

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.5610, -31.7760,
14.2080)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1F3470
RGB	31, 52, 112
RGB Percent	12%, 20%, 44%
CMY	0.8784, 0.7960, 0.5610
CMYK	0.72, 0.54, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	224°, 57%, 28%
HSV	224°, 72%, 44%
XYZ	4.7155, 3.9169, 15.8239
YIQ	52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

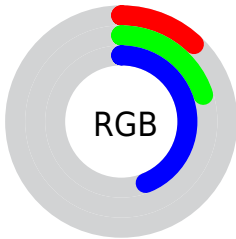
Format	Color
R_{YB}	31, 48, 112
Decimal	2045040
CIE _{Lab}	23.39, 13.92, -37.23
CIE _{LCh}	23, 39.746, 290.500
Yxy	3.9169, 0.1928, 0.1602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280235120 (0xFF1F3470)
YUV	52.5610, 29.3034, -18.9090
Hunter-Lab	19.7912, 7.8957, -33.5510

Details

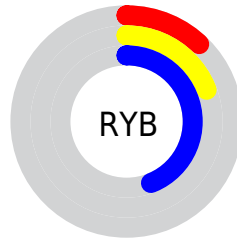
The YIQ color **52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **90.4390, 31.7760, -14.2080**, and the grayscale version is **52.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **101.9360, -28.3380, 17.9820**, and **11.8780, -22.4230, 15.4090** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **44.5760, -36.1320, 16.0600**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.5460, -27.4200, 12.3560**.

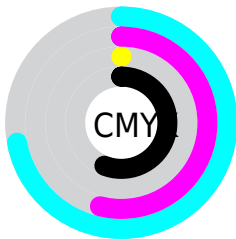
Distribution



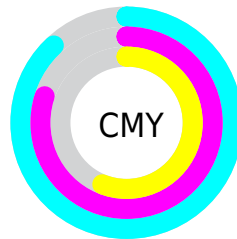
- Red (12%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080 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 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.5610, -31.7760,
14.2080

■ 52.5610, -31.7760,
14.2080

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 28.1150, -36.4520,
10.8440

■ 101.9360,
-28.3380, 17.9820

■ 11.8780, -22.4230,
15.4090

■ 127.8760,
-28.1090, 19.3390

■ 6.4350, -13.9860,
11.1820

■ 154.4030,
-28.1550, 20.1730

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,
5.3860

■ 181.2290,
-27.6050, 21.2190

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 206.2480,
-20.5890, 15.2110

■ 231.6430,

-11.8760, 5.9800

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 52.5610, -31.7760,
14.2080

■ 52.5610, -31.7760,
14.2080

■ 44.5760, -36.1320,
16.0600

■ 60.5460, -27.4200,
12.3560

■ 36.0040, -40.2130,
18.4350

■ 69.1180, -23.3390,
9.9810

■ 29.7910, -43.9270,
19.6650

■ 77.4020, -18.3870,
8.3410

■ 85.3870, -14.0310,
6.4890

■ 93.3720, -9.6750,
4.6370

■ 101.9440, -5.5940,
2.2620

■ 109.9290, -1.2380,
0.4100

■ 118.2130, 3.7140,
-1.2300

■ 126.7850, 7.7950,
-3.6050

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.5040, -53.9650, 3.3390



52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



56.9530, 8.5230, 27.2670

Triad

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



52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



52.2210, 44.7940, 3.1780



45.0460, -33.1450, -21.5690

Complementary

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



52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



90.4390, 31.7760, -14.2080

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.



41.2350, -20.8560, -29.5280



52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



52.9600, 31.8670, -10.3490

Square

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



52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



50.2990, 45.2950, 21.6390



50.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800



49.1670, -43.3710, -12.4510

Rectangle

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



52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



53.8150, 26.5870, 30.2910



50.1700, 13.3000, -20.7800



43.9060, -29.9350, -24.6790

Sweetspot

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



52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



121.9310, -12.7470, 5.2450



85.2730, -41.2140, -24.0140



60.1010, -7.4740, 3.2940



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080



52.7350, -49.5210, 21.9270



45.9150, -14.6770, 29.2190



51.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



31.8770, -47.0450, 21.1070



65.7260, -96.8870, 43.3450

Inverse Universe

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



57.6130, 41.5350, 23.7030



60.4360, 64.5030, 36.9750



97.0850, 14.6770, -29.2190



52.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.4140, 61.5690, 35.0810



81.1490, 126.6680, 72.2680

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080 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 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

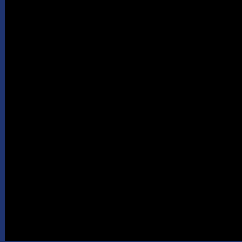
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.5610, -31.7760,

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

52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080

Protanopia

47.0860, -46.6760, 8.9080

Deuteranopia

44.7450, -47.4540, 0.9780



Tritanopia

44.0320, -38.5570, -11.5890

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080

Protanomaly

48.7770, -41.3120, 10.8160

Deuteranomaly

47.4300, -41.9530, 5.9110

Tritanomaly

46.7970, -36.0370, -2.1890

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

53.0020, -11.5090, 4.8350

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080 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(31, 52, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(31, 52, 112)  
}
```

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(31, 52, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 52, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080 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(31, 52, 112) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 52, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 52, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 52, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 52, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 52,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.5610, -31.7760, 14.2080 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 52, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 52,  
112) }
```

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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