,
-21.2730

■ 101.3760,
-16.6390, -23.3510

■ 17.6100, -8.2500,
-15.6900

■ 126.8490,
-16.5930, -24.1850

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 153.4360,
-16.8680, -24.7080

■ 180.0230,
-17.1430, -25.2310

■ 208.1970,
-17.6930, -26.2770

■ 234.3220,

-16.5470, -25.0190

■ 246.2990, -8.5720,
-9.8520

■ 52.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 52.5330, -18.5190,
-22.3190

■ 49.8700, -21.0860,
-25.3580

■ 55.1960, -15.9520,
-19.2800

■ 47.2070, -23.6530,
-28.3970

■ 57.8590, -13.3850,
-16.2410

■ 44.5440, -26.2200,
-31.4360

■ 60.9350, -10.5430,
-12.6790

■ 63.5980, -7.9760,
-9.6400

■ 66.2610, -5.4090,
-6.6010

■ 68.9240, -2.8420,
-3.5620

■ 71.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 74.6630, 2.5670,
3.0390

■ 77.3260, 5.1340,
6.0780

Harmonies

Analogous

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



57.8860, 8.3480, -19.1400



52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



50.1640, -39.2890, -20.3530

Triad

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



52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



51.3960, -53.7810, 0.0030



61.7230, 37.8690, 13.0450

Complementary

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



52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



40.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190

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.



62.6870, 29.5230, 21.1310



52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



62.8850, -15.1330, 15.4510

Square

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



52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



54.0060, -52.8630, -5.6230



64.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660



61.1490, 36.1290, 0.5210

Rectangle

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



52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



52.1020, -44.7460, -15.0660



64.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660



61.7600, 36.4470, 16.7910

Sweetspot

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



52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



86.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820



62.0000, 8.0270, -18.8290



43.5000, -4.5840, -5.0320



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.



52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190



63.4680, -29.0620, -34.9980



55.3830, -26.5440, -14.5440



34.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810



61.1910, -35.8920, -43.3800



140.3170, -82.3270, -99.4390

Inverse Universe

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



40.4670, 18.5190, 22.3190



44.5320, 29.0620, 34.9980



37.6170, 26.5440, 14.5440



33.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



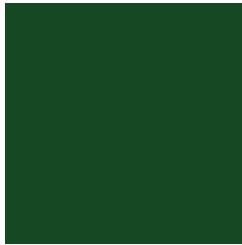
37.8090, 35.8920, 43.3800



86.6830, 82.3270, 99.4390

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

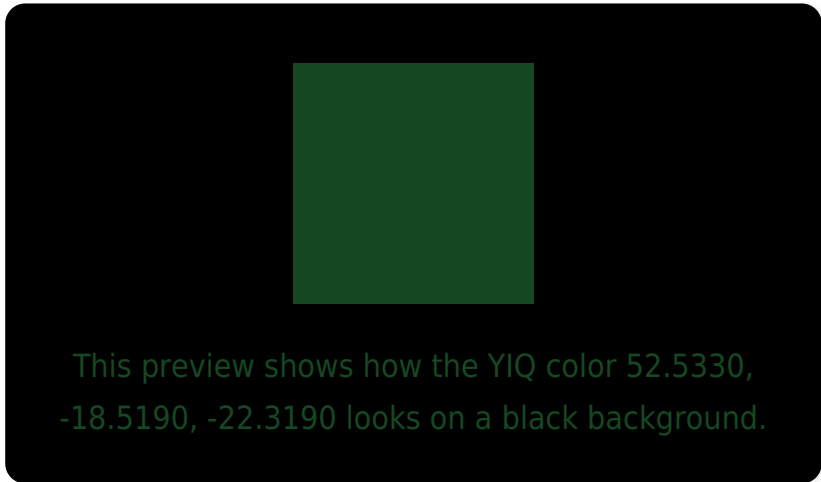
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5330, -18.5190,

-22.3190.

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

52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Protanopia

61.2600, 13.5270, -8.3690

Deuteranopia

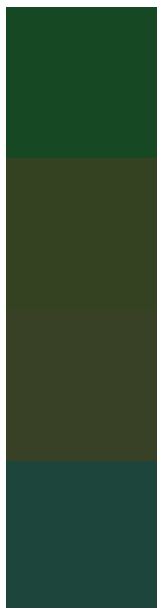
62.2760, 16.5980, -3.4500



Tritanopia

58.4040, -21.8690, -5.6530

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Protanomaly

58.0520, 2.2490, -13.2310

Deuteranomaly

58.5300, 3.8990, -10.0930

Tritanomaly

55.9000, -20.6300, -11.5900

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 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(21, 72, 35)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 72, 35)  
}
```

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(21, 72, 35) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 72, 35) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 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(21, 72, 35) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 72, 35) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(21, 72, 35)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 72, 35); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 72, 35);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 72, 35)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.5330, -18.5190, -22.3190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 72, 35) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 72,  
35) }
```

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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